"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Generally fair, continued warm today and tomorrow; south winds.
For full weather report see Page 23.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 22,109. ... NEW YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1918.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. TWO CENTS Metropolitan District 50 Mile Radius. | THREE CENTS Within 200 Miles. | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere.

AMERICAN TROOPS LANDED AT ARCHANGEL; CROWDED HOSPITAL SHIP TORPEDOED; 123 DIE; FOE STANDS AT VESLE, WITHDRAWS IN NORTH

RUSSIANS WELCOME US

Archangel Regards Presence of Our Troops as Allied Guarantee,

JAPAN TO LEAD IN SIBERIA

Washington Military Circles Expect Gen. Uychara to Command Joint Expedition.

SIBERIAN PARTIES UNITED

Regeneration of Russia and Renewed War on Germany Planned by Government.

KANDALASKA, Aug. 4, (Associated Press.)—American troops participated in the landing of the allied forces at Archangel last week.

The first detachment of the international forces included members of the Russian Officers' League.

The participation of the Americans in the landing has been greeted enthusiastically in Northern Russia. The people consider that the United States is absolutely without selfish interests as regards Russia, and look upon the Americans as a guarantee of the friendliness of the Allies toward the country.

The population of Archangel received the troops with cheering. The men debarked and advanced toward Archangel, where already an anti-Bolshevist revolution had taken place. The leaders in this movement invited the protection of the allied troops.

The final resistance of the Bolsheviki occurred Saturday. They were definitely defeated at the station of Ysakagorka, on the left bank of the Dvina.

In their flight from Archangel the Bolshevist forces carried away 40,000,000 rubles in money and much other treasure, but left many supplies behind them. The bridges and railway lines were not damaged.

The new Provisional Government at Archangel, which has assumed power throughout "the region of the north," is receiving the volunteer support of the village soviets in the country adjoining Archangel.

The Government includes the following nine persons, all of whom are members of the Constituent Assembly: Tcholkawski of Viatka Government, Nomoff of Archangel, Masloff of Vologda, Gonkorsky of Novgorod, Kartacheff of Kazan, Stansenko of Samara, Sikhatcheff, who was the constituent representative from the Northern Russian front; Zoubof, former Assistant Mayor of Vologda, and Starzof, former President of the Archangel Duma.

Siberian Expedition Plans.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Plans for the organization and dispatch of the American military contingent to Russia to co-operate with the forces of the allied nations in support of the Czechoslovaks at Vladivostok are being worked out by the army General Staff.

At the War Department today it was said that by next Wednesday General March, Chief of Staff, would be able to give out a statement of as much of the plans as safely may be disclosed at that stage.

Meanwhile there is no objection to the statement that if the military laws that govern joint action by international military forces are to be observed in the case of this Siberian operation, and as there is good reason to believe that they will, the senior officer of the international force will be in supreme command. It is assumed that as Japan by reason of her proximity to the scene of action will supply the largest single body of troops in the undertaking, she will naturally assign to their command an officer of higher rank than those in command of the smaller American and Entente forces. In the opinion of officials here this officer will be General Baron Uyehara, Chief of Staff of the Japanese Army.

The fact is recalled that the only notable violation of this international rule of courtesy was on the occasion of the joint expedition against the Boxers in China more than a decade ago. Then, the Kaiser, though his contingent was less than some of the others, rushed a Field Marshal all the way from Europe to China in order, through his superior rank, to be able to claim Germany's right to command the expedition. No such small statesmanship is expected to be displayed on this occasion.

The Red Cross has been forehanded in arranging for the participation of that organization in the Siberian enterprise, and already has arranged for the shipment to the Far East of quantities of supplies likely to be needed. This is to be done in addition to the usual hos-

Continued on Page Five.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. VA.—The Greenbrier, European plan. The White, American plan. Wonderful curative waters. N. Y. office, The Plaza.—Advt.

Two British Destroyers Sunk by Mines with Loss of 97 Lives

LONDON, Aug. 5.—Two British torpedo boat destroyers were sunk by enemy mines on Aug. 2, according to an official statement by the British Admiralty.

Five officers and ninety-two ratings were lost, according to the statement.

RUSH DRAFT BILL, SAYS CROWDER

Speed Needed on Measure to Extend Age Limits to 18 to 45 Years.

BILL NOW IN CONGRESS

It Is Proposed to Make Sept. 5 Registration Day for New Classes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The manpower bill, which places the draft ages at 18 to 45 years inclusive and which is intended to add millions of men to America's military strength, was introduced in both Houses of Congress today. Senator Chamberlain and Representative Dent, Chairmen of the two Military Committees, put in the bill. Under their agreement to transact no business, the Senate and the House adjourned almost immediately after assembling.

Already, because of the heavy Administration pressure back of the bill and the necessity for the legislation, emphasized in a letter from Major Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, the Provost Marshal General, plans are being made to call the Senate back into regular session, perhaps by the beginning of next week. Senator Chamberlain has called his committee together for tomorrow, and it is probable that it will report the bill out by Thursday, the Senate's next meeting day. Chairman Dent of the House Committee said today that he could not see that hurry was necessary. Mr. Dent has been opposed to lowering the draft age.

General Crowder's communication, read in the Senate today, stressed the need for speed. The Provost Marshal General said that, although the September call for men in Class 1 would be 200,000, yet, including the men in the class of 1915 who have been registered under Presidential proclamation, there would be only about 100,000 men available.

Wants Weekly Registrations.

The Provost Marshal General recommends weekly registrations for men becoming 21 since June 5, 1918, so that the immediate deficiency can be in some manner made up. He is extremely anxious for the Man Power bill to be put through as soon as possible in order that the October, November, and December calls may be supplied from Class 1.

General Crowder presents telling figures in making his argument for 18 to 45 years, inclusive, as the draft age. He says that War Department studies show the number of effective men obtainable as follows: Nineteen to 40 years inclusive, 1,500,000; 19 to 45 years inclusive, 1,750,000; 18 to 45 years inclusive, 2,250,000.

"This," says General Crowder, "seems to indicate that the bill as drafted should at least provide authority to call into service the extreme age of 45 at the top and 18 at the bottom; and it is accordingly recommended that the draft of the bill be prepared with those ages as the limit."

While it is not known how long the bill will take to pass through Congress General Crowder hopes that it will be ready in time to make Sept. 5 a "National Registration Day."

When Senator Chamberlain presented the bill in the Senate today he announced that his committee would go to work upon it immediately. Senator Curtis of Kansas, the acting Republican floor leader, suggested that the Senate be called back into regular session without delay. Senator Jones of Washington, Republican, joined in this view.

It is understood that Thursday Senator Chamberlain will notify Senator Curtis if the bill is ready, and in that event both Republicans and Democrats will be asked to hurry to Washington Under the present unanimous agreement no business other than routine can be transacted before Aug. 26, unless a quorum should decide otherwise. It would be necessary to have this decision by a quorum, and then any business could be taken up three days afterward.

Mr. Dent in no Hurry.

The Senate could begin consideration of the bill even if the House did not do so at the same time. While Senator Chamberlain has called his committee together, Mr. Dent has not done so, and tonight he said he did not think he would do so before the House automatically reassembles Aug. 19.

"There are very few committee members here," he said, "and I do not think I could get the others here. I hardly think I will call them before Aug. 19. If General Crowder urges speed he has not communicated with me on the subject. So far as the bill is concerned, my position on the age limits is well known. I have told the President and the Secretary of War I would be willing to raise and lower the limits whenever necessary to help win the war, but I wish it to be necessary, and I prefer to raise them before lowering them."

Then, Mr. Dent, as a general principle, you are opposed to lowering the

Continued on Page Eleven.

AN EXCELLENT APPETIZER
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
for diminished vitality or depression. A wholesome tonic and very refreshing. Try it.—Advt.

WOUNDED DROWN AT NIGHT

Corporal Buckman, American, Among the Warilda's Dead.

LIFEBOATS ARE SMASHED

Torpedo Wrecks a Large Ward and Wounded Are Cut Off.

ATTACK IN ENGLISH CHANNEL

Vessel Was on First Trip on Which She Did Not Carry German Wounded.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—London was shocked today by the news of the torpedoing in the Channel of the ambulance transport Warilda, with the loss of 123 lives. One of the dead is an American.

The Warilda had on board about 800 wounded soldiers, a large proportion of whom were stretched helplessly on cots. The vessel was attacked in the blackness of night in the middle of the Channel, and it was only by the greatest of good luck that the damaged ship was kept afloat for a sufficient period to enable the great majority of the wounded men to be transferred to lifeboats and afterward to destroyers, which arrived promptly on the scene of disaster in response to signals of distress.

That so many wounded heroes lost their lives is attributed to the fact that one of the wards on the ship was wiped out by the torpedo. These men, unable to help themselves because of wounds received on the field of battle, must have had a terrible experience.

The torpedo which hit the Warilda severed the ladder or gangway, which of itself would have rendered the work of rescue doubly difficult, but worse than that parts of the ward were blown to bits by the force of the explosion, while the penetration of the torpedo allowed a tremendous rush of water to enter the bowels of the ship, which took a very serious list.

It is difficult to ascertain the total number of persons on board. In addition to the hundreds of wounded there were a full medical complement and a number of members of the Woman's Army Auxiliary Corps, as well as the crew of nearly 120 men.

Captain Sims was in command of the Warilda. She was one of the biggest boats of the Adelaide Steamship Company, and was magnificently fitted for her task of transporting the wounded, of whom she has carried many thousands.

The vessel left a foreign port Friday last and was making a very good passage when she was attacked in midchannel. The time was between 1:30 and 2 o'clock on Saturday morning, and such was the smartness of the work of rescue that some of the crew made an unexpected appearance at their homes in time for the midday meal.

Tells of Helping Wounded.

One stalwart sailor said he was awakened from a deep sleep by the terrific impact. He immediately fought his way to the deck, and for a moment or two everybody—he meant the deck crew—was stupefied by the force of the explosion.

"However," he added, "we soon realize that there had been some dirty business and our men knew exactly what was expected of them in such an emergency. The order that every man should take his station was promptly obeyed.

"At first our biggest trouble was that we had no idea what was the extent of the ship's damage, which meant that for a time, at any rate, there was always the fear that the vessel might disappear from under our feet at any moment.

"I don't know that I can tell you what went through my mind when the thought of the wounded men first came to me after the excitement of the shock. I had seen poor fellows gently placed on the vessel and I had seen how bravely they bore the pain which came to them, even with the gentlest motion. I had seen how bravely they had stuck it out, forcing a smile, and my heart ached at the

Continued on Page Eight.

Germans Are Plundering King Albert's Palace

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Co.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 5, (Dispatch to The London Daily Express.)—The Germans are beginning to plunder King Albert's private belongings in Belgium, which they have often declared to be sacred to them.

For the last week German, Belgian, and Dutch emissaries have come to Holland from Belgium with pictures and pieces of furniture known to belong to the royal collections. Among them are a bookcase adorned with statues of three Kings of Belgium. It was ordered by King Albert not long before the war for his Brussels palace. There are also paintings which are known to be worth a fortune.

Articles from the King's palace could only come here with German consent. The size of some of the treasures is such that they could not be smuggled in by thieves who were not in league with the Germans.

TWO TANKERS SUNK BY SUBMARINES

The Luz Blanca Fights a U-Boat Three Hours Off Halifax.

MEN SHELLED IN BOATS

The O. B. Jennings Sent Down by Torpedo Off the Virginia Coast.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 5.—The Standard Oil Company's tank steamer Luz Blanca was torpedoed and sunk forty miles west of this port today after a three hours' battle with a German submarine.

The crew took to their small boats, where they were shelled by the submarine, but escaped without being hit. The chief cook and the chief steward of the tanker, however, were killed when the explosion of the German's torpedo smashed the steamer's stern.

A second oil tanker which was ten miles astern of the Luz Blanca when the battle opened escaped by rushing full speed to port.

The Luz Blanca left port at 8 o'clock this morning in ballast. Three hours later she was attacked by the submarine and for three hours she engaged the German in a running fight, exchanging shot for shot.

The submarine soon learned that he outranged the tanker, and kept just out of reach of the ship's gun. The German's long-range shooting, however, was ineffective. Finally he manoeuvred into a position for a torpedo attack and hit the tanker astern.

As their ship settled fast the Captain and crew took to their boats. They pulled away as rapidly as they could to avoid being hit by debris from the exploding boilers of their ship and the German fired several shots at them. His marksmanship again was bad and all the shells went wild. Two of the small boats reached shore. The other was picked up by another ship.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—German submarines are now operating at two widely separated points along the Atlantic seaboard—one in the important sea lane off the Virginia coast and the other in Canadian waters.

The presence of another raider in the middle Atlantic, where in May and June more than twenty vessels were sunk, became known today when the Navy Department announced the sinking of the O. B. Jennings, an American tanker, Sunday, and the landing of thirty to thirty-two members of the crew at Norfolk by an American patrol boat. A second boat, with the Captain and thirteen men, reached the same port late today.

Details of the sinking of the Jennings are lacking tonight, but from the fact that the steamer sent a wireless message saying that she was being shelled and asking for assistance, officials assumed that the submarine opened fire without giving the crew time to take to the boats. Patrol boats answered the radio calls, but neither the Jennings nor the submarine was in sight when they arrived Sunday night at the position given by the steamer. Later survivors were found.

Steps to deal with this latest raider have been taken by the Navy Department, and patrol boats and seaplanes are already searching the coast waters. Officials reiterated that the movement of troops to France would not be interfered with.

SUNK NEUTRAL BARK AND SHELLED CREW

Norwegian Vessel Fired on Without Warning—Only One Survivor After U-Boat Attack.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, Aug. 5.—The officers of a British steamship which arrived from England today gave de-

Continued on Page Eight.

SHELL OUR VESLE LINES

Big German Guns North of River Oppose American Advance.

HEROISM OF OUR ENGINEERS

They Build Bridges Under Fierce Artillery Fire, Undeterred by Heavy Losses.

BITTER FIGHT FOR FISMES

Our Capture of the Town Was Effected Only After Wiping Out Machine Gunners.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.
Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY, Aug. 5.—The Germans are making a stand north of the Vesle. They have placed large forces of artillery on the range of hills between the Vesle and Aisne Rivers, and American and French patrols that gained the northern bank of the Vesle yesterday were met by a heavy machine-gun fire from well-organized positions.

With the Crown Prince making the same sort of effort to halt the allied troops as he made against the Americans north of the Ourcq, the allied forces are busy bettering the situation resulting from yesterday morning's advance, when the infantry found itself on the banks of the Vesle far ahead of its artillery support.

While the Germans are making another stand before being driven back to the Aisne, the Americans hold Fismes, which was captured late yesterday, and the French are across the narrow stream at several points. On Fismes and Braisne centre all the principal roads supplying the territory between the Vesle and the Aisne, and all that territory is within range of our larger guns.

American and French patrols are across the Vesle at a number of places, protecting our undertakings. We have established several strong footholds on the north bank, which hinder the Germans from occupying certain advantageous positions.

East of Fismes the Germans are generally back to the Vesle, although small detachments of machine gunners are still lingering in the woods until the French and Americans complete the mopping-up process.

While the Americans met little real resistance in their advance to the outskirts of Fismes, there was a bitter fight yesterday for the possession of that centre of traffic. This opposition was somewhat stronger than the German retreat at other points might have led our men to expect.

Enfiladed by German Machine Guns.

The first detachment of Americans to penetrate the town met a savage gunfire and retired. Then it developed that on our right machine gunners had waited while we passed, and when we attacked Fismes in force we had to contend with an enfilading fire from them. These machine gunners having been wiped out, further penetration of the town disclosed the presence of strong detachments of Germans who had been left for rearguard fighting.

The battle for Fismes went on with varying intensity for seven hours. The German guns, which had just been put into position, got the range and shelled our advance as well as our rear areas for five kilometers back. Our guns opened up on the enemy gun positions and the artillery fighting, of which there had been none for the three preceding days, became intense.

While the fighting for Fismes was going on our patrols crossed the Vesle on a footbridge to the west of the town, and, working eastward, broke up much German resistance. Late in the afternoon it was an-

Continued on Page Two.

"Hold Fast!" Is Premier Lloyd George's Message To Britons in Beginning the New Year of War

LONDON, Aug. 5.—"Hold fast!" was the keynote of a message to the British Empire issued by Premier Lloyd George and promulgated in a dramatic way throughout the kingdom at 9 o'clock tonight. The message was read to the audiences in all theatres, concert rooms, and other places where people were assembled, including the moving-picture houses.

Sealed copies of the message had been distributed to the managers of all these places, with the request that they open and read it at 9 o'clock. The message reads:

The message which I send to the people of the British Empire on the fourth anniversary of their entry into the war is: "Hold fast!"

We are in this war for no selfish ends. We are in it to recover freedom for the nations which have been brutally attacked and despoiled, and to prove that no people, however powerful, can surrender itself to the lawless ambitions of militarism without meeting retribution, swift, certain, and disastrous, at the hands of the free nations of the world. To stop short of victory for this cause would be to compromise the future of mankind.

I say "Hold fast!" because our prospects of victory have never been so bright as they are today. Six months ago the rulers of Germany deliberately rejected the just and reasonable settlement proposed by the Allies. Throwing aside the last mask of moderation, they partitioned Russia, enslaved Rumania, and attempted to seize supreme power by overthrowing the Allies in a final and desperate attack.

Thanks to the invincible bravery of all the allied armies, it is now evident to all that this dream of universal conquest, for the sake of which they wantonly prolonged the war, can never be fulfilled.

But the battle is not yet won. The great autocracy of Prussia will still endeavor, by violence or guile, to avoid defeat, and so give militarism a new lease of life.

We cannot seek to escape the horrors of war for ourselves by laying them up for our children. Having set our hands to the task, we must see it through till a just and lasting settlement is achieved.

In no other way can we insure a world set free from war.

Hold fast!

LLOYD GEORGE.

FIRST CASUALTIES FROM THE MARNE

716 on Pershing's List—Crowell Warns Against Exaggeration of Totals.

459 KILLED IN ACTION

New York State Represented by 73 Casualties, City by 28—12 Men of 165th Killed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The War Department today began to receive the list of casualties suffered by the American forces in the Aisne-Marne offensive. General Pershing has been ordered to send in the casualties as promptly as possible, and Secretary Baker and General March have given assurances that the lists will be made public within a few hours after relatives have been notified of the casualty by telegram.

Two lists were given out today, containing casualties suffered in the offensive since about July 18. The lists carried a total of 706 names of officers and men. Of this number 459 were killed in action and 80 were reported dead from wounds. Other names represented soldiers wounded with severity undetermined.

No estimate of the total casualties in the battle has been received from General Pershing, but officials say he is sending the names as fast as they are reported to his headquarters. It was pointed out that the number of names given out today is not to be regarded as a daily average of the casualties in the American forces. This point was emphasized in a prepared statement issued by Benedict C. Crowell, Acting Secretary of War, while Secretary Baker is on an inspection trip in the West.

"We are beginning to receive from General Pershing the toll of victory in the Marne-Aisne offensive," said Acting Secretary Crowell. The casualty lists now being made public have been received by cable from the headquarters of the American Expeditionary Forces, and represent losses in the recent fighting.

"There is no indication of the total number of recent casualties and the lists made public today give the names of 706 officers and men. Other lists are coming in by cable, are being decoded, and the next of kin are being notified by telegraph by the Adjutant General's office in advance of the publication of the names in the press, pursuant to the established custom of the War Department.

"The fact that 706 casualties are made public in a single day does not indicate that that number is to be taken as the daily average to be expected, and there should be no speculation on any such basis. General Pershing will supply complete and verified casualty lists as rapidly as they can be prepared and transmitted. These will be given to the press and will speak for themselves as to numbers. I say this to emphasize the point that there should be no speculation as to total casualties

Continued on Page Four.

PARIS SEES TIDE TURNED FOR ALLIES

Believes That All Factors Now Make for Eventual Defeat of Germans.

NO ENEMY DRIVE TILL FALL

End of September the Earliest Date for Employing Germany's 1920 Class.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—After summing up all the factors in the situation, Paris is now satisfied that the Allies have at last reached the turning point in the war, and that, although there is still an enormous amount of hard fighting to be done, the end is no longer in doubt. Every factor, in the opinion held here, is now in favor of the Allies, including not only the immediate situation on the Aisne front, but the whole strategic position. Their superiority in effectives, and especially in reserves, is now regarded as certain and in a steadily increasing ratio.

Economically, it goes without saying, the position of the Allies has been superior to that of the enemy many months, while there can be no question as to either the splendid morale of the allied armies and peoples alike, or as to the extreme depression prevailing throughout the German Empire, which, as admitted by Theodor Wolff, in the Berlin Tageblatt, has reached a depth of despair hitherto unsounded. On the food question the Allies have no reason to fear the future, while the enemy dare not look into the coming Winter without a shudder. While the allied harvests all promise to exceed the average, all the evidence available tends to show that not only are the Central Empires at present shorter of foodstuffs than ever before, but there is reason to believe that every single crop will be largely below the average.

The allied seizure of Archangel, Japanese action in Siberia, the increasingly dangerous position of the Germans and Austrians in Russia, the desperate internal situation of Turkey, the curiously cunning policy of Ferdinand of Bulgaria, and the fact that none of the allied countries has ever been so free from internal unrest are all recognized as factors confirming the justifiable optimism which is the dominant note here today.

Paris recalls with deep satisfaction today General Foch's reply to the question which was put to him by Premier Lloyd George in the dark days at the end of April.

"If you had the choice," asked the British Premier, "what cards would you prefer to have in your hands this moment—yours or Hindenburg's?"

"Mine," unhesitatingly replied the generalissimo; and every factor in the

Continued on Page Two.

FALL BACK AT LA BASSEE

Ground Abandoned by the Foe on Lys Salient Occupied by British.

GERMANS DEFEND THE VESLE

But Americans at Fismes and French on Right and Left Force More Crossings.

IN FACE OF HEAVY GUNFIRE

Machine Guns and Larger Artillery Fail to Stop the Allies' Operations.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—Signs of shakiness on the German line from the North Sea to Rheims front are increasing.

Following the withdrawal on Saturday in the Albert region and yesterday in the area north of Montdidier, the German command gave up today a section of their front north of La Bassée, the British troops promptly advancing and taking possession of the abandoned trenches.

Meanwhile the enemy is apparently attempting to make some kind of a stand on the Vesle, where his heavy guns are now pounding the allied lines.

Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters in France, in a dispatch dated this afternoon at 2 o'clock, says of the situation:

"The enemy's artillery fire is very heavy along the whole line of the Vesle, and the Germans are opposing very vigorous resistance to the Allies. Nevertheless, French patrols have succeeded in crossing the river at several points between Sermoise, east of Soissons, and Fismes, where the Americans crossed, and between Fismes and Muizon.

"The Germans on the north bank are abundantly supplied with machine guns and bomb throwers. Their aviators are busy using machine guns against our troops, and the enemy resistance everywhere is very stiff.

"Between Muizon and Rheims, where we are firmly established on the south bank, there has been very hard fighting.

"There was a hot encounter at the Vautes Farm, close to Muizon, for the passage of the river. After its capture the Germans sent across two detachments in an attempt to retake the farm. Both detachments were repulsed after a severe fight.

"The artillery is very active on both sides of this region.

"West of Braisne the enemy stubbornly resisted our passage of the river opposite La Grange Farm, on the north bank of the stream."

Force More Vesle Crossings.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE VESLE, Aug. 5, (Associated Press.)—American troops today held on to Fismes and all other gains, notwithstanding terrific artillery action by the Germans and in the face of every opposition threw patrols across the Vesle at several places.

French troops to their right and left, also calmly went about the completion of their plans and moved patrols across the river, the German artillery failing to stop them.

It is not expected that all of the detachments sent across the Vesle will remain there. In every case they went for a special purpose, and most of them will gradually withdraw to the southern bank.

American parties crossed the river west of Fismes early today. German artillery, snipers, and machine gunners tried to check them, but once over the river the men dug in or found cover along the banks, while the French-American artillery replied to that of the enemy. The men dashed over light bridges, and some of them floundered directly through the water, which was not very deep.

The Times Special Cable Dispatches from the Battlefront

The river is only twenty to twenty-five feet wide.

The Germans have made strong efforts to dislodge the Americans from Fismes. For the time being that point is the most active along the whole line. The captors of Fismes, still at the apex and in the centre of the line as they were during most of the drive from the Marne, are fighting with determination.

Foe's Stubborn Defense at Rivers.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY, Aug. 5, (Associated Press.)—German resistance along the banks of the Aisne and Vesle rivers is growing more stubborn. Allied patrols which have crossed these rivers have met with the sternest opposition.

In the neighborhood of Muizon, on the south side of the Vesle, the Germans fought fiercely last evening before they were forced back. The battle was especially severe around the Vautes Farm and the adjacent woods. On the end of the line nearest Rheims a heavy artillery duel is going on. The machine-gun fire in this region is very severe. Similar conditions prevail between Fismes and Sermois, near the confluence of the Vesle and the Aisne.

On the front before Rheims, French artillery fire caught a body of Germans which had congregated near St. Thierry, about four miles north of the city. The fire of the heavy French guns quickly dispersed the enemy.

The enemy artillery maintained a steady fire on the valleys south of the two rivers all yesterday and last night in an attempt to catch allied concentrations. German aviators also were active, descending often to harass allied infantry with machine guns.

Local Encounters on Vesle.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—The battlefront on the Vesle remains practically unchanged as the result of today's fighting, the only engagements noted in the official report being local encounters with the Germans where French mobile detachments have passed to the north bank of the river.

Tonight's War Office bulletin says:

On the whole of the Vesle front the situation is without change.

On the north bank of the river there were local encounters between our light elements and posts of the enemy.

The day was calm everywhere else.

Following is the text of the day report:

There is nothing of importance to report from the battlefront. Small French detachments which crossed the Vesle are meeting with German resistance everywhere.

LA BASSEE LINES GIVEN UP BY ENEMY

Apparently Still Holds a Small Grip on the Bridgehead at Albert.

By W. H. NEVINSON.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Aug. 5.—There is very little fresh movement on this front to report.

After withdrawing across the Ancre in the Albert neighborhood, as I described yesterday, the enemy appears to maintain his position on the east, or left, slopes of the river. He has broken down all the bridges north and south of Albert and the British patrols report that the crossing into the ruined town itself are strongly held, though the place is evacuated.

Another movement concerns the enemy's deep salient pointing toward the Nieppe Forest and Hazebrouck. On the south of this heavy shelling is reported at Givenchy, between La Bassée and Bethune, and the enemy has withdrawn from their front trench half a mile north of La Bassée Canal.

Similar heavy shelling is reported on the northern side of the salient at Fletre and Strazeele, not far from Meteren, and in the centre at St. Venant a thousand gas shells were thrown into the abandoned ruins there, and owing to the continuance of the wet and heavy weather the poison will hang long around the ruined walls and cellars.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 5, (Associated Press.)—Advanced lines on a sector nearly half a mile long north of La Bassée Canal have been evacuated by the Germans, and the British have pushed forward and occupied this ground.

Following the withdrawal of the Germans in the region of Albert, all the bridges across the Ancre River in the region covered by the retirement have been destroyed. The Germans are still holding the river crossing in the village of Albert. South of the town the line now runs from Dernancourt to Meaulte, about two miles to the northeast, and thence to Albert. This new line is under heavy artillery fire from the enemy guns.

Further south, along the Avre River, where the Germans retired from their positions on the west bank on Saturday, all the bridges across the river have been destroyed and the roads leading to them have been dynamited.

Haig's Brief Reference to Gain.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—"We have pushed forward our posts slightly during the day at the Pacaut Wood, east of Robecq," says the British official communication issued tonight.

"Hostile artillery was active in the sector south of Ypres."

The day report of the War Office reads:

We captured a few prisoners during the night in the neighborhood of Neuville-Vitasse, southeast of Arras.

The enemy's artillery was very active last night opposite La Bassée, and has shown some activity also north of Bethune and at different points between Hazebrouck and Ypres.

Telegraphing from French headquarters, the Reuter correspondent says:

"On the Avre River, in the Montdidier section, the French have occupied the whole of the line of wooded hills overlooking the steep river valley from Braches to Mesnil-St. Georges. It is reported that there is fighting in Hargicourt, on the left bank of the river, where the Germans hold the railroad station. The enemy is still in Morisel."

A previous dispatch said:

"The German withdrawal on the Avre extended to Fontaine-sous-Montdidier and Mesnil-St. Georges, which is two miles straight west of Montdidier itself. The enemy is abandoning the whole western bank of the river. South of Aubvillers and along the line of heights captured in the French attack of July 23 our line has been advanced 500 yards east of Grivesnes, including Hill 115, overlooking Grivesnes, and the same distance east of La Capelle and St. Aignan, to the south. Thence it runs along the line of Heights 97, 60, and 98, northeast and east of Mesnil-St. Georges.

"The Germans are now engaged in three retirements, one involuntary and two voluntary—all with the view of saving themselves. As usual, they are retreating slowly and in good order, withdrawing in alternate sections flanked by centres of resistance, which always are able to pour a cross-fire on troops advancing over-hastily."

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY, Aug. 4, (Associated Press.)—French troops have reached the railroad line between Montdidier and Amiens over virtually its entire length. They occupy all the hills dominating the valley of the Avre.

The towns of Morisel and Moreuil, on opposite sides of the Avre about ten miles north of Montdidier, are still in the hands of the Germans.

RAIN AIDS GERMANS IN VESLE DEFENSE

Banks Turned Into Swamps—Prussian and Bavarian Guards Are Forced Back.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—There was a lull in the battle along the Soissons-Rheims front last night, and the breathing spell continued today. The Germans are being favored by the weather conditions, which have transformed the banks of the Vesle into swamps and morasses, and they are making a stiffer stand here than was expected.

The allied pursuit of the Germans continues, and latest reports are that only a few enemy troops remain south of the Vesle, says the Havas Agency today in reviewing the situation. French patrols have crossed the Vesle at Bazoches and Jonchery, west and east of Fismes respectively.

Allied troops hold the entire southern bank of the Vesle between Fismes and Rheims. Stubborn resistance was made by Prussian and Bavarian Guards between Muizon and Champigny, but they were forced back, suffering heavy losses. Both banks of the Vesle now are under heavy artillery fire from the opposing armies.

The Germans, it is believed, will try to stop at an intermediate position between the Vesle and the Aisne, but probably they will not attempt a definite halt before the Aisne is reached.

The enemy has suffered serious losses in men and material. Enemy dead are scattered along all the roads leading north. Many platforms for 380-millimeter guns have been found in the old Marne pocket—a further indication that the Germans intended to stay there.

The question is being asked in Paris whether the German withdrawal north and south of the Somme after that from the Marne does not indicate a change in German tactics in order to obtain effectives for a new offensive elsewhere. It is also asked if the retrograde movement will not result in an extensive withdrawal similar to that from the Somme in March, 1917.

The German Crown Prince has engaged forty of his divisions (540,000 men) in the Champagne and forty-seven divisions (635,000 men) between the Aisne and the Marne since he began his offensive on July 15, the Intransigeant says.

It is estimated that by the shortening of the front through his retreat he has economized in the number of troops necessary along the line to the extent of some ten divisions, (135,000 men.)

SHELL OUR VESLE LINES

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

nounced officially that Fismes had been taken by the Americans.

Tribute should be paid to the work of our engineers in throwing bridges over the Vesle under heavy artillery fire and that of many machine guns. While the infantry fighting was going on almost at their backs our engineers did their bridge work, laboring on both banks of the river. Shell fire would destroy a half constructed bridge and they would go at it again.

One detachment of twenty was reduced to fifteen, and then to ten, and when relief came up the five remaining men were working industriously to finish the bridge over the stream. The Vesle is about fifty feet wide and from five to eight feet deep, which makes fording impossible, and the bridge construction was effected under the greatest difficulties.

While the German resistance north of the Vesle will undoubtedly be strong, the many fires burning between the Vesle and the Aisne today furnish evidence that the Germans expect before long to be forced to withdraw further. Their experience south of the Vesle has shown that they cannot save all their great stores which the Crown Prince placed in the salient south of the Chemin des Dames.

Germans' Vast Losses of Material.

A trip made yesterday through the territory between Fère-en-Tardenois and Fismes showed something of what the retreat had cost the Germans in lost material. North of Fère-en-Tardenois one passed mile after mile of ashes and débris where they had burned the stores they could not remove. The ruins showed the destruction of every conceivable kind of war material except food, which the Germans seemed to have placed first in their salvage work. There were great piles of ammunition partly burned, clothing, wagon and truck parts, tons of machine-gun ammunition, airplane parts, and all sorts of stores. The Germans had built a narrow-gauge railroad of their own into the salient and stored on cars and along the tracks were enough rails to extend the line to Bordeaux. They had evidently planned to build an elaborate system of tracks to Paris.

In one wide field were the ashes of big hangars of which the American advance prevented the removal. I saw the wreckage of at least a dozen machines which could not make their escape, perhaps because they were being repaired. In one corner of the field were about twenty big aerial bombs such as were dropped on Paris. The dimensions of the pile showed that as many more had been burned. This field, in the vicinity of Fère-en-Tardenois, is possibly one from which German bombers operated against the French capital.

The trip enabled me to gather much evidence of the success of the method used by the Americans in fighting machine-gun nests, i. e., to aim a 75 point-plank at a nest. I saw perhaps 100 machine-gun nests with the wreckage of guns and dead Germans about them, showing where the incomparable field gun had done its work. I also saw many machine-gun emplacements which had been prepared but never used. One wall of a château had at least 100 holes prepared for these weapons, but no stand was made there.

While the Germans left the wheat-fields about Château-Thierry unmolested, those south of the Vesle were stripped. The wheat had been harvested and taken away by truck, some remaining loads of bags telling the story of how it was done. Captured German documents gave instructions for the harvesting of this grain, which must have amounted to some hundreds of thousands of bushels.

In the villages the Germans destroyed everything they could and took away all the food. In Villemoyenne civilians who had remained during the German occupation said that the military authorities had taken all their food and refused them any subsistence, but that they had been fed on the sly by German soldiers from Lorraine. These civilians said that the German troops were overjoyed at the order to withdraw from their positions in front of the Americans, and went away singing "Back to Germany!"

German Loss in Men Exceeds Estimates.

The number of German graves south of the Vesle indicated greater casualties than had been estimated. It had been believed that the Germans had got away with relatively small losses of men and material outside of ammunition, but the numerous graves and unburied bodies showed a considerable loss of men; and as for the loss of material, while most of it was burned, it may be said that the Allies have salvaged useful supplies worth more than $5,000,000.

The next twenty-four hours will probably show what sort of stand the Germans will make north of the Vesle. Perhaps it will be of the strongest kind, and then perhaps only of the nature of that made north of the Ourcq. In this connection it is significant that very few German airplanes were operating yesterday over the American sector, whereas a week ago there were several hundreds opposite us. Where the Germans are preparing to make an attack they generally concentrate their aviation forces.

Any considerable further advance of the allied troops from Soissons to the east or from Rheims to the northwest would make it impossible for the Germans to remain between the Vesle and the Aisne, regardless of the character of the offense against them along the American sector.

GERMAN GUNS ACTIVE SOUTH OF THE AISNE

Foe Stiffens Resistance, but Signs of His Failing Man Power Appear.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, Aug. 5.—There is very little to report in the situation between Soissons and Rheims except the increased force of the German resistance everywhere.

The allied patrols which crossed the Rivers Aisne and Vesle at various points were met by the most stubborn opposition, especially in the vicinity of Fismes, Sermoise, east of Soissons, and Muizon, west of Rheims.

The artillery duel has grown in intensity, showing that the Germans have not yet removed their guns to the other side of the Aisne. Their guns keep up a constant searching fire on the valleys in the recently abandoned pocket, in order to harass possibly advancing allied troops. Their aviators, also, are very busy, often descending to low altitudes and scattering machine-gun fire on any body of troops they observe.

Yielding on the Avre.

When the Germans advance this year they did so on a grand scale, and now that they have been forced to retreat the extent of their retrograde movement appears to be taking equally impressive proportions.

vanced this year they did so on a grand scale, and now that they have been forced to retreat, the extent of their retrograde movement appears to be taking equally impressive proportions.

After the Crown Prince's armies had been compelled to empty the pocket which they had formed in the allied lines between Rheims and Soissons and retire to the Rivers Aisne and Vesle, with the prospect of having to retreat even further under the incessant pressure of the victorious French, British, and American troops, they found themselves obliged yesterday to give up many important positions on the River Avre both north and south of Montdidier. This was the immediate sequel to their recent rearward march on the Ancre and the inevitable outcome of their serious check between the Aisne and the Marne.

German Man Power Failing.

There seems to be no doubt that the German high command finds the man power at its disposal insufficient to hold all the line gained during the forward rushes since March of this year and at the same time to keep in reserve an army of manoeuvre strong enough to undertake an offensive or to resist a heavy blow from the Allies. The only possible way for the Germans to create a fresh manoeuvring force to take the place of the army which has been virtually destroyed during the adventure of the Marne was to shorten the line.

This they have proceeded to do in the last few days, first on the Ancre and yesterday on the front extending about fifteen miles from Bourges to Fontaine-sous-Montdidier. Indications of a possible retreat hereabout had been observed by the French for some time, and when it started in the course of the day the French patrols, who were constantly on the alert, kept in the closest touch with the retiring enemy.

The Germans, who had suffered very severely since the allied operations near Castel in July, which had left many of the dominating heights overlooking the Avre Valley in French hands, were constantly harassed by an enfilading fire of the French artillery, which made their positions extremely difficult and caused them incessant and heavy losses.

Foe Offensive Handicapped.

The casualties in the Marne battle had made the possibility of a German offensive in the neighborhood of Amiens very unlikely, and for these reasons the shortening of the line at the point where retention of the salient had little utility was logical. A movement of the rear guard was noticed early yesterday morning, and French patrols followed closely but very cautiously on the heels of the retiring foe.

The retreat was not a hurried one. Every precaution was taken by the Germans to prevent an allied rush while the operation was being carried out. First, Hill 115, something over a quarter of a mile east of Grivesnes, was abandoned by the Germans and occupiel by the French. Then another hill east of Chappell-Estaignan was taken. Shortly afterward Hill 97, northeast of Mesnil-St. Georges, fell into French hands, followed by Hills 60 and 98.

The village of Malpart was entered later, and progress was made into the woods of Bollancourt and Filescamps, the latter being southward of Braches. Framicourt Wood, east of Cantigny, was also taken.

Saving the Retiring Forces.

It was evening before Braches and Hargicourt were occupied and a foothold gained in Courtemanche. As the enemy retired from each place they covered from the next point of resistance the troops who were falling back, thus preventing them from being overwhelmed.

On the other field of German retreat, further south between Rheims and Soissons, the allied armies continued throughout the day to push back the enemy. Fismes, around which place the German resistance was very serious, was taken in the course of yesterday after fierce fighting. The Americans were engaged here and took a considerable share in its capture.

The River Vesle was crossed by the French at several points to the east of Fismes in spite of strong resistance from the enemy rear guards. It is still uncertain whether the Germans intend to remain between the Vesle and the Aisne, where they have still artillery and depots of ammunition and materials.

ADMITS GERMAN CHECK.

But Bavarian War Minister Has Faith in Patience of Public.

BERNE, Aug. 5.—The German offensive has been stopped, and present operations cannot be publicly discussed, according to General Hellingrath, Bavarian Minister of War, who spoke in the First Chamber Saturday.

"The fourth year of the war ends by what amounts to a stoppage of our offensive," he said, "but it is not possible to judge the situation apart from the operations now in progress, which cannot be discussed in public. Besides, our people are sufficiently steady and patiently will accept the events which delay a final result."

PARIS SEES TIDE TURNED FOR ALLIES

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

situation today confirms the far-sighted wisdom of Foch's answer.

German Offensive Waits on 1920 Class.

The "Big Bertha" shells have again begun to fall in the Paris region, showing that the boche has started another offensive of frightfulness for the purpose of slowing down the allied efforts on the Aisne. Many people were inclined to reason that the sudden withdrawal of Rupprecht's army before Amiens might be interpreted as intended to nullify any projected British attack in that direction, while at the same time placing the enemy in a safer position to carry out an offensive by way of diversions either more to the northward, or perhaps in the direction of Verdun. Generally speaking, however, it is believed here that the Germans will be unable to launch any fresh offensive before their new class is ready to take the field at the end of next month. In some quarters, indeed, it is held that the Germans are beginning to realize that their offensive of July 15 was their last, and that henceforward the war will take the form of successive German retirements under pressure of the rapidly increasing allied strength.

The question of the imminent arrival of the German 1920 class in the firing line, however, may be regarded as a capital factor for the time being. The men of this class have been under training since April last, and, if the precedent of the enemy's 1919 class is followed and the period of instruction limited to five months, the recruits will be ready for the front at the end of September.

Here again is another point in favor of the Allies. The German 1919 class has been on the Russian front since November last, while the corresponding French class is still intact in the training depots. The French class, it is true, is numerically somewhat inferior to that of Germany, but the fact remains that the French armies possess today the advantage of having their entire 1919 class in the reserves, while the corresponding German class has already been made use of. In brief, from the point of view of consumption of effectives, the enemy is around twelve months the inferior of the French.

That the Germans, in view of recent events, appreciate that fact that they are using up their man power at a dangerous rate is confirmed by the circumstance that men belonging to the older German classes who were promised six months ago that they should be allowed to return home in August have now been told that they must remain at the front. Incidentally, the military authorities here have arranged for men belonging to the oldest of their classes now serving to be withdrawn to the interior as soon as the men of the 1920 class, which is now being called up, have reached the depots.

Expect Foe to Remain Immobile.

The immobility of the enemy on the whole length of the front, it is believed here, may now be expected to continue indefinitely. As Foch now has the initiative, it is only a matter of common prudence for the enemy command to seek to strengthen the whole of its front with practically an equal density of men. By the shortening of the German front through the loss of the Aisne-Marne salient the Germans have gained the equivalent of perhaps twelve divisions. Incidentally, of course, the Allies have profited to the same extent.

The fact that the Germans are known to have retained a number of eight-inch guns between the Vesle and the Aisne is used as an argument in some quarters to support the theory that they may still have the intention of making a stand south of the Aisne. This is generally regarded as very unlikely, however, as the Crown Prince, with the river behind him and the Allies steadily biting in on his right and left, must soon find his position very uncomfortable. All the probabilities still point to the heights of the Chemin-des-Dames, above the Aisne, as the line where the German retreat will end for the time being.

Meanwhile, attention here is closely focused on the two valuable bridgeheads that Mangin's army has established on the north bank of the Aisne at Soissons.

KING GEORGE PRAISES FOCH.

Sends Telegram to Poincare on Allied Triumph.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—King George has sent a telegram to President Poincaré saying he has followed with the deepest interest and admiration the splendid counterattacks of General Foch, which are forcing the Germans to abandon a series of strong positions and to recross the Vesle River.

In his message King George warmly congratulates President Poincaré and the French Army on the skill of the French commander, which has resulted in such a splendid feat at arms.

MANGIN'S ARMY ALONE HAS TAKEN 500 GUNS

PARIS, Aug. 5.—Each day adds to the booty captured by the Allies. It will be impossible to take full stock for some time, but it includes a considerable number of 77-millimeter guns, many of which were found in the depths of the woods of Arcy and Tournelle and the Forest of Fère. The number of 77-millimeter shells salvaged up to the present totals 1,500,000.

More than 500 guns have been captured by one French army alone, that of General Mangin, since the beginning of the allied offensive on July 18. This army also took an equal number of trench mortars in the same period.

BACK OF VESLE, SAYS BERLIN.

Germans Withdrew Before "Strong Enemy Attack on Fismes."

BERLIN, Aug. 5, (via London.)—Attacks by the Allies north of Albert and on both sides of the Somme have been repulsed by the German forces, according to the official communication issued by the War Office today. The communication adds that north of Montdidier the Germans withdrew without molestation from the Allies.

The text of the day statement follows:

In Flanders, north of Albert and on both sides of the Somme, attacks by the enemy have been repulsed.

North of Montdidier we withdrew our companies on the west bank of the Avre River and Dom Brook behind these sectors without action on the part of the enemy.

We captured prisoners in minor enterprises southwest of Montdidier.

On the Vesle the artillery activity has increased. There have been successful forefield engagements south of Coné and west of Rheims. After warding off partial enemy attacks our rearguards, in accordance with orders, withdrew to the north of the Vesle before a strong enemy attack on Fismes.

West of the Moselle and in the middle and upper Vosges enemy attacks were repulsed. In the Sundgau we captured prisoners in raids.

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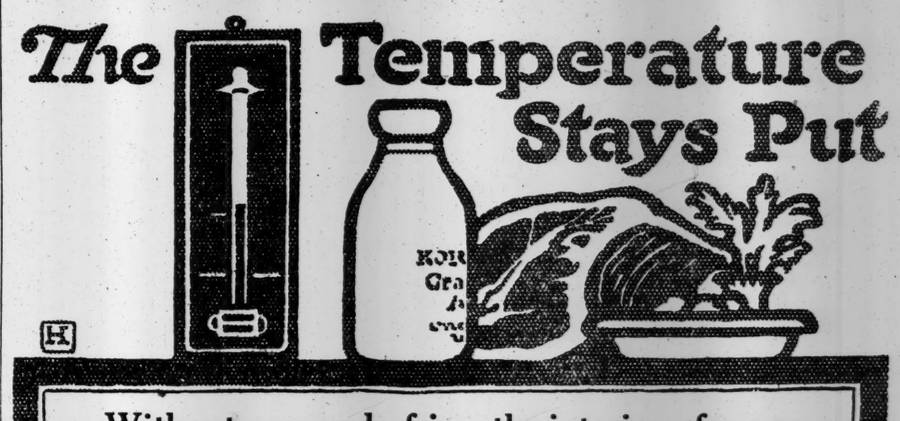

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VISITS AMERICANS IN WAR PRISON CAMP

Dutch Correspondent in Germany Says the Red Cross Sends Them Plenty of Food.

BUT THEY LACK CLOTHING

Some of Them Were Captured at Chateau-Thierry, and Some Near Verdun.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 5.—The Berlin correspondent of the Nieuwe Courant, writing from Coblentz, speaks of a visit to American prisoners in the concentration camps at Darmstadt, Limburg, and Giessen, although the number of prisoners in each camp was by no means great, and there, unfortunately, were no American officers to speak to.

The correspondent points out that the prisoners were "surprised to see one of their compatriots in their midst, and freely expressed their opinions." The Americans did not appear to have become acclimated and were unaccustomed to the professional prisoner's life. The life of a war prisoner is never enviable, the paper points out, but there is one thing one may well envy the American prisoners, and that is the weekly parcels of food which every American prisoner receives from the Red Cross in Switzerland.

The contents of the package weighs fifteen kilograms, and contains the greatest delicacies which could be collected even in peacetime. There is a dazzling collection of preserves, cigarettes, drinks, eatables, and ingredients for cooking, and all are of the finest quality. They also receive two kinds of bread, which looked passable, but which are sent in practical biscuit form like that of the English and French. The correspondent says:

"The American parcels are somewhat larger than the English, but the English receive clothes, whereas the American clothes arrangements apparently have not yet been completed, and they look like ragamuffins, being badly equipped and wearing hats and caps of all their allies. Some wear French trousers and English tunics. If they had not stubbornly declared they were Americans from New York and Connecticut, I would not have discovered it.

"Whenever we stood in a group of twenty or more Americans, there always were a few who had learned a European language as a child. The German, Polish, and Italian Americans looked picturesque among the pure English and Irish types. Never have I had such strong impressions that the strongest factor in America is the immigration from Europe.

"There were but few professional soldiers among the prisoners, with the exception of a few non-commissioned officers. On the whole, they were young, strong lads, and belonged to the National Guard before the war. There were many who volunteered at the beginning of the war who were of age and liable for service. There were waiters, draymen, dockworkers, and chauffeurs, and almost no intellectual men, although there were a few exceptions. One said he was an engineer, one a student of law, and one a bookkeeper. The engineer worked for the Parcel Post, and the student also in the Postal Department. The latter suffered from an affection in one eye and his doctor forbade him to work, but the student protested that work did him good. A Red Cross soldier lay in the hospital and asked if he had any chance to be repatriated, but this, he thought, impossible, as he first had been in the army and really belonged to the army and not to the ambulance." (This is a report the Germans insist on each prisoner making as THE TIMES correspondent already has cabled.)

The writer says most of the prisoners were taken at Château-Thierry in June, but some came from mixed divisions who stood not far from Verdun. Prisoners from the July offensive were not yet on hand. From information received by THE TIMES correspondent this doubtless means that most of the prisoners were lacking in war experience.

The writer alleges that the prisoners complained that they were obliged to run in an open field under the fire of machine guns, and adds: "I would gladly have seen one severely wounded man put to rest. He was an artillerist. For many the horrors of war had lasted only a few hours."

The writer pretends that there is little sympathy between the Americans and other prisoners. And he says that in the Giessen camp, where Americans had just arrived, they had made themselves house slippers, or pantofels, which gave them an extraordinary appearance. The writer speaks of an enormous hospital attached to the Darmstadt camp which is filled with severely wounded and sick, and where all nationalities and races lie. Black, white, and yellow are all mixed up, and there are also Sengalese, with their thick noses and thick lips. (From the tone of the whole report it is quite evident that the writer is distinctly pro-German.)

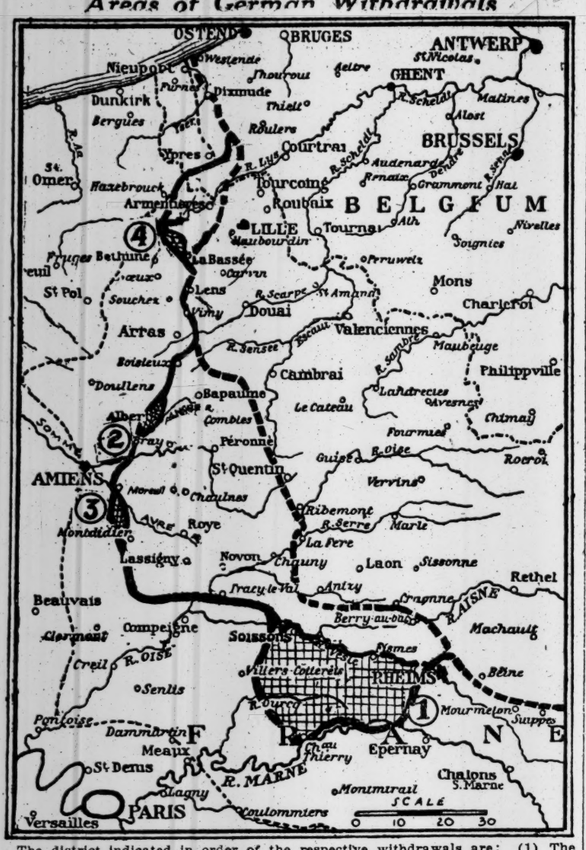
NO AMERICAN DEMAND ON GREAT BRITAIN

Rumors of Pressure for More Man Power Denied by Minister of Munitions.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The attention of the Ministry of Information has been called to a rumor that the fresh calling up of farm laborers for military service is due to pressure from the United States Government, and it has been further rumored that the United States insisted that every able-bodied man under the age of 46 years in Great Britain should be called up for the army. Additional weight has been given to these rumors by the suggestion that Prime Minister Lloyd George, when he said in a recent speech, 'We must live up to our contract with America," was alluding to a secret understanding of this nature between the American and British Governments.

"The Ministry of Information is able to state with authority that there is no truth whatever in these reports," says Reuter's, Limited. "The United States has made no claim in respect to British man power, as has been suggested.

"When Mr. Lloyd George referred to 'our contract with America' he had in mind the moral obligation of Great Britain not to relax her efforts owing to the entry of the United States into the war. America declared war to defeat the menace to civilization and to the ideals which both Americans and Britons have in common. Both nations are putting out their full efforts to this end in complete co-operation, but with no interference in each other's internal arrangements."



The district indicated in order of the respective withdrawals are: (1) The Marne front below the Vesle; (2) the Albert region; (3) north of Montdidier, and (4) north of La Bassée.

The War Situation

By THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

For the first time since July 15, when the German offensive began, the battle-front from Soissons to Rheims has reached a condition of temporary stabilization. The French reports indicate that attempts have been made to cross the Vesle, and that they have been successful at several isolated points. But it would seem that, after having effected a crossing, the Allies had met with such stiff resistance that they had been unable to make any headway or open the way for a more extended crossing. This is not at all surprising. Any stream, however small, operates to some degree as an obstable to a crossing. Even should the defense be operating only with a rearguard armed with machine guns it would be able to hold the advance materially.

It is not apparent whether the resistance with which the French are meeting is offered by the main body of the German army or whether it is a rearguard action only. But, as stated yesterday, there seems no particularly good reason why the Germans should halt on the Vesle, principally because just behind them is the truly excellent defensive position furnished by the Aisne. The fact that the Aisne has been already crossed by the French west of Soissons does not affect matters to any great degree. The line is not turned by this crossing, nor is it in great danger of being flanked this year. In fact, it is very doubtful whether, once behind the Aisne, the Germans would not be free from the menace of an allied offensive for many months.

Foch is a daring strategist of an essentially offensive type. But his daring arises from a close study and full knowledge of all the elements of a given situation. He will not take an unnecessary chance, nor will he use his forces in attacks that have not a definite and positive object to be gained. It is not apparent just what object he would have now in pressing the Germans back from the northern bank of the Aisne, once he was assured that whatever of spirit and fighting qualities the Germans might have lost as a result of their complete defeat between the Aisne and the Marne had been restored. This he can ascertain by the nature of the defense. If, therefore, after feeling it out he comes to the conclusion that the Germans have themselves again in hand, he is very likely to call off further offensive operations for the present, at least.

There is danger that public opinion may appraise too highly the allied victory, particularly in its relation to the immediate future. Foch has won a very decided victory, and a great victory. It has been a smashing blow not only to the German morale, but to the German Army itself. He has captured mountains of supplies, a great many guns, and has inflicted severe losses on the Germans—losses which could be ill afforded, since there is no new reservoir from which they can be replaced. He has, most of all, seized the initiative, at least to a limited extent. But he has been operating on what is but little more than a local field. He has not attempted what might be termed a general engagement. His blow has been rather in the nature of a counteraction than a direct action, although the continuity of the pressure which he exerted on the German lines would give the fighting of the last ten days an independent character.

But the allied offensive, the direct attempt to force the fighting, to drive into the German camp for the positive purpose of destroying the German Army—this has not yet been begun and probably will not be begun this year. We may, and very probably shall, see before the end of the year numerous efforts of the Allies to improve their positions for the 1919 campaign. Some of these efforts may be of considerable size. Large bodies of men may be engaged in struggles which may last for several days. But these, too, will be local and for a local purpose. When the Allies begin their offensive campaign there will be no doubt either about the fact or about the outcome. It is simply a case of the time not yet having arrived.

Foch's reservoir of men is just beginning to fill. He cannot begin a general offensive until he can see the numbers mounting to the top. He has at his command now a reserve force, an army of manoeuvre of not less than a half million, admitting for the sake of conservatism that three months ago he had practically nothing. Next Spring he will have three times this number. He would be foolishly reckless if he risked a general engagement before he was sure of his strength. He can afford to wait. He must wait, since when he does strike he must win, or the allied cause will go down. The state is so great that he dare not take a chance when he knows that the passage of but a few months will remove all elements of doubt.

LLOYD GEORGE SPEECH IRRITATES GERMANS

Threat of Economic Fight Causes Bitter Comment—Lansdowne Letter Welcomed.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 5.—Commenting on Premier Lloyd George's recent speech, the Rhenish Westphalian Gazette asserts that it is an English product of hypocrisy of which no one else but Wilson is capable. Lloyd George preaches the economic destruction of Germany after the war, the paper proceeds, and this lust for destruction means a never-ending war.

"Lloyd George," it continues, "dares make it appear that Germany is being strafed by the continuation of the war, and that a worse punishment is economic destruction, whereas this is only so that England can have the biggest profit from it. He does not hesitate to speak of the work of punishment at a moment when the Chancellor's conciliatory words about Belgium have hardly died down."

The British Premier asks unconditional recapitulation, says the paper, although Lansdowne's letter has another tone altogether.

"England does not want peace unless she succeeds in carrying out her destructive plans," the Gazette says. "It is necessary for our people to grasp the idea that not only the Government and people, but also the labor class are war crazy."

The paper refers to the threatened preferential tariff, the closing of German banks in England, and other economical measures. This is all true, it says, and the German people must be ready to meet the consequences and stand courageous and united together behind the front, as Lloyd George indicates what may be expected of a prostrated Germany.

It also considers Lord Lansdowne's letter of special interest and as a decided English peace-feeler, saying that, although it is not clear how far Lansdowne represents Government opinion, the fact that he was formerly Foreign Minister must be taken into consideration. The paper argues that Lansdowne was never a lover of war, but that his utterances show decided concessions to Germany and the need of peace, and clearly state that the war is a tremendous burden for England.

Lansdowne cannot expect, the paper says, that Germany shall accept the peace aims of the British Premier of Jan. 7 and Wilson's last speech as a basis for negotiations, as they were hardly adapted to the opening of negotiations. It declares that Wilson had not yet answered Hertling's speech dealing with Wilson's famous ten points, and which approved the basic principles of the first four points.

Why do English and American statesmen speak when they do not make a reply to the enemy, the paper asks. It is interesting, the Gazette says, that Lansdowne tries to take the sting from Wilson's last "bloodthirsty speech" by not considering single points as America's peace conditions, but as a paraphrase of the Entente war aims.

The Kölnische Volkszeitung remarks that the tone and contents of the Lansdowne letter evoke Germany's sympathy, as there are no gross insults of the enemy or "dishonorable phrasing of real intention."

PRAISES OUR SOLDIERS.

Cologne Correspondent Says Their Bravery Enhances German "Success."

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 5.—"American troops who have been employed in battle have shown themselves to be thoroughly good fighters," remarks the Berlin correspondent of the Cologne Volkszeitung. "That enhances the success which our brave troops and their commanders have attained," he adds.

GERMAN AIRSHIPS RAID ENGLISH COAST

Admiralty Announces Enemy Aircraft Did Not Penetrate Far Inland.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—Hostile airships approached the east coast of England about 9:30 o'clock on Monday night, the Admiralty announced early this morning.

The enemy aircraft did not penetrate far inland.

HARDEN EXCORIATES TEUTONIC POLICY

German Writer Calls Helfferich Unfit for Post of Envoy to Russia.

TILTS AT UNION OF KINGS

Says Slavs Alone Have Power to Save Austria, Having Nothing in Common with Germany.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 5.—Maximilian Harden, in a recent article, speaks scathingly of Helfferich as Ambassador to Moscow, saying that he appointed himself. It expresses the hope that he will recognize the real meaning of the political work necessary in Russia and not merely consider it as an opportunity to "requisition" for Germany's war needs or to control all banking business with the threat of keeping all raw material, which is indispensable to Germany, and which will not be obtainable from the west for a long time.

Harden speaks of Helfferich's work for the transition period and of his offices in the Pariser Platz, to which he also appointed himself, although the Reichstag would have no traffic with him.

"This industrious man," he goes on, "full of scientific knowledge, who had been in office in the Colonial Ministry, the Treasury and as Vice Chancellor, (which the Constitution does not recognize,) who has neither sown nor reaped, and has done much harm by sterile machinations, and whose resignation from the Deutsche Bank brought no sigh of regret, is now to become a diplomat."

Harden does not believe that Helfferich's Lower Rhine industrial methods will bring him laurels in this new sphere, and considers him quite inadequate for the difficult post.

Discussing Austrian policy, Harden asks whether another Triple Alliance is brewing in Eastern Europe as in 1815, and speaks of the extraordinary message of Kaiser Carl of Austria, as proposed by Czernin in agreement with his allies, mentioning the sentence, "This is the time when Kings must unite." This, he says, smacks of the times when Kings went to war and fought.

He says that the people do not need to fear the bacillus of the colored races nor even the Bolshevist bacillus, and that if the Kings wish to write "let them, as none of us can prevent it." Soon, however, the people will unite, which is more to the point.

King Ferdinand, he continues, was without the prospect of near assistance and since the Bulgarian Bolsheviki had turned in open enmity against him he no longer had nerves for strong resistance, so Czernin conceived Metternich's idea of the solidarity of monarchical interests. The writer calls this Czernin's sunnyside and says the "democrat" appears on the shadyside of Czernin, who can be quite Wilsonian when necessary.

"But now," Harden says, "he must not be so. He is an ardent monarchist. Czernin thinks thus: 'Just look, I know Bucharest like my pocket. Handle our Emperor, Ferdinand, like a colleague and thus show that he is not to be shoved off the throne, then he is in the seventh heaven and can be turned around my little finger.'"

This Count, says the writer, is the most mobile figure in the European theatre and the most delightful psychologist, continuing to make politics without damaging his career.

Discussing the Polish problem, Harden says that to listen to the Polish Social Democrat Dahnski, who is an eminent personage at home, "the two non-German thirds of the Austrian peoples must see in the independence of the empire a national political and economical misfortune. The Slavs, who are called enemies, are the only power which can save Austria, because they are the only ones whose interests are not in common with those of Germany. If the league is made closer, then Austria will sink to the grade of a political, military, and economical vassal of Germany."

Czernin is blinded by his own brilliance, says the writer, and sees in the war a duel between Germany and England. This is a false view. The war was started by high-born people, and please don't forget it came about because the Austro-Hungarian Empire was becoming oppressed by the power of the Slavs and because the Berlin Government believed itself obliged to help its ally out of a difficulty. The Anglo-German duel was never unavoidable or necessary, and German statesmen never considered it as such. However much Britains and Germans hate each other, they need each other and must wish each other well if they are both wise.

"However, since the beginning of the ruthless submarine war the key to the Temple of Janus lies in Washington, and the war cannot end before America wishes to end it.

"A false and ugly mockery is the announcement that Rumania is satisfied with the peace treaty. * * * Ukraine has no nation, no language, no frontier, no name. The Government introduced by Czernin and which concluded the Brest-Litovsk peace is finished and two of its members have been condemned and put in prison."

GERMAN LOSS CAUSES DISTRUST OF LEADERS

Large American Forces Expose False Promises of Submarine Successes.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters in France, in a telegram dated Monday night at 9:55 o'clock, says:

"The ebbing of the German morale resulting from recent events has been noticeably hastened by the great influx of American troops. In this particular regard the German high command is paying the penalty of concealment and misrepresentation. The appearance in the battleline of powerful American forces and the striking proof of their splendid fighting quality gives the lie direct to all German official bombast which no explaining can minimize. Moreover, it proves the futility of all the tall talk about the success of the German submarine warfare.

"Distrust is rife in the enemy ranks, and under such conditions tendency is to exaggerate their misfortunes. They discredit Ludendorff's statements, and seem gloomily conscious that Germany is suffering defeat, and that the truth is being concealed from them."

SHOW THAT GERMANS LIED ABOUT RETREAT

Newly Built Fortifications Found in Territory Occupied by Our Troops.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—Reuter's correspondent at American Headquarters in France, in a dispatch dated 1 o'clock Monday afternoon, says:

"The rapid advance of the last two days has become slower and steadier, not only owing to the fresh show of enemy resistance, but from the necessity of getting the implements of battle again into their proper places. The German retirement throughout has been conducted with the greatest skill, and no more men or guns have been used to delay our advance than was absolutely necessary for the purpose. Consequently, only a very small force of the enemy was left facing us when the final order came to them to withdraw to the Vesle, and this force, with a few hours' start, had no difficulty in eluding us. Indeed, it had no more trouble than to keep our cavalry patrols at a distance.

"The Americans were just as keen at chasing the enemy as they were at fighting, but the cavalry screen of the old days, which was used as a guard against surprise, was absent, and the infantry, which has to rely on its own precautions, always must go somewhat slowly.

"Also, the roads were bad and are becoming worse. The heavy rainstorms of the last week fell while the German retreat was in progress, and the guns and the lorries have churned these limestone hills until they are nearly impassable. Moreover, the French roads, thickly bordered by trees that often are of great size, are very easily dislocated by shellfire.

"Only those who have tried with makeshifts to clear such an encumbrance as a fallen tree can have any conception of the delay involved. One French column had its ponies in readiness, but in other instances the infantry had to fall to and hack away with anything at hand to clear the road.

"Notwithstanding all the difficulties, the enemy nowhere managed to get so far away as to feel free from taking precautions. However, we continued to see only a dwindling proportion of his rearguard, which, as far as was observable, was getting no assistance either from mounted men or cyclists.

"The most interesting fact of the pursuit was the discovery of defensive positions, indicating the intention of the Germans to hold an intermediate line south of the Vesle. These trenches were in newly turned earth and had not been occupied. The gun emplacements and sandbag revetments had just been finished, and the blockhouses were of concrete only recently set. The freshness of these preparations precludes any theory but that they had been constructed to hold up our recent advance. Therefore, it is regarded as affecting the statement of General Ludendorff that the German retirement was according to a plan, and suggests that at least certain modifications were necessary in the enemy strategy.

"The inhabitants of the villages lately occupied by the Germans confirm the impression that the German retreat was orderly, the bulk of the troops having been withdrawn a week before. Thus, it is clear that in the centre a mere shell of defense has been opposed to our progress, but the fragments of that shell lie everywhere upon the ground.

"All these villages, which are mostly heaps of ruins, were labeled with Teutonic thoroughness, carefully painted and prominently displayed signboards containing information of everything and everybody, and evidencing the expectation that the Germans would remain in possession.

"During the last period of our advance we must have been costing the Germans about 6,000 signposts daily.

"Although we are practically along the Vesle, we are not actually there at all points. The enemy is making real resistance between Fismes and Rheims, treating the butte of hills between the Ardre and the Vesle as the outwork of his position northward of the Vesle, from which he doubtless intends, if only temporarily, to oppose our progress.

"This country, between the rivers, is as difficult as any our advance has encountered, and doubtless there will be some sharp fighting before the Rheims half of the river is actually in our hands.

"Undoubtedly the ground ahead offers great opportunity of defense. The long, level ridge between the rivers, which is seldom more than 600 feet high, could scarcely have been better contrived for defensive purposes."

It is not likely that the Germans intend to incorporate the ridge in their final line, since it has weak points on either flank, to say nothing of the river behind it. Also their old line north of the Aisne is very much stronger.

We are nearing a decision of intense significance for the future, but the next few days probably will be occupied in operations which will only clear the way to it."

GLOOM IN GERMAN RANKS.

Captured Documents Show Depression Over Fearful Losses.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 5, (Associated Press.)—Documents of the most significant character, indicating that recent events have brought about an extremely marked state of depression in the German Army, have fallen into the hands of the British. Most significant of all, perhaps, is an extract from a German officer's diary, in which he relates he had been asked by the divisional headquarters whether the troops in the line favored peace or a continuation of the war, his answer being:

"Immediate peace or an immediate decisive battle."

This entry was dated before the German drive for the Marne began.

Hardly less important is a letter taken from a German prisoner. It was written to him by another German who was stationed along the Marne. It reads:

"You will be in the thick of it now. Shirk as much as you can. Do not be stupid. We are risking our lives only for big victories. Now we are taking the offensive on the Marne, and we will never get out of this mess at all. Our regiment has been nearly wiped out, and we have not pushed far. The war is becoming a greater massacre than ever. What is going to happen I don't know. Germany is slowly crumbling to pieces."

Another prisoner just captured on the British front says that the official figures show that 12,000 of his comrades were made prisoners in the Champagne fighting, but that rumor along this front is that 60,000 Germans and 800 guns were lost.

Adding to the gloom of his division, which realized that Germany had suffered a great defeat, the prisoner said the food given the men was very poor. He said that poor rations had been especially noticeable for the last three months. The only time that good food was served, he said, was before the troops had to participate in an offensive.

PARIS AGAIN SHELLED BY LONG-RANGE GUN

"Big Bertha" Resumes Her Firing on the Capital Under Cover of Thick Weather.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—"Big Bertha," as the Parisians have nicknamed the German long-range gun, began firing on the city again for the first time since the beginning of the enemy offensive on July 15.

Most people this morning were divided in opinion as to whether the shells being thrown merely signified the helpless rage of the boches at their defeat on the Marne or the commencement of a new German offensive. Negative evidence contained in this afternoon's official communiqué effectively settled the question and Paris dismissed the exhibition of temper with a scornful shrug of the shoulders.

Talking with a French artillery expert this morning, I gathered a few details concerning two alleged long-range gun emplacements discovered recently during the hasty German retreat from the Marne which may rectify some misconceptions. The emplacements in question served for ordinary 15-inch guns, which were among the first things the Germans got away when their impending retreat became a certainty. The guns were used, it is believed, to fire on the neighborhood of Meaux, but certainly had not sufficient range to reach Paris.

Explanation of a resumption of Big Bertha's antics is probably to be found in the fact that the thick weather which prevails tempted the Germans to manifest their hate, as the gun, owing to exceptionally law visibility, would be amply protected against aerial observation. Little doubt is felt here that as soon as the weather clears up our airplanes will mark the site of the gun and our heavy artillery will again bring its operations to an end.

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FIRST LIST OF CASUALTIES FROM THE MARNE BATTLEFIELD REACHES WASHINGTON

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

pending the receipt of advices on this subject from General Pershing. Publications which would exaggerate or minimize the total number of casualties would create unnecessary anxiety among the relatives and friends of American soldiers and should, of course, be very carefully avoided.

"The losses reported and to come will bring sadness to many homes. But personal grief will be tempered by the righteousness of the cause in which these brave men have given themselves and by the pride which all free peoples take in the magnificent results of their heroism."

General March also issued a statement today with statistics to relieve the anxiety of relatives upon the wounding of soldiers. His statement, which is based on the best obtainable official figures regarding casualties in the war, pointed out that of the wounded soldiers sent to hospitals for treatment, fewer than one in twenty die, and that of all the soldiers sent to hospitals only 45 in every 1,000 die. General March's statement follows:

"In connection with the casualties among the American Expeditionary Force in the Marne-Aisne offensive, it should be stated upon the basis of the officially attested experience of our associates during four years of this war that of wounded soldiers sent to hospitals for treatment fewer than one in twenty die.

"Of all the soldiers sent to the hospitals only forty-five in every 1,000 die. These include those who die of disease, as well as those who die of wounds. Of all soldiers wounded in action more than four-fifths return to service, many of them in less than two months. It is necessary to discharge for physical disability only 14.5 per cent.

"These figures are based on an average of both British and French official figures, including both officers and men. The two are averaged together since American troops are fighting with both the French and the British under conditions which vary. They show: Returned to service, 81 per cent., or 810 per 1,000; discharged from service because of physical disability or other causes, 14.5 per cent., or 145 per 1,000; died from wounds, 4.5 per cent., or 45 per 1,000."

28 IN CASUALTY LIST FROM NEW YORK CITY

Twelve Members of 165th Infantry Killed in Action—State's Casualty Quota 73.

There are seventy-three residents of New York State named in yesterday's casualty list from General Pershing, and of these twenty-eight are from New York City. The 165th Infantry of the Rainbow Division has twelve on the roll of honor names, all of them listed among those who have been killed in battle. Company H of the 165th was the unit to which most of these New York boys belonged, nearly all of whom were killed in the hard fighting of July 15.

In the list of dead in action also appears the name of Lieutenant E. A. Billings of the second West Point class of 1917.

The list indicates that the 167th Infantry of the Rainbow Division, which is the Alabama unit, has been in the thick of the fight. Last night's supplementary list showed that the New England Division also had been in the battle.

LIEUT. COL. JOHN M. CRAIG, of the Regular Army, reported killed in action, was a native of Iowa and rose to field rank from that of a private. He served in the Spanish War as a Sergeant of the Twentieth Kansas Infantry, of which the late Major Gen. Frederick Funston was the commanding officer. Col. Craig was one of three brothers in that regiment, one of whom was killed in action in the Philippines in 1899. The other brother, who survives, is a Colonel of artillery in the National Army. When the Twentieth Kansas was mustered out of the Federal service Col. Craig enlisted in the Twenty-seventh Infantry as a private. A year later he won in competitive examination his commission as a Second Lieutenant. Col. Craig was an honor graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry school at Fort Leavenworth.

MAJOR JOHN HOWARD WILLS, who has been killed in action, was an honor graduate of the West Point Class of 1916, and was one of the youngest officers of his rank in the Regular Army. Major Wills, who was born in Alabama, was only 23 years old. He went to France as an officer of engineers. His father, the late John H. Wills, was at his death a Lieutenant in the Twenty-second United States Infantry.

LIEUTENANT CLIFTON V. CROSS of the Sixteenth United States Infantry, who for three years was a member of the staff of THE NEW YORK TIMES, has been wounded in action on the Marne. Lieutenant Cross, who is a graduate of the first Plattsburg Citizens Training Camp of 1917, was in the first detachment of Plattsburgers sent to France in the Fall of 1917 for assignment to Regular Army units. When he was admitted to the Plattsburg Training Camp the examinating medical officers stated that he had the most perfect physique of any man in his training regiment. Lieutenant Cross is 27 years old and is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur B. Cross of Naugatuck, Conn. In a cablegram to his mother Lieutenant Cross simply said that he had been wounded and asked his mother "not to worry."

"Big Jeff" Healy Wounded.

LIEUT. JEFFERSON A. HEALY of the Thirty-eighth United States Infantry, who was Captain of the Columbia University football team of 1916, and who went to France with the Third Division of the regular army, has been wounded in action and is now at a base hospital near Paris. Healy, who was known to all Columbia men as "Big Jeff," is a Plattsburg training camp graduate and, like Lieutenant Cross, was in the first contingent of Plattsburgers transferred to the regulars. Healy's home is in Chicago. At Columbia he was noted for his spectacular fashion of catching forward passes. He was also noted as a Latin scholar and as an orator. Healy is twenty-three years old and is a brother of Edward aly of the 1917 Columbia football am. The cablegram announcing that Lieutenant Healy had been wounded did not state whether or not the wound was serious.

CAPTAIN HENRY W. WORTHINGTON, who has been killed in action, was a teacher in the Junior High School at Trenton when Congress declared war on Germany. He immediately resigned his position and applied for the Plattsburg officers' training camp. He was accepted and was graduated as a Second Lieutenant. He was assigned to the Ninth United States Infantry, one of the regular army units, which has been in the thick of the fighting in the Marne salient. Some weeks ago Lieutenant Worthington was promoted to company commander. On April 13 last he was cited by General Pershing for gallantry under fire, the citation stating that, "despite the fact that he was wounded, he directed his men in holding positions against superior forces." Captain Worthington's home was in Lancaster, Penn.

Lieut. E. A. BILLINGS of the regular army, who has been killed in action, was a West Pointer of the class of August, 1917. He was 24 years old and entered West Point from the Portland (Me.) district in June, 1914. Because of this country's entrance into the war his class was graduated one year ahead of time. Lieutenant Billings was in the infantry.

Sergt. JAMES J. HAMILTON, who has been killed in action, was a veteran of the old 69th Regiment of New York and went to the Rainbow Division with that unit when it was selected as the New York organization for the famous division. Sergeant Hamilton's home was at 212 West 141st Street. He was a member of Company H and was about 25 years old.

Sergt. J HN F. LYNCH of the 165th Infantry was killed in action on July 15, according to a telegram received by his mother, Mrs. Margaret Lynch of 49 South Eighth Street, Brooklyn, last night. Sergeant Lynch was one of the noncommissioned officers transferred from the 7th Regiment to the Rainbow.

A Young 69th Boy.

ARTHUR VIENS, another soldier of the 165th Infantry, has also made the supreme sacrifice. Viens, who was 19 years of age, enlisted in the 69th Infantry shortly after Congress declared war. His home was at 1,234 Intervale Avenue, the Bronx. The telegram from the War Department to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Viens, stated that Private Viens was killed on July 15, the day on which so many of the men of the 165th were killed or wounded. Mrs. Viens received three letters from her son last Saturday. One was dated July 2 and another July 3. In the last letter Private Viens wrote that he had just come out of action and that he shortly expected to be back in action.

JOHN J. DRESSER, a private in Company H of the 165th Infantry, has also been killed in action. He is a nephew of Mrs. Mary Gorman, who formerly lived at 337 West Seventeenth Street, the address given in the casualty list. At that address it was said yesterday that Mrs. Gorman recently moved to an address in West Sixtieth Street. Dresser, it was said at the old address, was a Sixty-ninth veteran.

HAROLD COKELY, who also has been killed in action, was another of the soldiers of the 165th Infantry. He was a son of John Cokely of 18 Lester Avenue, Jamaica. A telegram to the father from the War Department stated that Private Cokely fell on July 15. There were four Cokely brothers who entered the service immediately after Congress declared war. The three surviving brothers are all in France and at the front.

RUDOLPH MIKE, a private of the 58th Infantry of the regular army, is listed killed in action. Private Mike was a son of Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Mike of 324 East Seventy-third Street. In a letter received a few days ago he wrote his mother that he hoped to be "in action soon."

WILLIAM PEGG, Jr., who has been killed in action, was a son of William Pegg of 418 Bronxwood Avenue, the Bronx. Private Pegg was 23 years of age, and enlisted in the 9th United States Infantry in June of last year. He sailed for France last September. When he enlisted he was a student at a New York business college. In letters recently received he told his parents he had been in action on three different occasions and was ready to go in the fourth time.

"I am proud to know that my boy died fighting in so noble a cause," was the only comment Mr. Pegg made yesterday when he received word that his son had made the supreme sacrifice.

"A Martyr for a Just Cause."

WALTER M. REILLY of Company H of the 165th Infantry, who is listed killed in action, was an orphan, and when he entered the service lived with his aunt, Miss Nellie Reilly, at 476 Grand Street. Private Reilly was 23 years old and a high school graduate. In a letter to his aunt, dated early in July, he wrote:

"Do you know why I enlisted? God created man, and mankind, through greed and selfishness, created war. From the very beginning there has always been a struggle between right and wrong, and still the struggle goes on. I am lucky to be fighting for humanity and democracy, although war is cruel and we did not believe in it, although it was forced upon us. Let us all be patient and persevere for a little while, and so doing we will conquer in the end, and that will be very shortly, too. Now, you know why I am over here, actually doing my bit—a good, grave soldier and not afraid to die a martyr for a just and worthy cause.

"Our trust in God will be fulfilled.

"Your loving nephew, WALTER."

ABRAHAM ADELMAN, who has been killed in action, was a soldier of the 9th Regular Infantry. He was 19 years old, and enlisted in the regular army in June, 1917. He was a nephew of Henry Adelman of 164 Broome Street, with whom he made his home before he went to war. Private Adelman was born in Russia, and had lived in this country seven years.

SAMUEL GOLDBERG, reported killed in action, was a brother of Benjamin Goldberg of 111 Stanton Street. He, too, came from Russia, and was 19 years old. His brother did not know that he had entered the army until he received the War Department telegram announcing that his brother had been killed in battle.

JAMES HOGAN, who has been killed in action, was of the old 69th, and went to France with the 165th Infantry of the Rainbow Division. He was 35 years old, and came to this country from Ireland twelve years ago. He was a mechanic, and before enlisting lived with his brother, John Hogan, at 177a Hull Street, Brooklyn.

FREDERICK BOEHM, who went to France with the Sixth United States Engineers, and who is reported severely wounded, is a New York University graduate of the class of 1917. Boehm's home is at 819 Hatch Avenue, Woodhaven, L. I. Private Boehm was an insurance agent when Congress declared war. A week later he was in the army.

JAMES SUMMERS, killed in action, was another of the fighters of the old 69th who went across with the Rainbow Division as a member of the 165th Infantry. He was a brother of Mrs. Elizabeth McMahon of 98 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn. He was 35 years old and was killed on July 15.

JOHN J. FARRELL is still another soldier of the 165th Infantry who gave his life for his country on July 15. Private Farrell was 25 years old and was one of the men transferred from the 14th Infantry of Brooklyn to the 165th Regiment of the Rainbow. His home was at 42 Adelphi Street, Brooklyn.

Gave Life After Being Wounded.

CORPORAL FELIX KRAJEWSKI, who has been killed in battle, went to France with a machine-gun unit of the regular army. He was severely wounded in action last May. He came to this country from Poland five years ago, and before enlisting in the regular army lived with a sister at 104 Du Pont Street, Brooklyn.

JOSEPH A. AGRISANI, who is reported severely wounded, comes of a family that owns a service flag with fourteen stars. Two of the stars are for Private Agrisani and his brother Frank. The others are for their twelve first cousins. They are all in the American service. On June 4 last Private Agrisani was wounded by shrapnel. He told of his recovery and return to the line in a letter recently received by his mother. He is 19 years old and is in the 26th United States Infantry.

GEORGE E. KOPP, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Kopp, of 56 North Fourteenth Street, Flushing, was killed in action on July 13. Word to this effect was received by Mr. Kopp from the War Department yesterday. Private Kopp was in the Signal Corps of the regular army. Another son of Mr. and Mrs. Kopp is in France with a regiment of heavy artillery.

FRANK J. VAN WETERING, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. John Van Wetering of Hackensack, N. J., has been killed in action. Private Van Wetering was killed July 15, while fighting with his regiment, the 6th United States Engineers. Because of his small stature Van Wetering was twice refused by the recruiting officers. He was so persistent, however, that they finally waived the height regulations and let him join.

"I never saw as happy a boy as he was the day they enlisted him," his father said yesterday.

CHARLES M. FALKNER, who has been killed in action, was another of the 165th Regiment hen who fell on July 15. He was 19 years old, and a son of Dr. and Mrs. R. P. Falkner of 11 Webster Place, Orange, N. J. Private Falkner was one of the men transferred from the Seventh to the Sixty-ninth Regiment, when the latter was ordered to the Rainbow Division.

ANGELO LACROTERRIA, who has been killed in action, was a son of Dominick Lacroteria of Long Branch. He was 24 years old and in the Regular Army.

JOSEPH BONIN, who was killed in battle, went to France with an artillery unit of the Regular Army. He came to this country five years ago from Russia, and was 29 years old. His home was in Cliffside, N. J.

Ninth's Youngest Soldier Killed.

LOUIS ENGELKE, who is said to have been the youngest soldier in the 9th United States Infantry, in which command he was known as the "kid," was killed in action on July 1. He was a son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Engelke of 20 Dean Street, Jamaica. Two weeks ago his mother received a letter from the lad in which he said:

"Maybe I am only a kid, but I am doing a man's job for the U. S. A. Don't mind my penmanship, as the bullets are whizzing around and the cannon are roaring something awful. Please answer my letter soon, so that your letter will be the last thing I read in case I am killed."

The boy's father was born in Germany. Last night he said that he wished he had another "kid" boy to give to the United States.

JOHN S. EGAN, reported severely wounded, is a son of Mrs. Bridget Egan of 40 Edwin Street, Ridgefield Park, N. J. Private Egan is in the regular army.

ALBERT J. SEKULA, who has been killed in battle, was a native of Paterson, N. J., where he was employed in a silk factory. He enlisted in the 9th United States Infantry in June of last year.

WALTER J. BARRETT, who was killed on July 15, went to France with the engineers. He was a son of Mrs. John Barrett of 113 School Street, Boonton, N. J., and was the first Boonton man to fall in this war. Private Barrett attended the Plattsburg Officers' Training Camp and, failing to get a commission, enlisted in the regular army as a private.

STEWART F. PLATT, a son of Mr. and Mrs. William F. Platt of Phillipsburg, N. J., was killed in action on July 15. Private Platt was 24 years old and enlisted in the Engineers last October.

JOHN DEAN of Butler, N. J., who went to France with a medical unit under command of Major William H. Lawrence, Jr., of Summit, N. J., has been killed. Mrs. Gertrude Dean, his widow, received a letter from Major Lawrence yesterday, in which he wrote that Private Dean had "volunteered for a dangerous mission" and had been killed. Dean was 286 years old.

PATRICK LYNN, who is listed among the killed in action, was a member of Company H of the 165th Infantry. His home was at 587 Riverside Drive.

THEODORE W. SWEET, also named as killed in battle, was another soldier of the 165th. He was a member of Company G, and lived at 208 East Forty-first Street.

FRANK NEWMARK, reported killed in action, is not known at 268 West Ninety-third Street, the address given in the casualty list. The telegram from the War Department which announces his death is unclaimed in a telegraph office near the address which was given as the home of his father, Jacob Newmark.

BENJAMIN MARIAK, reported severely wounded, formerly lived at 63 Ann Street, Kearny, N. J. He went to France with the Camp Dix Division.

JOEL S. BJORK, reported severely wounded, formerly lived at 308 West 150th Street. He is said to have gone to France with the Camp Upton Division.

CORPORAL JOHN WASSERMAN, killed in action, enlisted in May of last year and went overseas in September. He came to the United States from Rumania six years ago. He was 23 years of age, and was employed as a clerk in a New York clothing house at the time he entered the service.

JOSEPH T. NEWMAN of 201 East Fortieth Street, reported killed in action on July 15, joined the 165th Infantry three months before it embarked. He is survived by his mother and a brother, David, who is in the army.

THEODORE W. SWEET of 208 East Forty-first Street, listed as killed in action, joined Company E, 69th Regiment, in 1917 on July 19. A letter was received by his mother four days after he was killed.

SAMUEL RADIN, reported killed in action, was born in Russia, but was brought to the United States when he was ten years old. He enlisted in the army eight months ago, and was sent to the 26th Infantry. A wife and child survive him. He lived at 159 East 113th Street.

JOSEPH SAMPERI, listed as killed in action, lived with his parents at 110 Madison Street. He was 19 years old. He enlisted in 1917. His last letter was dated June 24. He wrote his parents that he had been in the trenches for three months, and had been wounded twice.

THOMAS O'ROURKE, reported killed in action, was 19 years old and lived with his parents at 332 West Seventeenth Street. He enlisted in the 69th Regiment last August and left for France with the regiment.

Fifteen Officers Killed in Action Among Those Listed by Pershing

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The War Department today gave out two casualty lists, one containing 407 names and the other 299, a total of 706 casualties announced during the day for the army alone. This brought the grand total for the army to 13,870. Ten Marine Corps casualties were announced, bringing the total for that arm of the service to 2,041. The total for army and Marine Corps is now 15,911.

In the two army lists given out today were 459 killed in action, 80 died of wounds, 9 died of disease, 1 killed by airplane accident, 6 died of accident or other causes, 48 severely wounded, 100 wounded to a degree undetermined, and 3 missing in action.

Twenty-five commissioned army officers, but no commissioned Marine officers, were included in the lists. The commissioned army officers are Lieut. Col. J. M. Craig, Captains Henry H. Worthington and Howard C. McCall, and Lieutenants George R. Anderson, David M. Barry, Earle A. Billings, James M. Duncan, Charles H. Evans, David J. Ewing, Donald F. Ghent, Proctor C. Gilson, Glenn G. Hall, Robert M. Lovett, George W. Ryley, and Lambert A. Wood, killed in action; Lieutenants James P. Arnold, John Barton McCarthy, Ray P. Saffold, and Leon N. Moshier, died of wounds; Lieutenant Edward T. Hathaway, killed by airplane accident; Lieutenant Harlin K. Larson, died of accident or other causes, and Lieutenants Walter Gray Dunnington, Winfred Charles Green, and Harvey Ernest Ragland, severely wounded, and Lieutenant Harold A. McChesney, missing in action.

SUMMARY OF ARMY CASUALTIES TO DATE.

Deaths.	Previously Reported.	Reported Aug. 5.	Total.
Killed in action	2,082	459	2,541
Lost at sea	291	0	291
Died of wounds	907	80	987
Died of accident or other causes	616	7	623
Died of disease	1,514	9	1,523
Total	5,410	555	5,965
Wounded	7,044	148	7,192
Missing, including prisoners	710	3	713
Grand total	13,164	706	13,870

MARINE CORPS CASUALTIES TO DATE.

Including those given out today, the Marine Corps casualties in France are distributed as follows:

Deaths	Officers. 28	Men. 718
Wounded	31	1,188
In hands of enemy	0	5
Missing	1	72
Total	60	1,981
Grand total		2,041

ARMY CASUALTIES ANNOUNCED AUG. 5.

Army casualties announced today, including names of next of kin and emergency addresses, are:

KILLED IN ACTION.

Lieutenant Colonel.

CRAIG, J. M.; Mrs. J. M. Craig, 621 Clayton St., San Francisco, Cal.

Captains.

WORTHINGTON, HENRY H.; Mrs. T. K. Worthington, 431 James St., Lancaster, Penn.

McCALL, HOWARD C.; Joseph B. McCall, 1,000 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

Lieutenants.

BARRY, DAVID M.; Dr. William T. Barry, 1,328 Bath St., Santa Barbara, Cal.

EVANS, CHARLES H.; Mrs. H. M. Evans, 106 Elm St., Marblehead, Mass.

EWING, DAVID J.; Miss Mary A. Jenkins, 5,323 Coliseum St., New Orleans, La.

GHENT, DONALD F.; Charles N. Ghent, 611 Main St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

LOVETT, ROBERT M.; R. M. Lovett, 1,718 East 56th St., Chicago, Ill.

ANDERSON, GEORGE R.; Mrs. L. Lloyd Cox, 202 C St., Ardmore, Okla.

BILLINGS, EARLE A.; Mrs. C. M. Billings, 31 Sherman St., Portland, Me.

DUNCAN, JAMES M.; Mrs. J. M. Duncan, 450 North Centre St., Terre Haute, Ind.

GILSON, PROCTOR C.; Mrs. P. C. Gilson, 413 Budd St., Carthage, N. Y.

HALL, GLENN G.; David D. Hall, 91 Fountain St., Haverhill, Mass.

RYLEY, GEORGE W.; Mrs. Annie H. Ryley, 125 Berkley St., Lawrence, Mass.

WOOD, LAMBERT A.; Mrs. W. L. Woods, Garden Home, Portland, Ore.

Sergeants.

BROWN, FRANCIS JOHN; Thomas Brown, Englewood, N. J.

CONNER, EARL; Mrs. Rose Conner, Quaker City, Ohio.

DAVIS, CARL B.; Jacob B. Davis, Petersburg.

DAVIS, RUSH C.; William Davis, Harrison, Mich.

IRELAND, HARRY; David Ireland, 108 North Woodstock St., Philadelphia.

JOHNSON, ALBERT FRANK; Mrs. Ada Hayden, Nomoe, Ill.

KLEIN, FRANK ADDISON; Mrs. Addison Klein, 222 Jewett St., Akron, Ohio.

MCDOUGALD, ARCHIBALDS AUSTIN; W. W. Smith, Aberdeen, N. D.

POWERS, LESLIE; John Powers, 120 Oakwood Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

PAYNE, JAMES; Mrs. Sarah Payne, Pleasant View, Ky.

WALLACE, HUGH M.; F. H. Wallace, Cusseta, Ala.

WOOD, JOHN L.; Mrs. Mary Frable, 131 Napier St., Dubuque, Iowa.

WOLVERTON, HOWARD G.; William Wolverton, Breckenridge, Mich.

BELL, HERBERT H.; William Bell, Highgate Springs, Vt.

BOHLMAN, GEORGE H.; H. C. Bohlman, 433 Forest Rose Av., Lancaster, Ohio.

BURNS, KENNETH K.; Mrs. J. J. Wheeler, Rodeo, N. M.

CAREY, AUSTIN H.; Gilman Carey, R. F. D. No. 1 Westmoreland Depot, N. H.

CARTLEDGE, CLIFFORD; Mrs. Clara Cartledge, 45 Welch St., Waterville, Conn.

CHADBOURNE, ARTHUR V.; Plummer Chadbourne, Dover, Me.

DOWD, HARVEY D.; Mrs. D. Dowd, 145 Pine St., Manchester, N. H.

GOBLE, THEODORE; T. H. Whirley, 10 Faneuil Hall Square, Boston, Mass.

HONAN, PAUL E.; Mrs. Clara Honan, Clare, Fla.

LYNCH, JOHN F.; Mrs. Margaret Lynch, 49 8th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

McKAY, CHARLES O.; Less McKay, 323 Scrowsom Av., Jonesboro, Ark.

MCKENZIE, ARCHIE; Mrs. Emma F. Duprey, Fairfield Centre, Mo.

MINKLER, GUY; Eugene Minkler, Philmont, N. Y.

MORLEY, JEREMIAH T.; Michael Morley, Box 631, Armory St., Manchester, N. H.

POWERS, JOHN; James W. Powers, Medway, Mass.

SEALES, ALEXANDER; Mrs. Alexander Searles, 294 Orchard St., Plymouth, Penn.

SHIELS, ARTHUR F.; John J. Shiels, R. F. D. No. 4, Box 93, Saugerties, N. Y.

THOMAS, GUNNARD; Mrs. Hulda Thomas, Damariscotta, Me.

TURNER, ELISHA L.; Mrs. Rusna Turner, Mountainburg, Ark.

PIKE, OLLIE; Mrs. Mary Gillispie, Fruitvale, Texas.

Corporals.

BERNARD, HARRY F.; George Bernard, Jackson St., North San Diego, Cal.

BLACK, ARTHUR D.; Mrs. Annie E. James, 70 Sackett St., Providence, R. I.

CARMODY, JAMES C.; Mrs. Margaret Carmody, Poultney, Vt.

CRABBE, EARL E.; C. C. Crabbe, London, Ohio.

DERBY, BEAL M.; Daniel Derby, North Bend, Penn.

DAVIS, NORMAN; Miss Kate Shnee, 17 Cherry St., Mount Carmel, Penn.

GOODRICH, GEORGE RALPH; Mrs. Annie Goodrich, 301 South 40th St., Philadelphia, Penn.

HILLABRANT, NEIL E.; Carl Hight, Assumption, Ill.

HIRST, EDWARD; Mrs. Jane Hirst, 154 Blockmer St., New Bedford, Mass.

HORTON, LAWRENCE; Mrs. Manzie Horton, R. F. D. 2, Robeline, La.

JONES, JAMES T.; Mrs. Estella Jones, 316 Park St., Knoxville, Tenn.

KING, RUPERT W.; F. E. King, Troy, Ala.

DRAJEWSKI, FELIX A.; Mrs. Mary Dzreczoloska, 164 Dupont St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

LASHBROOK, LAWRENCE G.; Norris Lashbrook, R. F. D. 3, Philpot, Ky.

LITTLE, NORMAN GILBERT; Albert P. Brown, 4 Broad St., Salem, Mass.

McALLISTER, EVERT; Mrs. Martha J. McAllister, Box 10, Mount Pleasant, N. C.

McKENNEY, CHARLES O.; John McKenney, 24 Emerald St., Newton, Mass.

MILLERT, WADE H.; T. S. Miller, New London, N. C.

MITCHELL, WILLIAM; Mrs. Catherine Mitchell, Edna, San Luis, Obispo Co., Cal.

PHILLIPS, LEE; Mrs. Martha Phillips, Pikesville, Ky.

RAIN, SAM G.; Mrs. D. C. Rain, 1,601 Selma St., Selma, Ala.

RILEY, TAYLOR D.; Bill Riley, R. F. D. 6, Ozark, Ark.

SANFORD, WILLET C.; Mrs. Cornelius = Sanford, Curioss Av., Morrisville, Penn.

SMITH, HARVEY; Mrs. Walker, 215 W. 6th St., Seattle, Wash.

SHERIDAN, GEORGE D.; Mrs. Hetty Sheridan, Sherwood, Tenn.

STAFANKOS, ANTHONY; Miss Alice Skatzes, 4 Carlyle St., Delaware, Ohio.

SLAGLE, GEORGE L.; Mrs. Evilla W. Slagle, Crosby, Wyo.

SMITH, HARVEY; Mrs. A. F. Smith, Spring Valley, Minn.

SPARAGOSKI, JOHN; Stephen Sparagoski, 1,532 Nebraska Av., Toledo, Ohio.

STAFANKOS, ANTHONY; Miss Agnes Stafankoh, 2,802 Grays Ferry Road, Philadelphia, Penn.

BEATTIE, ARTHUR G.; Mrs. William Craig, 19 Eastern Av., Barre, Vt.

REED, VERNE O.; O. S. Reed, Bloomfield, Iowa.

RIVERS, CLARENCE; Pope Brown, Hawkinsville, Ga.

ROSS, FRANK L.; Louis Ross, 219 Wilson St., Manchester, N. H.

SAVAGE, CHARLES H.; D. F. Savage, 105 Dartmouth St., Everett, Mass.

STEWART, GEORGE L.; John Stewart, Erwin, Tenn.

ST. LUNGEN, HARRY D.; Michael St. Ledger, Main St., Skowhegan, Me.

TUTT, BENJAMIN V.; Emery B. Hendershot, 1,800 11th St., Meridian, Miss.

WALSH, JAMES ALBERT; Harry P. Walsh, 530 Lamade St., Chicago, Ill.

WASSERMAN, JACK; Morris Moscowitz, 166 Belmont Av., Newark, N. J.

WATSON, JOHN C.; B. W. Watson, Pineapple, Ala.

ALLEN, LEROY A.; Mrs. J. B. Allen, Bridgeton, Me.

ALRIDGE, FRANK; Mrs. Ruth Alridge, 2,220 North Bancroft St., Philadelphia, Penn.

BAKER, BERT B.; B. J. Baker, Danby, Vt.

CHABOT, RALPH L.; Napoleon Chabot, 16 Main line St., Worcester, Mass.

CORSON W. MILLARD; Mrs. Perley Corson, R. F. D. 1, Madison, Me.

DELMONICO, ANTONY; John Delmonico, 308 Prospect Av., Syracuse, N. Y.

DILLON, JOHN J.; Mary Houghney, 112 Abbott St., Plains, Penn.

FREEMAN, FRED S., Jr.; Mrs. Ida W. Freeman, 88 Sewell St., Augusta, Me.

GEIST, HARRY E.; Mrs. Laura Geist, 243 S Market St., Mount Carmel, Penn.

GROVER, GEORGE O.; Mrs. Philip Petetle, R. F. D. 1, Fairfield, Me.

HAAG, JAMES F.; Tobias Haag, R. F. D. 1, Rockton, Penn.

HALDEN, EDWIN W.; John Halden, 230 Huntington Av., Hyde Park, Mass.

HARVISON, GLEN PETER; Lydia Updike, General Delivery, Chappell, Neb.

NARTOFF, VICTOR J.; Michael Nartoff, Nashua, N. H.

HOSMER, RALPH S.; A. A. Hosmer, East Wilton, Me.

KELLY, JAMES J.; Mrs. James Kelley, 207 Austin St., New Bedford, Mass.

KIRK, FRANK L.; Mrs. P. J. Burke, 52 Cottage St., Stone, Mass.

LAVERGNA, ALBERT; Mrs. Ella Lavergna, Canton, Me.

LAYCOCK, ANDERS; Arthur Laycock, North Port, Ala.

LAYDEN, ANDREW W.; Mrs. Sarah Laury, 2,525 Soarton St., Philadelphia, Penn.

LEACH, MARSHALL D.; Marshal W. Leach, Plymouth, Conn.

LEE, HAROLD C.; Mrs. Albert Tina Lee, Montevideo, Minn.

McALLISTER, LUVERLLE E.; Mrs. Georgia B. McAllister, Norway, Me.

MATHISON, AUGUSTA; Mrs. K. Mathison, 16 Clayton Av., Methuen, Mass.

MORRISON, HERAN H.; Mrs. Carry Morrison, Ashley, Ohio.

NICHOLS, OSCAR R.; Ralph Nichols, S. Chesterville, Me.

PETERS, SIMON; Andrew Peters, E. Front St., Skowhegan, Me.

SUTCLIFF, CLARENCE T.; Mrs. Humphrey D. Sutcliff, 130 11th St., Miami, Fla.

Bugler.

CAMPBELL, MARK; Charles A. Campbell, Platt, S. D.

Cook.

DONNELLY, JOHN; Mrs. Charlotte Donnelly, 94 N. Washington Av., Columbus, Ohio.

Mechanics.

JACQUET, THEODORE; Felix Jacquet, Franklin, La.

JOHNSTON, ALBERT L.; Mrs. Mabel Murphy, North Eastham, Cape Cod, Mass.

STREMI, GIOVANNI; Ettora Stremi, 113 Penn St., Pittsburgh, Penn.

HANSEN, ALFRED; Hans Hansen, 386½ Atwood Av., Madison, Wis.

HOGAN, JAMES; Mrs. John Hogan, 177½ Hull St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

JONES, HERBERT L.; Miss Helen B. Jones, 217 Locust St., Springfield, Mo.

JURY, LEROY; Mrs. Sadie Jury, 8th and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, Penn.

Wagoners.

LENZ, HENRY; Henry Lenz, 127 1st St., Menasha, Wis.

PHILLIPS, WALTER; John Orlos, East Youngstown, Ohio.

Privates.

ALLEN, GEORGE H.; Mrs. M. Allen, 1,529 Forest Av., E., Grand Rapids, Mich.

ANDERSON, MAJOR; Mrs. Lucy Anderson, McLeansboro, Ill.

ANDERSON, ALBERT B.; S. Anderson, Humeston, Iowa.

ALBERT, GILLEY M.; F. Michel, Douglas St. and Delaware Av., Philadelphia.

ADAMS, CARL C.; Edward Adams, 533 South 22d St., New Bedford, Mass.

ADELMAN, ABE; Harry Adelman, 164 Broome St., New York.

BATES, JOHN F.; Mrs. M. Bates, 315 Cambridge St., Boston, Mass.

BERRY, CLARENCE L.; Herbert F. Berry, West Harwich, Mass.

BRIGGS, BRACE A.; Mrs. J. Briggs, Hillsdale, Mich.

BURTON, EBER R.; W. Burton, Vernon, N. Y.

BENSINGER, HOWARD O.; Mrs. G. Eshelman, Lodie, Ohio.

BONIN, JOSEPH; A. Bonin, Cliffside, N. J.

BROCKMAN, WILLIAM L.; Mrs. William Brockman, R. F. D. 5, Green Bay, Wis.

BOYCE, JOSEPH W.; Frank H. Boyce, 119 James St., Kearney, N. J.

BOSTON, HARRY; W. Boston, Shadyside, Ohio.

BOYCE, ARCHIE; Mrs. Cora Boyce, Bethel, Ohio.

BLOWERS, MARSHALL; P. Kiser, Malvern, Ala.

BLAIR, SIDNEY; M. L. Blair, Andalusia, Ala.

BROWN, W. M.; Mrs. Clara Brown, R. F. D. 28, Shoicton, Wis.

JAMES, BURTON; Mrs. Sarah Jones, Live Oak, Fla.

BARRETT, WALTER J.; Mrs. Catherine Barrett, 113 School St., Boonton, N. J.

CAMPBELL, WALTER A.; Miss M. J. Campbell, R. F. D. 1, Hagan, Ga.

CAWLEY, PETER; J. Cawley, 1,909 Price St., Scranton, Penn.

COLL, EDWARD J.; Mrs. N. Hannon, 7 Mount Fern Av., Brighton, Mass.

COVELL, WYATT; Mrs. L. Covell, 605 Cypress St., Elmira, N. Y.

COOK, SIGEL F.; A. Cook, Bernhardsbay, Oswego County, N. Y.

COOK, EDWARD J.; Charles Ferris, 411 State St., Bridgeport, Conn.

CRANE, LOUIS D.; Samuel Crane, Lawrence, Ala.

CUNNINGHAM, HARRY; John Cunningham, 1,009 Davis Av., South Milwaukee, Wis.

COCKLEY, HAROLD J.; — Cokeley, 18 Lester Av., Jamaica, N. Y.

COLLOPY, JOSEPH A.; J. W. Collopy, 2,421 6th Av., Watervliet, N. Y.

COPE, RILEY G.; C. E. Cope, Bamberg, S. C.

DALEN, IVER; Henry Hefta, Nekoma, N. D.

DAHILL, STEPHEN B.; Mrs. W. Dahill, 12 Robeson St., New Bedford, Conn.

DURAND, JAMES; Mrs. M. D. Winholt, 1,506 South 19th St., Springfield, Ill.

DEMERSKI, JOSEPH; F. Demerski, Haydenville, Mass.

DIAMOND, THOMAS E.; Mrs. P. Fitzpatrick, 511 East Allegheny Av., Philadelphia.

DIETRICH, FRANCIS; Mrs. Hannah Dietrich, Franklin St., Weatherly, Penn.

DRESSER, JOHN; J. C. Dresser, 337 West 17th St., New York.

ELAM, CLIFFORD D.; Mrs. A. L. Elam, R. F. D. 1, Enid, Okla.

FAULK, GROVER E.; Mrs. E. L. Faulk, R. F. D. 3, Dothan, Ala.

FIELDING, JESSE N.; S. B. Fielding, Route 2, Ochlocknee, Ga.

FLENNIKEN, JOHN J.; Mrs. E. Masterson, R. F. D., Knoxville, Tenn.

FENICCHIA, Salvatore; J. Fenicchia, 33 Mine St., Wellsboro, Penn.

FALKNER, Charles H.; Roland P. Falkner, 86 Harrison St., East Orange, N. J.

FARRELL, JOHN J.; Mrs. Mary Farrell, 42 Adelphi, St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FULLER, FRANK; Mrs. S. W. Craner, Las Vegas, Nev.

FOURNIER, JOSEPH T.; Mrs. Parmela Carron, Clarendon St., Fitchburg, Mass.

GALLAGHER, DAVID; M. Gallagher, 232 East Main St., Girardville, Penn.

GREGG, LANDO; W. S. Gregg, Fayette, Ala.

GOODSON, RAYMOND M.; J. P. Heiny, 213 Western Av., Hobart, Okla.

GIDDENS, Bury B.; J. A. Giddeons, Paxton, Fla.

GRAHAM, Renial; J. R. Graham, Electric, Ala.

GEDIG, ERNEST A.; Mrs. William Albert Albrecht, Winthrop, Minn.

GALLA, STEPHEN W.; Mrs. Elizabeth Galla, 413 Putnam St., Bridgeport, Conn.

GOLDBERG, SAM; Benjamin Goldberg, 141 Stanton St., New York.

GIGANTE, FRANK P.; J. J. Gigante, 133 7th St., Buffalo, N. Y.

HENDRICKS, R. P.; A. Hendricks, Star Route, Box 9, Greenville, Ala.

HAMILTON, JAMES J.; Mrs. Mary Nagle, 212 West 141st St., New York.

HENRY, RALPH F.; Ruth M. Henry, R. F. D. 2, North Fayston, Vt.

HUSKE, HERMAN F.; J. Huske,

FIRST LIST OF CASUALTIES FROM THE MARNE

Continued from Page 4.

DIED OF ACCIDENT AND OTHER CAUSES—6.

Lieutenant.

LARSON, HARLIN K.; Mrs. Grace Larson, Harvard, Iowa.

Corporal.

MILLER, BENNY; Alexander Coholsky, 611 East North St., Chester, Penn.

Privates.

AHLBORG, HAROLD G.; Mrs. Hansire Ahlborg, 1,410 N. Olin Av., Chicago, Ill.
DE PIETRO, COSTANZO; Nicola Damico, 2,112 Dickenson St., Philadelphia, Penn.
DUNN, JAMES W.; Earl E. Dunn, Poteau, Okla.
FISCHER, EDWARD; Albert D. Cooper, 110 East 3d St., Beaverdam, Wis.

WOUNDED SEVERELY—48.

Lieutenants.

DUNNINGTON, WALTER GRAY, Jr.; W. G. Dunnington, Farmville, Va.
GREEN, WINFRED CHARLES; Charles B. Huffman, Box 532, Deridder, La.
RAGLAND, HARVEY ERNEST; William Edward Ragland, Cooksville, Tenn.

Sergeants.

BARNES, FRANK COOLEY; Frank C. Barnes, Lily, Colo.
BECKETT, GEORGE M.; Mrs. Martha Becket, 135 Chapman St., New Britain, Conn.
DAGGETT, HARVEY AUGUSTUS; Mrs. Rosa Daggett, Eldora, Iowa.
FERGUSON, ENOCH; Mrs. Mary Ann Ferguson, 39 Reed St., Ashtabula, Ohio.
JACOBS, GRANT H.; R. B. Jacobs, 208 15th St. E. Minneapolis, Minn.
REESER, ROBERT W.; Mrs. R. W. Reeser, Sidney, N. Y.
WARTHEN, EDWARD; William T. Warthen, 642 Lafayette St., St. Paul, Minn.

Corporals.

AHRENSFIELD, HERMAN JOHN; Miss Alberta Ahrensfield, Railroad St., Girardville, Penn.
BOHLMAN, CARL A.; Charles Bohlman, 809 E. 3d Av., Columbus, Ohio.
SCANLON, EDWARD GEORGE; Mrs. Mary Scanlon, Irvington, Neb.

Bugler.

HOFFMAN, RAY; Eugene Hoffman, Weedsport, N. Y.

Mechanics.

BEAUPRE, CLARENCE EMMET; Eugene Beaupre, 30 Wisconsin St., Butte, Mon.
LYNSKY, JOHN; Mrs. Sarah Lynsky, 4,235 N. Fairhill St., Philadelphia.

Wagoner.

HANON, FRANCES J.; Daniel E. McGuire, R. F. D. 1, Blackstone, Ill.

Cooks.

BOBB, LYNN; Mrs. Alice M. Bobb, Box 164, Blanford, Mass.
GORDON, WILLIAM A.; Clifford Gordon, 818 Monroe St., Fort Wayne, Ind.

Privates.

ANGRESANI, JOSEPH A.; Anthony Angresani, 195 Rockaway Road, Jamaica, N. Y.
BATES, CHARLES; Mrs. Clara Daniels, Ladysmith, Wis.
BECKER, ERNEST W.; Mrs. Regina Becker, 916 North 6th St., Camden, N. J.
BIAS, NATHAN; Morris Lessing, 238 Seigel St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
BJORK, JOEL W.; Joel J. Bjork, 308 West 150th St., New York City.
BOEHM, FREDERICK; Philip Boehm, 846 Hatch Av., Woodhaven, N. Y.
DANGLE, WILLIAM F.; John Dangle, 213 2d Av., East Williamsport, Penn.
EGAN, JOHN J.; Mrs. Bridget Egan, 40 Edwin St., Ridgefield Park, N. J.
FEENEY, JAMES H.; Michael Feeney, Bedford St., East Bridgewater, Mass.
FORCE, OLIVER H.; Mrs. Sarah Force, 17 Rees Court, Phillipsburg, N. J.
GILTS, DAN; Mrs. Mart Gilts, Oakwood, Ohio.
HARMON, JOHN E.; Mrs. Marion Harmon, Churchville, N. Y.
HASTINGS, HAROLD A.; Mrs. E. H. Hastings, 326 8th St., South Minneapolis, Minn.
KITZMAN, EDWARD; Mrs. Mary Kitzman, 720 Racine St., Jefferson, Wis.
KLETZKY, FRANK; Nathan Kletzky, 2,687 E. 47th St., Cleveland, Ohio.
LAWRENCE, ISAAC W.; John T. Lawrence, Elkhart, Ind.
LORING, EDWARD; Mrs. Leona M. Landry, 117 Washington St., Gloucester, Mass.
MACINTYRE, CHARLES A.; Mrs. Iva May MacIntyre, Dunlo, Penn.
MCPHILLIPS, GEORGE W.; Mrs. Catharine McPhillips, Montgomery, N. Y.
MAHONEY, JOHN J.; Mrs. Mary Maroney, 196 E St., South Boston, Mass.
MARYK, BENNY; Mrs. Josie Grzech, 63 Ann St., Kearny, N. J.
MAXWELL, GUY; Mrs. A. C. Gutwasser, 1,122 Superior St., Chippewa Falls, Minn.
SAPP, REGINIER C.; Mrs. Alverna D. Sapp, 516 Delaware St., Hiawatha, Kan.
STITH, JOHN OLIVER; John C. Stith, Spirit Lake, Idaho.
STOPFER, WALTER M.; Fred Stopfer, 1,250 Green St., Philadelphia.

WOUNDED, (DEGREE UNDETERMINED)—100.

Sergeants.

BEDFORD, BERWYN V.; Mrs. George Pahl, 515 Ripley St., Davenport, Iowa.
BICKHAM, PAUL E.; Miss Myrtle Self, Woodward, Ala.
CASTLE, GEORGE W.; George W. Castle, R. F. D. 2, Portsmouth, Ohio.
COMBS, SHAFTER; Ira J. Combs, Hazard, Ky.
HANSEL, ROBERT OSCAR; Mrs. Jessie May Hansel, R. F. D. 1, Cumberland, Md.
HUFFORD, ROSS A.; George Hufford, Denmar, W. Va.
JOHNSON, EVERETT K.; Mrs. Sarah Johnson, Louisville, Miss.
LYON, CHARLES E.; Oberle V. Lyon, Three Rivers, Mich.
MANGOLD, GEORGE; Mrs. Anna Mangold, Burlington, Wis.
O'BRIEN, NEIL; Miss Beatrice O'Brien, 40 Hall St., Dover, N. H.
SEELY, RAY S.; Mrs. Alice Seely, 301 North Plum St., Anamosa, Iowa.
SMITH, ARNOLD A.; Mrs. Florence Smith, Rose St., South La Crosse, Wis.
WALLACE, ORRIE B.; Mrs. Lillie Wallace, Circleville, Ohio.
WEDGE, ALFRED F.; Wallace Wedge, Walton, W. Va.

Corporals.

BAILEY, EDWARD V.; Jesse Bailey, Osceola, Iowa.
BANTON, JOSEPH W.; John T. Banton, Ronce Verte, W. Va.
BATES, ARTHUR C.; George Bates, Morrisville, Vt.
BERRY, HARRY G.; Mrs. Harry A. Berry, Milton, Vt.
DOBKOWSKI, TELESFOR; Joseph Dobkowski, 617 Summit Av., East St. Louis, Ill.
FRAZIER, CHARLES P.; James Frazier, 808 Vine St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
HARRIS, GERARD R.; Mrs. Myrtle L. Harris, 310 North 6th St., Seattle, Wash.
INBUSH, NORMAN H.; Mrs. Norman H. Inbush, 686 Sheppard Av., Milwaukee, Wis.
LUND, RICHARD; Mrs. Olof Brefick, Kratka, Minn.
KOSTALK, JOSEPH; Joseph Kostalk, 3,845 East 52d St., Cleveland, Ohio.
MCCOY, MICHAEL W.; James H. McCoy, 213 South Tennyson St., Redfield, S. D.
O'MALLEY, THOMAS; Mrs. Mary O'Malley, 10,900 Torrence Av., Chicago, Ill.
PERDEW, EVERET; Thomas Perdew, Foster, W. Va.
SCHELIN, GUY C.; Andrew M. Schelin, Kingsbury, Cal.
WILLIAMS, FRANK; Mildred Williams, 3,914 South Jefferson Av., Saginaw, Mich.

Buglers.

DARLAND, WILLIAM GARRET; Mrs. Elizabeth T. Darland, R. F. D. No, 1, Melissa, Texas.
SMITH, WILLIAM J.; Amile Faden, R. F. D. No. 2, Ress., Mich.
STANK, JOSEPH J.; Frank Stank, 1,528 Wabash St., Shamokin, Penn.

Mechanic.

RUBEL, NICHOLAS; Steve Baroki, 1,166 Washington St., Braddock, Penn.

Cook.

COHEN, ISIDORE; Mrs. Esther Cohen, 267 2d St., New York City.

Privates.

AINSWORTH, LEONARD E.; Mrs. F. Ainsworth, Fort Leyden, N. Y.
ANDERSON, OTTO B.; Andrew Anderson, Mount Borne, Wash.
BELL, ROY; Mrs. E. Weltzel, Odebolt, Iowa.
BENOIT, FRANK; Miss Emma Benoit, 4 Aswells St., Burlington, Vt.
BENSON, LE ROY E.; Frank Rippom, Coalville, Utah.
CARR, AUSTIN E.; Delbert Carr, 190 Welldon St., Rochester, N. Y.
CLARK, CHESTER G.; Mrs. Martin Hanson, 302 East Main St., Evansville, Wis.
DAYTON, LINDSAY F.; Mrs. Julia Dayton, Belton, W. Va.
DEMARCA, TONY; James Balleschi, 20 Brook St., Lynn, Mass.
DOSS, CARL M.; John D. Doss, Louisville, Miss.
DOYLE, MAJELLA F.; Mrs. Mary Jane Doyle, 83 St. Mary's St., Dubuque, Iowa.
GOOD, SIMON; David Good, 1,956 Russell St., Detroit, Mich.
HARLOW, CARLETON; W. Harlow, Cotuit, Mass.
HILLIKEN, WILLIAM H.; E. L. Hilliken, Morrisville, Vt.
HOLDEN, J. C.; Mrs. A. Holden, Salt Lake City, Utah.
HOSTETTER, ORVILLE; Mrs. D. Hostetter, 1828 19th St., Bedford, Ind.
HUNTER, WILLIAM; Mrs. Fannie Dowd, Weitchpec, Humboldt Co., Cal.
HUSSEY, JOHN D.; Mrs. Mary Porter, 10 Light St., West Lynn, Mass.
KANE, MICHAEL J.; Mrs. Kate Kane, 65 Rose Clare, Dorchester, Mass.
KNASEY, ANTON; Peter Sinush, 4,546 Southwood St., Chicago.
BAILEY, VIRGIL L.; Mrs. J. M. Bailey, R. F. D. 5, Vinita, Okla.
BAKER, GEORGE A.; Fred Baker, 316 Plum St., Youngstown, Ohio.
BAKER, OLLIE T.; J. H. Baker, R. F. D. 5, Lockhart, Texas.
BEARER, NOEL L.; Mrs. Mary L. Bearer, 3 Clymer St., Burlington, Vt.
BRACE, RALPH H.; Lester G. Brace, Huntington Centre, Vt.
BRADY, BERNARD; Mrs. J. Brady, 48 Hodge Av., Taunton, Mass.
BRIAR, WILLIAM; John Briar, Sheldon, Vt.
BURTCH, FRANK G.; Mrs. Lillian Burtch, 64 N. Main St., Portland, N. Y.
CARLISLE, FRANK O.; G. A. Carlisle, R. F. D. 2, Weletka, Okla.
DAFFIN, J. M.; S. S. Daffin, Bruno, Okla.
ERDAHL, JORGEN; H. J. Grove, R. F. D. 2, Box 28, Howard, S. D.
GALLOW, PASQUALE; Mrs. R. Domico, 4,646 Edmond St., Philadelphia.
HAGGARD, HARLEY F.; G. M. Haggard, R. F. D. 3, La Follette, Tenn.
HART, J. S.; Henry L. Mathews, Broken Bow, Okla.
HOYT, CHARLES D.; Mrs. C. Hoyt, Myrtle Beach, Milford, Conn.
IVEY, PRESTON; George Ivey, Mt. Carroll, Ill.
JAY, MARION; Mrs. Collie Jay, Spiro, Okla.
KENDALL, ROBERT; Mrs. Mary Kendall, Cannelton, Ind.
KIDDER LUCIUS L.; E. L. Kidder, Morrisville, Vt.
KIMBALL, JOHN H.; Mrs. C. C. Catley, Pownal, Vt.
LABADIE, WALTER H.; Mrs. M. M. Labadie, 47 Butman St., Beverly, Mass.
MCCOWEN, JOHN M.; John McCowen, Sr., Caldwell, Texas.
MARBLE, JOHN F.; Mrs. E. L. Marble, 309 Pattee St., Missoula, Mon.
MARLOW, FRANK H.; Mrs. S. Marlow, 424 Culbertston Av., New Albany, Ind.
MASSA, RAYMOND; Peter Massa, 57 Elmwood St., Somerville, Mass.
MAYFIELD, HAROLD M.; W. M. Mayfield, Farmington, Utah.
MEISEL, WILLIAM B.; Mrs. Anna Meisel, Rock Falls, Ill.
MILLIKEN, HENRY N.; Mrs. H. N. Milliken, 93 Bonney St., Roxbury, Mass.
MURPHY, JOSEPH J. J.; Mrs. M. Leonard, 79 Tremont St., Roxbury, Mass.
MOORE, GARLAND; Walter Moore, Feenyville, Ark.
NEWSUM, ORES; Mrs. M. Newsum, 433 West Chestnut St., Olney, Ill.
NOVAK, JOHN F.; Mrs. M. A. Novak, 917 Newton St., Chicago, Ill.
OWENS, ALTON; Mrs. S. Owens, 231 McAuliff St., Walla Walla, Wash.
PODVIN, GODFREY J.; Mrs. S. Podvin, 69 Spring St., Burlington, Vt.
READING, MARK; W. M. Reading, Wood Springs, Okla.
RINKE, KIMOW; C. O. Rinke, 1,203 East 38th Av., Spokane, Wash.
ROBERTS, WILLIAM H.; J. W. Roberts, Provines, Okla.
ROBINSON, ALVIN L.; Henry Robinson, Stillwell, Ind.
ROSS, VICTOR; Charles Ross, R. F. D. 2, Epworth, Iowa.
ROUSSEAU, FRANK R.; V. F. Rousseau, Canbridge, Vt.
SAPIRO, JACK; Miss Ida Sapiro, 1,351 North Rockwell St., Chicago, Ill.
SCHMIDT, OSCAR T.; Schmidt, 251 Emming St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
SHAMBLIN, ERVIN; Isan Shamblin, Charlestown, W. Va.
SHEEHAN, GEORGE; P. Sheehan, 31 Bright St., Burlington, Vt.
WEST, ARTHUR W.; Mrs. Helen West, 713 Fayette St., Manchester, Iowa.
YARBRAUGH, ELBERT A.; E. C. Yarbraugh, Huntsville, Ala.

MISSING IN ACTION—3.

Lieutenant.

MCCHESNEY, HAROLD A.; Mrs. Catherine McChesney, 1,496 The Alameda, San Jose, Cal.

Privates.

CAMONILE, ALBERT M.; Joseph Camonile, R. F. D. 1, Jackson Center, Ohio.
SAGEHORN, PETER; Mrs. Anna Sagehorn, 502 Whitten Av., Syracuse, N. Y.

MARINE CORPS CASUALTIES.

Marine Corps casualties announced today, including names of next of kin and emergency addresses, are:

KILLED IN ACTION—9.

Sergeant.

MURPHY, MICHAEL J.; Jennie Belmar, Sioux Falls, S. D.

Privates.

COLWELL, FRANK L.; Cora Colwell, R. F. D. 2, Vinton, Ohio.
FARMER, WILLIAM H.; John Farmer, Mason City, Iowa.
LANGELL, GEORGE L.; Emma B. McGuble, 550 Main St., Malden, Mass.
LEHMAN, KERLIN; Ida M. Lehman, 1,418 Bryn Mawr Av., Chicago, Ill.
PATCHIN, LEROY L.; Charles A. Patchin, Hazard, Neb.
PEDERSEN, WALLACE V.; Charles H. Pedersen, Moose Lake, Minn.
PIERSON, WALTER E.; John Pierson, 1,637 Catalpa Av., Chicago, Ill.
SHAFFNER, BASIL J.; Jennie Pfingsten, 3,149 Holmes Av., South Minneapolis, Minn.

DIED FROM WOUNDS—1.

Private.

THOMAS, GUY; Lulu Thomas, Price, Utah.

DECORATE KAISER WITH LIBERTY ORDER

Finns' Token of Union with Germany "Deeply Touches Him," He Says.

RUMANIA LOOTED CLEAN

Country, After Peace Treaty Had Been Signed, Robbed of the Little It Had Left.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—A Finnish delegation in Berlin yesterday gave the Kaiser, on behalf of their country, the Grand Cross of the Order of Liberty. The Kaiser said he was deeply touched by this token of the union of Germany and Finland. He also said he would do everything possible to make the task of the Finnish Minister to Berlin an easy one.

He was sincere. No diplomat in Europe has an easier job than that of Finland's pro-German representative at Berlin. He is simply told what to do. For example, he was told that the Parliament of his country must vote to make Finland a monarchy. He transmitted the message home, and as a result the Landtag is supposed to meet today to adopt the form of government dictated by the Kaiser.

But it may not work so smoothly as that at the Finnish capital. There is too much anti-German sentiment in the Landtag to make the vote for a monarchical form of Government a sure thing. Although the Government itself is pro-German, the Agrarians and Young Finns are bitterly anti-German, and the military success of the Allies on the western front during the last fortnight has given this group new life and courage to stand out against being made into monarchy as the Kaiser ordered.

This news from the north is only one of many bits of evidence that the Kaiser's plans are going awry everywhere. Rumania has had time now to analyze the actual results of the peace treaty forced upon Rumania and to state in terms of dollars and cents the amount of the robbery the German officials have been able to commit so far under that treaty.

On one count alone the Rumanian land owners and farmers have lost $400,000,000 since the treaty of peace was forced on their country. This one item is due to fraudulently low prices fixed by the Germans on everything they requisitioned and took out of the country. This applies not only to food supplies, but to houses ransacked and looted of everything of value after the treaty was signed.

Another business transaction put through by German agents was to sell back to the native population their necessities at a price much large than was paid for them in requisition. Furthermore the Germans stole the cattle and then forced the Rumanian farmers to have their plowinf badly done by tractors at exorbitant rates.

None of the requisitions was paid in cash, but in the form of requisition notes without security. One banking transaction has wiped out the deposit of the National Bank of Rumania in the Reichsbank at Berlin. This deposit was originally about $100,000,000, payable in gold. But since the Rumanian peace the German bank at Bucharest has been privileged to issue an unlimited number of notes against the Berlin deposit of the Rumanian bank. Rumania must pay all these

The Rumanian forests have been devastated and exploited by the Germans, and their rightful owners forced into making long-term contracts that will ruin them as individuals and deprive the country of all benefit from this natural wealth.

All this robbery is subsequent to the taxing of the Rumanian population by the German high command during the peace negotiations to the extent of $150,000,000.

To sum up the situation, Rumania is completely ransacked by the treaty imposed upon her, and will remain a debtor to the Central Empires for generations to come if the treaty is allowed to stand.

With the loss of Dobrudja Rumania loses her most important fisheries, her only mines of copper, her only free port and much fertile agricultural land.

In the change of frontiers on the Austro-Hungarian side she loses all her pine forests.

Through concessions of her oil lands to German companies she loses her greatest source of wealth.

Through a railway convention she loses all revenue from her railways.

She also loses her river fleet and her harbors and shipyards on the Danube.

What is going on in Rumania at this moment shows to the whole world what Germany means by peace, and what régime she would have imposed upon the world had she been victorious.

THE BOLSHEVIKI'S ATTITUDE.

They Are Watching Negotiations with Finland.

By ARTHUR RANSOME.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MOSCOW, July 30, (via Stockholm.)—(Delayed.)—A Russian delegation headed by M. Vorovsky has gone to Berlin for peace negotiations with the Finns. These negotiations are of extreme importance to the Allies because they will settle, at least academically, how much right the Finnish Government has to a part of the Murman coast.

The Russian view is that, though willing to cede some of the coast line to a Finnish labor Government, it is unwilling to do the same to a Government which has illtreated women and children.

As far as I can gather, even among the governing circles in Finland there is a division of opinion in view of the manifest unwillingness of a large section of the population to find itself at war with the Allies.

The Red Finns are prepared in any case to resist the Finnish Government and to work with the English if that is not made impossible by some further embitterment of Anglo-Russion relations.

The Russian attitude will, of course, be influenced by the development of events in the north. If the Russian Government considers that the Allies intend a further advance in the north they may consider that by dividing with the White Finns a paper right to a part of the coast they will be forcing the Allies to fight the Finns instead of the Russians, and so will be making more difficult what they regard as the invasion of a neutral country.

If on the other hand the Russian Government are persuaded that the Allies do not intend a further advance then their attitude with regard to the White Finnish Government is likely to be stiffer, because the presence of the Allies in such a case might become an advantage to the Russian Government instead of as at present a very definite threat.

For this reason if for no other the departure of the allied diplomatic representatives at this moment is regrettable from the point of view both of the Allies and of Russia. Their presence in Vologda was considered harmful because of activities directed by one embassy in particular against the Central Soviet Government.

Their presence in Moscow was considered highly desirable. The mere presence of authoritative allied representatives implying the possibility of agreement would have strengthened Russian diplomacy both with the Finns and with the Germans. Their departure was desired only by Germans, who will profit by the fact that they are no longer threatened by an open or secret agreement with the Allies.

Yesterday von Helfferich, the German diplomatic representative, arrived. He is a man of such standing in Germany that it is unlikely he would have accepted such a post unless with plenipotentiary powers. That is to say, that at the moment when the Allies are without responsible representatives in Russia, Germany sends one of her best men, who will have the additional advantage of being able to decide on the spot questions to which the Allies can only reply after many days of cloudy telegraphing from Vologda. The time wasted in telegraphing is prodigious, and can only be eliminated by the presence here of allied representatives with full authority.

SOVIET GOVERNMENT WARNED BY ENTENTE

Will Be Ostracised as Long as It Supports German Power in Russia.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 5.—The Entente diplomatic representatives in Russia, before leaving Vologda for Kandalaska, made known the attitude of their Governments to the Soviet Government, according to the Russian newspaper Pravda, as quoted by German newspapers. They declared that their countries did not desire to maintain any sort of connection with the Soviet Government so long as that Government was supporting "the German junker power on Russian soil," as was within public knowledge, the newspaper reports.

UKRAINIANS SLAVES UNDER TEUTON RULE

Men Between Ages of 15 and 50 Compelled to Work for Their Military Masters.

REVOLTS CRUELLY CRUSHED

Theory That Eichhorn Was Murdered in Revenge for Savage Treatment of Railroad Strikers.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 5.—With regard to the situation in the Ukraine a well-informed person gives me the following particulars:

Like the murder of Count Mirbach, it forms the natural consequences of the German policy in Russia and the Ukraine tending to complete the submission of these countries politically and economically. The Ukraine population, especially the peasantry, is placed literally in a position of slavery by the German and Austrian military authorities. There is the characteristic example of the Austrian military commander in Volhynia, who has published an order obliging all men between the ages of 15 and 50 to present themselves for compulsory work in the fields five days a week for eight to ten hours a day. Those who fail to appear are threatened with coercive measures, fines, and imprisonment.

Peasant revolts continue incessantly, but the great majority are of an elementary character and badly organized.

The German and Austrian troops crush them pitilessly, giving over entire districts to flames and death. Growing indignation reigns among all sections of the population, but the only workers who have shown a more or less organized movement are those who started the general railway strike, which still gains ground, contrary to the assurances of the Wolff Bureau.

This strike is not only of an economic character, but quite political in its objects. The railway workers demand the restoration of constitutional liberties, and of elections to a Constituent Assembly. They protest against punitive expeditions against peasants who have revolted and demand that export of food to the Central Empires shall be stopped, as it has provoked a food crisis.

The Skoropadski Government, at the insistent demands of Marshal von Eichhorn, allowed the German troops to take sanguinary reprisals against the railway workers. Perhaps the murder of Eichhorn was a direct reply to these reprisals. Though one may expect new acts of terrorism in Ukraine as well as in Russia, a genetral uprising against the Germans meets with difficulties and lacks organization.

PLOT AGAINST RED CHIEFS.

Lenine and Trotzky Take Precautions Against Assassination.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 5.—A plot against Nicolai Lenine, the Bolshevist Premier of Russia, and Leon Trotzky, the Minister of War and Marine, has been discovered, according to a Moscow telegram printed by the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin on Sunday. Both of these officials have therefore doubled their precautionary measures.

Lenine, it is stated, appears in public only with a strong guard. He visited Dr. Karl Helfferich, the German Ambassador at Moscow, on Friday, passing through streets which had been closed to the public by a cordon of troops.

EX-CZAR'S LAST WORDS.

Nicholas Pleaded for Wife and Children as He Faced Firing Squad.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 5.—What seem to have been the last words of Nicholas Romanoff, former Russian Emperor, were:

"Spare my wife and my innocent, unhappy children. May my blood preserve Russia from ruin."

These words were called out by the former Emperor just before he was shot by the firing squad.

HE AIDS SMALL NATIONS, KAISER TELLS FINNS

Has Done What Entente Boasts It Will Do, but Won't, He Says.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 5.—The Nordeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung of Berlin says that the German Emperor, on receiving a Finnish deputation which conferred on him the Finnish Liberty Cross, gratefully accepted the cross as a symbol of the unity of the Finnish and German peoples.

The Emperor in his speech referred to the Finns and Germans as fighting together in the cause of Finnish liberty and independence, and he expressed the hope that this independence would lay the foundation for a trustful and cordial relationship between "two progressive peoples struggling for their freedom."

Declaring that Germany's world struggle had the effect of helping other peoples to burst their bonds and obtain freedom, the Emperor said:

"By our deeds we succeeded, without much talking, in accomplishing what our enemies never tire of proclaiming as their aim, but which they never intend to realize, namely, the protection of small nations in their struggle for freedom."

Delegations from the Governments of Russia and Finland have opened conferences in Berlin for the conclusion of a peace treaty between Russia and Finland, according to advices received here. Dr. William von Stumm, German Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, opened the sittings with a speech in which he stated that the German Government would have representatives in attendance at all sessions of the conferences, "in order to assist the delegates in reaching an agreement that would be mutually satisfactory."

M. Enickell, head of the Finnish delegation, in reply, thanked the German Government for its efforts in behalf of Finland, and added:

"The interest which Germany has taken in the fate and the future of Finland is calculated greatly to strengthen the profound sympathy which the people of Finland cherish for the mighty German Empire. I beg your Excellency to express our respectful gratitude to the German Emperor, and to assure him that we are doing everything possible to perform successfully the important task before us."

M. Worowsky, Chairman of the Russian delegation, said:

"The fact that the Finnish Senate had to request the German Government to intervene proves that the situation in Finland could no longer be kept apart from the world war. It is only natural that Finland should turn to her German ally for assistance in composing Finland's political affairs. We on our side are persuaded that the common interests of Finland, Russia, and Germany will constrain us to reach an understanding, and we thank the German Government for its friendly help in our first steps at this task."

TURNING AGAINST FINLAND.

White Guard Excesses Cause Revulsion of Feeling in Denmark.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 5.—It is only natural that Denmark, like all the rest of Western Europe, should have been interested in Finland's independence. This is proved by the lending of a helping hand and in different ways by Scandinavian co-operation, but now this feeling is turning, because the dominating White reaction is going too far for sympathy.

In an editorial today the Politiken gives expression to this sentiment. It enumerates the different terrors practiced by the victorious Whites, their cruel fight against the Socialists, and the movement among the working classes, the imprisonment of 7,000 Finns, the stopping of the whole Socialist press. The present Government, aided from Germany, wants a monarchy, and this, the paper says, undoubtedly will be the result even if a majority of the Finnish people want a republic.

Only a monarchy will give peace and order, it is said, the Politiken continues, but if this is carried through by a landdag missing in half its members, surely it will result in schisms, dissension, and intense social struggles.

RUSSIA WELCOMES US

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

pital service which falls to the Red Cross.

Admiral Knight, commanding the American naval forces on the Asiatic station, already is at Vladivostok on his flagship, and is in communication twice each day with the Navy Department here. It was said that he would of course co-operate fully with the military authorities in the execution of their program, using for this purpose the vessels of his fleet.

Vladivostok Will Not Resist.

There will be no armed resistance to the landing of the international soldiers at Vladivostok, as the port practically is dominated by the Japanese and British naval and military forces already there, though so far these have not interfered with the functions of the local authorities.

Assurance that no trouble is to be expected on this account has been received by the Russian Embassy here in the shape of returns from the result of the municipal elections. These showed that the Bourgeoisie and Moderate Socialists polled 69 per cent. of the votes, while the Bolsheviki received only 31 per cent.

The Czechoslovak forces in Siberia will remain there and co-operate fully with the allied forces being sent to their assistance, according to orders issued today by Professor T. G. Masaryk, President of the Czechoslovak National Council and Commander in Chief of the Czechoslovak armies.

Through the commander of the forces in the region of Vladivostok, General Diterichs, the Czechoslovaks are reminded that they are in the territory of a friendly nation, and that they are to oppose in the first place the Austrians and Germans, but also any Russian faction allying itself with their enemies or the enemies of the Allies. They are requested by the orders, however, to continue their policy of neutrality in Russian internal administrative affairs.

SIBERIAN PARTIES COMBINE.

Great Movement On to Reunite Russia and Fight Germany.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Dispatches received today by the Russian Embassy indicate that the political factions opposed to the Soviet Government have consolidated; that organization of an army to co-operate with the Czechoslovak force and the forces the Allies are sending is proceeding satisfactorily, and that the program of the United Siberian Government aims at the reconstruction of a unified Russia and the formation of a national army, "in order to re-establish, in co-operation with the Allies, a battlefront against Germany."

The statement issued by the Embassy reads:

"Direct and authoritative information has been received by the Russian Embassy concerning the program and intentions of the groups which have newly revealed themselves in Siberia, and which without bloodshed or violence, have succeeded the Soviets, the latter having disappeared naturally by the very fact of the valiant Czechoslovak troops liberating different cities and regions of Russia. It appears at present that the group in Vladivostok, known under the title of 'The Siberian Temporary Government,' is closely united and, in fact, does not differ in any way from the authorities established in Omsk, which seem to be but a part of the same Government.

"The United Siberian Government states that it was elected on the 26th of January, 1916, by the members of a regional Siberian Duma—representative assembly. The point where this Government has temporarily transferred its centre is Vladivostok, the other members of it remaining at Omsk. A message from those at Omsk has just been received, stating that owing to combined efforts of the Czechoslovaks and the military organizations of the Siberia Government itself, the following cities have been liberated from the Bolsheviki: Martinsk, Novo Nicolaievak, Tomsk, Narime, Tobolsk, Barnaoul, Camipalatinsk, Carcaralinsk, Atchinski, and Crasnoiarsk.

"Everywhere the population belonging to different classes and political groups has manifested vivid interest and sympathy with the organization of their army, which is intended to re-establish, together with the Allies, a battlefront against Germany, and the formation of which is proceeding very successfully. Their relations with the Czechoslovaks are brotherly.

"To that most valuable information the 'Temporary Government of Siberia' adds a public statement of its political aims, which are: The creation of a Russian Army, well disciplined, in order to re-establish, in co-operation with the Allies, a battlefront against Germany. Siberia being an inseparable part of United Russia, the temporary Government of Siberia believes it to be its first duty to safeguard, in the territory of Siberia, the interests of the whole of Russia, to recognize all the international treaties and agreements of Russia with friendly nations which were in force until Oct. 25, 1917, the moment of the Bolshevist uprising.

"The Siberian Government is tending to re-establish Government and order in Siberia and to start the reconstruction of a unified Russia and the creation of a central all-Russian authority which would be generally recognized. To that end it prepares the convocation of the regional Siberian Duma, as well as the national representative assembly on the basis of universal suffrage. At the same time it will re-establish the organs of local and municipal self-government and will enforce guarantees of individual liberty and the right of private property. The laws established during the Bolshevist domination have to be liquidated. The Government will include representatives of the bourgeois class."

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The semi-official Russian newspapers Pravda and Izvestia declare that the Provisional Government of Siberia intends formally to declare war on the Soviet Government within a few days, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 2, (Associated Press.)—Bolshevist forces which are strongly entrenched on the eastern bank of the Usuri River, north of Vladivostok, have received reinforcements from Khabarovsk and Blagoyestchensk, according to advices from Vladivostok. The troops coming to the aid of the Bolsheviki include an "international detachment" of over 1,000 men, with a machine gun section.

In a skirmish on Aug. 1 the Bolsheviki lost sixty-two killed, while the Czechoslovaks, who drove them back from Vladivostok recently, also suffered casualties.

SEES THREAT TO THE REDS.

German Paper Says Siberian Intervention Is War on Moscow.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 5.—The Frankfurter Zeitung of Aug. 3 said that, although more than a week had elapsed since Japan's acceptance of America's proposal of intervention in Siberia, no military steps had been taken yet by America or Japan.

This was not surprising, the paper continued, as it was known that America's proposal for intervention was mainly to support the Czechoslovaks and at the same time to alleviate the famine stricken Siberian peoples.

The paper asserted that as the Bolsheviki did not wish intervention and were arch enemies of the Czechoslovaks, the announcement could be considered as a declaration of war on the Moscow Government.

CHINA TO AID SEMENOFF.

Tibetans Reported in Revolt Under German Leaders.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PEKING, Aug. 5.—The Cossack General Semenoff has been defeated on the Manchurian frontier and has made a withdrawal ten miles into Manchuria followed by the Bolsheviki. This has created a dangerous situation, to meet which the Chinese Government is dispatching to his assistance Yuan Shih-kai's model army which had been intended for participation in the war in France.

The Government has received a report from the ex-Administrator on the Szechuan frontier that the Tibetans have revolted and have Germans as their military advisers.

SOVIET TALK OF "UNION" WITH GERMANY

Bolsheviki Said to be Agitating for a "Temporary" League Against the Czechs.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 5.—Government circles in Moscow are agitating for a "temporary union" with Germany, according to a letter from that city, dated July 26, which is printed in the Frankfort Gazette. The letter reads:

"It is comprehensible that, under the

Your digestion will detect a badly mixed cocktail if your palate doesn't. Serve

Club Cocktails

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$85 to $125 Suits—$25 to $45
For Street, Sports and Semi-dress occasions—fashionable models, including styles suitable for early Autumn wear.

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Sheer Summer effects and French hand-made styles, of voile, batiste, organdie, lingerie and handkerchief linen.

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FOR STREET, AFTERNOON AND INFORMAL OCCASIONS.
A large selection of desirable styles—comprising the balance of many high-class lines.

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"Close-cut" groups—including styles for Street, Sports and semi-dress wear—odd sizes.

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Balance of our Summer styles in voile, linen, batiste and other sheer materials—although sizes are broken, values offered are unusual.

R. H. Macy & Co.

Basement Front Centre.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.
Macy's
Herald Square. B'way, 34th to 35th St.

We need more Marines. Are you one? Recruiting Headquarters, 24 E. 23rd Street.

Pointers to Bear in Mind When Buying
An Electric Fan
"Lowest-in-the-City" Prices

—Keep cool.
—See that it operates either Direct or Alternating current.
—Be sure it is adjustable and has wall clamps.
—Is it finished in appearance?
—Has it brass blades?
—Is it warranted free of mechanical and electrical defects?

Our fans incorporate all these features in an inexpensive machine.

8-inch, one speed, $7.49 | 8-inch, three speeds, 8-inch, three speeds, $7.74 | oscillating, $12.19
10-inch, three speeds, oscillating, $14.57
And others from $17.24 to $23.49

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The Two Frontiers

Everyman's Land and No Man's Land.

We are in touch with both. From the Little Bighorn, where the frontiersmen trail the grizzly, to the shell-holes and hell-holes where the Allies trail the Hun.

This store was built to help the sportsman hunt big game—enjoy the freedom of Everyman's blessed democracy of the woods, the hills and the plains.

True to its purpose, it is whole-heartedly engaged in assisting the soldier—the modern crusader whose sportsmanlike duty is to exterminate the greatest enemy of civilization.

On the Wings of the Wind

Clothes and accoutrement for the Aviator—the cavalryman of the clouds.

One-piece, fur-lined suit, better than anything to be obtained abroad, $60.

Coats, breeches, sweaters and boots as supplied by this house to hundreds of army aviators.

Everything for the aviator but the aeroplane—complete outfits, perfected with the assistance of Government officials.

Abercrombie & Fitch Outfits for Officers

The study of the entire organization has been centred upon the subject since the outbreak of the war.

Clothing and equipment complying with Army requirements.

Absolutely everything that an officer needs in any branch of the service—assortments unapproached in any other establishment in America or Europe.

The greatest line of military boots and footgear in existence.

Bedding rolls, blankets, war bags, trunks, knives, flashlights, toilet articles and cases, smokers' conveniences, compasses, goggles, wrist watches, portfolios and passport cases.

Officers on Battleships, Transports and Destroyers

White Summer uniforms and caps for naval officers, with proper insignia—with the essential smartness of cut and finish.

All-rubber one-piece suits for submarine, hydroplane and destroyer service.

Women in War Work—
Motor Units—Canteen—Y. M. C. A.
Outfitted Completely.

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"Where the Blazed Trail Crosses the Boulevard"

M'ADOO MOVES TO END RAIL REBATES

Pennsylvania, Armour & Co., and Swift & Co. Indicted for Conspiracy.

SECRET CONTRACT CHARGED

Director General Believes End of Special Agreements Will Net Millions to Roads.

PENALTY IS $120,000 FINE

Pennsylvania Railroad Alleged to Have Had a Monopoly of the Packers' Shipping.

The Federal Grand Jury before Judge Julius M. Mayer returned two indictments yesterday against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Armour & Co., Swift & Co., and the Jersey City Stock Yards Company, charging them with engaging in conspiracies to violate the Federal law with respect to giving and accepting rebates. The indictment covered a period of more than five years, from Nov. 6, 1912, to Dec. 27, 1917, and the alleged offenses are concerned with the transportation of cattle.

According to W. S. Thompson, Assistant United States District Attorney, who worked on the case for six weeks on behalf of the Department of Justice at the instance of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the rebates amount to about $700,000.

Mr. Thompson said that the action was brought principally to obtain a court ruling on the right of the Director General of Railroads to break all railroad leases over the entire country that were entered into by the individual railroads with big shippers and which had the practical result of giving the large shippers reductions on freight. These agreements were entered into by the individual roads with elevator companies, storage houses, and pier and terminal organizations. If it is ruled that the Director General of Railroads has the power to break these agreements, said Mr. Thompson, it will mean an increase of millions of dollars in the revenues of the roads now under Government control.

The Department of Justice has been advised by a person connected with the Interstate Commerce Commission, added Mr. Thompson, that if the Railroad Administration had the power to break all leases entered into by the individual roads it would not have been necessary for the Government to grant an increase in freight rates because the increased revenue to the roads would have been sufficient to keep them going with a fair income.

Subject to $120,000 Penalty.

The first indictment has five counts and the second one count. The maximum penalty on each count is $20,000, and if convictions are returned on all counts the maximum penalty would be $120,000.

The indictments centre around the connection between the defendants and the Jersey City Stock Yards Company. The first indictment recites that prior to the formation of the alleged conspiracies Armour & Co. routed their shipments of live stock over roads other than the Pennsylvania, but that after the alleged conspiracy was entered into the Armour Company and Swift & Co. routed their shipments only over the Pennsylvania.

In furtherance of the scheme to obtain rebates and concessions, it was charged, Armour & Co. caused the Jersey City Stock Yards Company to be incorporated under the laws of Delaware with an authorized capital stock of $500,000, all of which was owned by it and Swift & Co. Up to that time the Pennsylvania Railroad had owned the property known as the Harsimus Stock Yards in Jersey City, consisting of twenty acres and valued at $16,500,000.

The indictment charged that the Pennsylvania leased the Harsimus Stock Yards to the Jersey City Stock Yards Company at a rental of $25,000 a year, "which was totally and wholly inadequate." This transaction covered a lease for ten years, with privilege of renewal. The true value of the lease, according to the document, was $100,000 a year.

The indictment further averred that at the time of the making of the lease the defendants knew that by reason of the inadequacy of the rental it had an actual cash value of $1,000,000 at the time of its execution. Armour & Co. and Swift & Co., the indictments charged, in procuring the incorporation of the Jersey City Stock Yards Company, all of the stock of which they owned, and making the lease for the Harsimus yards with the Pennsylvania Railroad, knew that all the live stock shipped by them would be sent over the Pennsylvania.

To effect the object of the conspiracy, the indictment states, George D. Dixon, Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and manager of the Traffic Department, on Feb. 5, 1913, addressed a letter to Samuel Rea, President of the road, in which he said:

Letter Tells of Deal.

"Following our talk with you, Mr. Atterbury and I met in Mr. Sheppard's office yesterday relative to the Jersey City Stockyards matter, and it was determined by us that it was advisable to allow Armour & Co. to purchase, if they could, the Halstead property, located at Seventeenth and Coles Streets, Jersey City. In doing this it naturally follows that the original investment which the Jersey City Stock Yards Company intended to make upon our Jersey City property, viz.: about $840,000, will be reduced to about $50,000. This changed very materially the proposition as submitted to and approved by our board. Therefore, I recommend that authority be obtained for our officers to proceed with the development of this Jersey City Stock Yards property on the basis outlined in the original proposition, with the exception that the amount to be expended by the Jersey City Stock Yards Company will be reduced from $340,000 to $50,000.

"In making this recommendation it is felt that our company will no doubt benefit to the extent that we will carry considerably more live stock over our rails to Jersey City, which live stock will be slaughtered at the Jersey City Stock Yards property and transferred to the Halstead property of Armour & Co., at which point it will be dressed, cured, and packed for shipment.

"It is further understood that the Jersey City Stock Yards Company, as well as Armour & Co., agreed that all live stock which they can in any way control shall be shipped over the rails of the Pennsylvania Railroad system to the Jersey City Stock Yards for sale or slaughtering.

"In addition to the above we have arranged to make an agreement with Armour & Co., who will be the owners of the Halstead property, that any and all of the traffic shipped in or out of this property will be routed and forwarded via the Pennsylvania system, except where it is impracticable to do so. This, we feel, will tie to our lines the traffic to and from this plant, and it is the purpose of our operating officers to take up with the lines which already reach this property the question of running rights or else arrange to get into the property with our own rails. Under the present management we can reach the property by the payment of a switching charge or a pro rata of the freight rate."

For the purpose of concealing the fact that Armour & Co. and Swift & Co. owned the Jersey City stock yards, the indictment charged that on Feb. 13, 1913, the former procured the election of J. S. McFadyen, William M. Williams, J. L. Bonham, and William J. Maloney as Directors of the stock yards company and as trustees assigned to them 2,963 certificates of stock in blank so that their interest in the company should not be disclosed.

Further to effect the object of the conspiracy, the indictment alleges that the defendants caused and procured Bonham to execute a contract in favor of J. Ogden Armour, President of Armour & Co., and on Feb. 9, 1913, the Jersey City Stock Yards Company made a loan of $25,000 from Armour & Co., which, for the purpose of concealment, was credited to one Wilbur Hattery.

Assessment, Then Dividend.

To effect the conspiracy, the indictment alleged that on Aug. 8, 1913, the Jersey City Stock Yards Company entered upon its books the lease of the stock yards property as an asset of $400,000, and that the holders of the stock yard company's stock on Aug. 8, 1913, were assessed $20 a share, and on the same day the company declared a dividend of 10.4 per cent., payable on Aug. 15, 1913. On Aug. 8, 1913, the indictment continued, the Jersey City Stock Yards Company issued to one H. A. Chetham 900 shares of stock in the company which Chetham delivered to Swift & Co., and two days later the defendants caused R. B. Bonham, acting as trustee, to pay over to J. Ogden Armour a check for $30,815.20 for the use and benefit of Armour & Co. Other checks, it was alleged, were handled in a similar manner.

The second indictment tells of the filing by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, since Jan. 1, 1912, with the Interstate Commerce Commission, of its freight rates and charges for the transportation of live stock from points outside New Jersey to the Harsimus yards and charged that in surrendering control and operation of that property to the Jersey City Stock Yards Company, the Pennsylvania Railroad enabled the two packers to secure and enjoy an advantage over all shippers of live stock in interstate commerce.

The local office of Swift & Co. received a telegram last night from its Chicago office in which Louis F. Swift said that the evidence would show that Swift & Co. had not received any illegal concessions or allowance and had not violated the Interstate Commerce Act.

"It is the custom for the railroad companies to lease the stockyards to companies especially organized to operate them," the statement said. "Such companies employ experts to handle the loading, unloading and feeding of live stock more efficiently than could the railroads themselves. This was done by the Pennsylvania Railroad in the case of the Jersey City stock yards. Although Swift & Co. became a stockholder in the stockyards after this arrangement was made, and therefore had no part in its making, it understands that the contract was fair and reasonable and resulted in no concession or discriminations in violation of the Interstate Commerce Act."

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—Armour & Co. tonight issued a statement regarding charges of rebating in connection with the Jersey City Stock Yards Company which in part follows:

"The allowances received by the Jersey City Stock Yards Company for services performed are the same as are paid by other railroads in the East, and are the same as they have been for many years past, even though the cost of operation has materially increased, and we believe there can be no question as to their reasonableness or propriety. We believe the arrangement was proper when made and is now. If it was improper or has become so we certainly desire to know it, it being our purpose and desire in all respects to conform to the spirit as well as the letter of the law, and we will welcome a speedy adjudication of the matter."

McADOO AS DEFENDANT.

Must Be Named by Railroads in Appeals, Commission Holds.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—William G. McAdoo, Director General of Railroads, must be made a party defendant in cases brought before the Interstate Commerce contesting railroad rates which have been changed since the Government assumed control of the transportation lines, the commission ruled today.

It also decided that the Director General might be considered a proper defendant in cases involving matters arising before the control was assumed.

LITERATURE FOR LABOR.

Alliance to Distribute Almost a Million Pieces on Workers' Holiday.

Almost a million pieces of literature will be distributed to American workingmen on Labor Day through the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, according to an announcement made yesterday.

"We are having a series of pamphlets and booklets published especially for Labor Day use," said Robert Maisel, director of the organization. "Some of these will be republication of booklets that we have found the greatest demand for and others will be new. Among the new booklets will be one entitled 'Bugle Calls to Labor' by Chester M. Wright.

"Requisitions for these booklets should be made at once by central bodies or local unions. The alliance will furnish this literature without charge. If possible the alliance also will get out a series of posters to be used as banners in parades."

Mr. Maisel said that reports reaching the alliance headquarters show that Labor Day this year will witness such a national observance of the day as the country has never seen.

PRAISES THE MOTOR CORPS.

Army Officer Writes Appreciation of Work of Women Drivers.

Major Muser, head of the Motor Corps of the National League for Women's Service, yesterday received a letter of appreciation for the work the Motor Corps is doing from Major C. J. Bailey of the 81st Division, Infantry, National Army. Major Bailey wrote that he had previously known something of the work of the women of the corps and their aid to visiting officers, but he had only recently learned of the valuable ambulance work, and he expressed his appreciation of its effectiveness. In closing he said:

"All this work calls for practically the entire time of the devoted women of your league, and the results you have obtained warrant the recommendation that the War Department assist the work in every practical way."

The league's motor corps has been asked by the War Department to drive ambulances, and the corps is working hard to obtain fifty ambulances and funds for their upkeep. It is estimated that $2,500 will pay for an ambulance and its upkeep for a year.

RED CROSS NURSES' CLUB.

House in East Nineteenth Street Will Be Opened for Their Use.

A Red Cross house for nurses passing through the city on their way to the front will be opened next month at 129 East Nineteenth Street under the auspices of the New York County Chapter. It will be arranged as a clubhouse and will be fitted with lecture rooms, reading rooms, and sleeping quarters. At first accommodations for but twelve nurses will be afforded, but will later be increased.

The establishment of the house was called for by Colonel J. M. Kennedy, Medical Corps, surgeon at the country's largest port of embarkation. He said that, while the Government provided accommodations for the nurses, they were wholly without means of entertainment, and most of them were without friends in New York.

The plans were worked out by a committee composed of Mrs. August Belmont, Chairman; Miss Mary Parsons, Horace E. Andrews, and George M. Woolsey.

ARMY IS HAMPERED BY ABSENT SOLDIERS

Officers Ask Public to Keep Men from Overstaying Their Leave.

EVIL IS SERIOUS HERE

In One Unit That Departed for Overseas 300 Men Failed to Report on Ship in Time.

The "absent without leave" evil in the army has assumed such proportions that the officers commanding the New York Port of Embarkation and the overseas mobilization cantonments near New York have appealed to the citizens of this part of the country to lend their aid in eradicating this harmful situation. The number of men who have been listed as "absent without leave" and whose places have had to be taken by other soldiers at the last moment totals several thousand. In one unit of 1,800 men alone there were more than 300 men who were officially listed as "A. W. O. L." when the transports sailed. The proportion has been even greater in a few other units, while in scores of instances anywhere from twenty-five to more than 200 men have been reported missing on the eve of departure for France or England.

That the "A. W. O. L." situation had assumed proportions where public aid in suppressing it was needed was indicated a few days ago when Major Gen. David C. Shanks, commanding the New York Port of Embarkation, addrseed a letter to Major Gen. Frank McIntyre of the General Staff in Washington, in which he suggested that the time was at hand to start "a bit of propaganda" in behalf of the army and against the men who willfully or carelessly fail to report in time to accompany their units overseas. In that letter to General McIntyre General Shanks, among other things, said:

There is entirely too much in the way of absenteeism and too much in the way of desertion on the part of troops passing through this port. Many of the men have never seen New York before. They come to the city on pass and overstay their leave. Some of them go away for good, and a great many return to their camp after their organizations have gone and have to be placed in our oversea casual camp. For instance, a single company sailed yesterday with twenty-one absentees.

The people of New York are most kindly disposed toward all soldiers. They are too kind sometimes, and in this excess of kindness do injury to the military service. Our people now are all keyed up—everybody wants to do his bit. All our people need is to be shown the way, and they will do the rest.

I am quite sure the New York papers, properly approached, will take up this matter. They will tell the people that it is the business of every soldier who comes to New York for oversea service to call with his organization. They will tell our citizens that any man or woman who knowingly allows or knowingly encourages any soldier to overstay his leave from camp is thereby doing gross injury to our country. This is the finest time in the world to start a little benevolent propaganda in regard to desertion. Our people need to be taught to despise a deserter. I am bringing this subject up because I believe the time is ripe to do some good work in the lines above outlined. If left to me, the plan I have in mind is to invite a representative from each of our papers in New York to come over. I would explain to them the injury that results to our service from desertion and from A. W. O. L.'sm, and the opportunity for the public press to do a great service to our amy. I would ask the papers to start a propaganda asking every citizen to make sure that the soldier whom he entertains is neither a deserter nor absent without leave.

An officer who is thoroughly in touch with the embarkation problem at New York and other places said yesterday that of the immense number of troops sent overseas the vast majority are embarked at New York.

"It is safe to say," he added, "that a very large number of the soldiers who come to New York en route for service overseas have never before seen the great city. It is only natural that the young men who have not seen New York should desire an opportunity to see the great metropolis. As far as possible, passes to visit the city are granted to all soldiers passing through this port. Owing to the short time that organizations are in camp, averaging perhaps from four to seven days, the length of time that can be given to any one man is limited, and usually does not exceed twenty-four hours.

"All relatives and friends of soldiers are permitted to visit the embarkation camps at Camp Merritt, near Tenafly, N. J.; at Camp Mills, and at Camp Upton. Relatives and friends desiring to visit soldiers can see them at any time during the day or evening, when the soldier is not on duty. The Knights of Columbus and the Y. W. C. A. have erected at each of our embarkation camps roomy and comfortable hostess houses, where soldiers may meet their mothers, sisters, and friends. One especially large and roomy hostess house in addition to those already in existence is now being erected at Camp Merritt and another at Camp Mills.

"Some of the relatives who come to visit the soldiers in the camps do injury to the Government and to the soldier by inducing or allowing the soldier to be absent from his organization and not infrequently to remain absent from his organization at the time it sails for overseas.

"Our people, one and all, need to be trained for their duty in this respect. Every man and every woman ought to have a thorough contempt for the soldier who takes an oath to serve his country and then violates that oath. Any man or woman who knows that a soldier is a shirker and a deserter ought to warn him that if he does not immediately return to his organization he will be reported with a view to his arrest and punishment.

"What is needed right now is some wholesome instruction for our people. The public press of this country can institute a benevolent and useful propaganda that will be far reaching in its effects. It can teach our people that every soldier must do his duty. It can teach our people that every man and every woman who knowingly allows a soldier to be absent without leave from his organization or permits him to become a deserter is in reality partly responsible for that desertion unless proper steps are taken to correct it. A man or woman who fails in this patriotic duty is a slacker.

"To my personal knowledge we have had soldiers desert because they were in love and did not wish to leave their sweethearts. Every patriotic American girl ought to make her lover understand that the country has first call and she will have nothing to do with him if he neglects that duty."

The suggestion of General Shanks that the "A. W. O. L." evil should be called to the attention of the public, and a plea made to that public to assist in eradicating it, was indorsed by General Peyton C. March as well as by General McIntyre.

LANSING ON MOTOR TRIP.

Going Through Adirondacks and New England—Back Aug. 15.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 5.—After a vacation of over three weeks at his Summer home at Henderson Harbor and on the Galloup Islands, Secretary of State Robert Lansing and Mrs. Lansing left this morning for a motor trip through the Adirondacks and New England. They were accompanied by Solicitor General Davis and Mrs. Davis.

They will go through the mountains over the Mohawk trail, and will visit Manchester, Vt., and other cities. The party will reach New York City the latter part of the week.

Mr. Lansing will return to his desk in Washington on Aug. 15.

27 BOOTLEGGERS TO JAIL.

Army Officers Determined to Stop Whisky Smuggling at Camps.

The campaign of the military authorities to break up the practice of army camp visitors at camps taking liquor to soldiers bore fruit in the Federal courts in Brooklyn and Newark yesterday. Thirty-nine prisoners taken by the military police at Camp Upton on Sunday were arraigned in Brooklyn. All were accused of taking liquor into the cantonment for soldier friends or relatives. Twenty-seven pleaded guilty and were sentenced from one to thirty days in the Raymond Street Jail. The other twelve pleaded not guilty and were held in $500 bail each for trial.

"Every man or woman attempting to bring liquor into Camp Upton will be arrested, indicted by the Federal Grand Jury, and given a severe sentence," said Major H. H. Walker, Provost Marshal of Camp Upton, who appeared yesterday against the men arrested at the camp on Sunday. "We are making every effort to stop it.

"I have ordered that every package, grip, and automobile within the five-mile zone be searched. The sentences given the men today should have a good effect. It was the old method to confiscate the liquor and put the man or woman back on the train. But from now on men and women alike are going to be arrested and I will urge their indictment and the imposition of severe sentences."

Maria Winfield, colored, who was arrested at Camp Mills a week ago in the act of smuggling liquor to a soldier, was sentenced to serve six months in the penitentiary yesterday by Judge Garvin in the Federal District Court. Government agents said the prisoner had taken as many as ten half pint bottles of whisky into the camp on each trip.

Stephen Price, 64 years old, was sentenced to nine months in prison by Judge Davis in the Federal Court, Newark. He pleaded guilty of having given liquor to soldiers, and tearfully admitted that his own home had been broken up by drink.

"I should like to have a whipping post and cat o' ninetails like I used to drive oxen with for men like you who, through drink, wreck their homes, break up their families, and drive themselves to hell," said Judge Davis.

AID FOR CRIPPLED SOLDIERS.

Red Cross Institute Appeals for "a Square Deal."

The Red Cross Institute for Crippled and Disabled Men, 311 Fourth Avenue, began yesterday the broadcast distribution of an appeal entitled, "A square deal for the crippled soldier," which says:

"When the crippled soldier returns from the front, the Government will provide for him, in addition to medical care, special training for self-support. But whether this will really put him back on his feet depends on what the public does to help or hinder, on whether the community morally backs up the national program to put the disabled soldier beyond the need of charity. In the past, the attitude of the public has been a greater handicap to the cripple than his physical disability. People have assumed him to be helpless, and have, only too often, persuaded him to become so.

"All the cripple needs is the kind of job he is fitted for, and training in preparation for it. There are hundreds of seriously crippled men now holding down jobs of importance. Other cripples can do likewise, if they get the chance. In the light of results already attained abroad in the training of disabled soldiers, the complete elimination of the dependent cripple, therefore, is to find for him a good, busy job, and encourage him to tackle it."

FOR VOLUNTEERS IN QUEENS

Soon Will Replace Regular Firemen in Outlying Sections.

At a conference to be held in the office of Fire Commissioner Drennan at Fire Headquarters tomorrow the final details will be arranged for the induction of volunteer firemen into service in the outlying sections of Queens. These volunteers are to take the places of firemen who have been summoned into service in the army and navy.

At least 1,000 men will be used, according to present arrangements, in order to give the proposed plan a fair test. These men will, for the most part, be former volunteer firemen in Queens.

The volunteers are to do service mostly at night. In order to get men for day service, Borough President Connolly has been asked to designate men from the Highway and Sewer Bureaus, and he has agreed to do this. Both these bureaus have little work at present. The experiment is to be made in the Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, and Woodhaven sections first. The big bells used in the days before the installation of the paid department will be used again to call out the volunteers.

Boom in Marriage Licenses Again.

Applications for marriage licenses at the Marriage License Bureau in the Municipal Building showed a big increase yesterday, especially on the part of men who come within the new draft age under discussion at Washington. One hundred and eighty altogether applied for licenses. Between 50 and 60 per cent. of the applicants were between the ages of 31 and 45, while a number, accompanied by their parents, gave their ages between 18 and 21. A majority of the applicants were from the east side. A year ago yesterday 160 applications were granted, 70 per cent. of the ages being between 21 and 31, the draft ages at that time.

Sharply Reduced Prices on Men's and Women's

Dr. A. Reed CUSHION SHOES

Low-Cut Models

Folks who are practicing wise economy will recognize a great opportunity here.

We have repriced certain selected lines of Men's and Women's low shoes, cutting substantially from the figures we asked earlier in the season. These shoes must be sold to make room for new stock. The sale also includes a few lines of high shoes in styles now being discontinued.

This chance to buy these famous "comfort shoes" is a rare one. Sale prices at both our stores.

SOLD ONLY AT
1372 Broadway, at 37th St.
12 Park Place, Woolworth Bldg.

For Men Made by J.P. SMITH SHOE CO.

For Women Made by JOHN EBBERTS SHOE CO.

A WAR CASUALTY OVER HERE

Aid Sought for Family of Victim of Sentry's Bullet.

A wartime casualty of a different nature from those which are now appearing daily is listed by the Charity Organization Society under the name of "Mr. E." He was a worker in a Government shipyard—one who was proud to be of service to his country at his own trade, inasmuch as he had a wife and four children, and was physically unfit for active military service.

With several companions he approached the shipyard gates one morning. Failing to hear the challenge of the sentry, he proceeded to walk in. He was stopped by a bullet and died later.

The sentry was tried by court-martial. The evidence showed that the soldier, having challenged the worker and received no response, obeyed his orders as he understood them, and he was exonerated. In view of these circumstances, neither the Government nor the contractor felt they were under any obligations to provide for the victim's wife and four children, who are left destitute.

The Charity Organization Society has taken up the case, and yesterday it issued an appeal for $400 for the support of the family. Contributions may be addressed: "For Mr. E.," Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

McConville's Estate $52,872.

Police Lieutenant Bernard McConville, for many years the Police Department investigator of financial swindles, who died Sept. 22 last, left an estate appraised yesterday at $52,872. He gave the bulk of his estate to two sons and a daughter. He owned railroad, copper, and ordnance stocks worth $44,632.

Gimbel Brothers

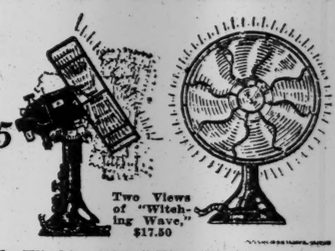
33rd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

KEEP COOL!!!

Electric Fans

From $3.95 to $35.00

On Direct or on Alternating Currents.



Two Views of "Witching Wave," $17.50

$17.50 "The Witching Wave" Electric Fan, oscillates on standard, also turns on own axis. At much less than regular price. Diameter, 10½ inches.

"The Arctic" Electric Fan, costs about 1½ cents to cool your bedroom all night or your office all day **$3.95** Diameter, 6 inches.

GIMBELS—New Kind of Housefurnishings Store—Fifth Floor Also Main Floor

Gimbel Brothers

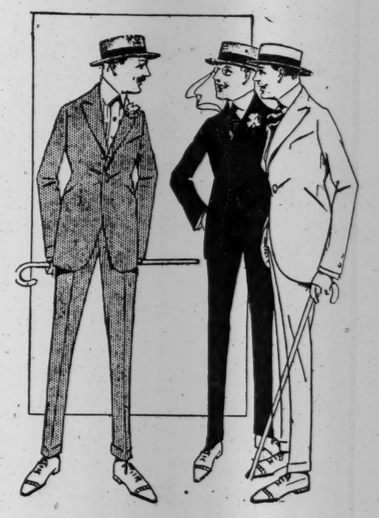
33rd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

The Annual August Sale of *Men's and Boys' Clothing*

Time and Prices Demand Action

Huge stocks of Men's and Boys' Suits have been assorted and priced for Annual August Sale.

Men's Suits—Huge Stocks—Two Groups



Group 1—$40, $39.75, $37.50, $35 and $32 Suits at **$29.75**

Hundreds of men's suits of the finer grade in this group—as the prices they have been selling at indicates. Good styles—of course—tailoring of the best makers, weights, materials, shades, in demand—at $29.75.

Group 2—$30, $27.50 and $25 Suits at **$21.50**

Quarter, half, and full lined suits for men—styles and fabrics that have been best with us this season, at savings of from $3.50 to $8.50 a suit. As in the higher priced groups, the models are from a score of good makers—and the values great.

Boys' Norfolk Suits—Three Groups

$4.50	$7.50	$9.50
Previously $5.50, $6.50 and $7.50. Grey and tan crash, khaki and cashmeres, broken sizes.	Previously $10.50. Shepherd checks, Norfolks, with two pairs of knickers, broken sizes.	Previously $13.50. Light colored wool mixtures and homespuns. Most have 2 pairs of trousers.

Boys' "Sample" Wash Suits—Values to $3.50—On Sale at $1.35.

Men's Genuine "Palm Beach" Suits at $8.50

Plain, natural tan, grey, and a few dark shades. Sizes for every type.

GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

Brooklyn, New Jersey and Long Island Customers—Direct to GIMBELS via Tubes and Subway.

Conserving Labor in the Home

The electric iron for the home saves fuel, time and strength. It entirely eliminates coal burning in the home laundry. This iron heats rapidly and stays at the desired temperature

It saves human effort, helps to solve the servant problem and is an aid in the effort, so universal, to conserve all of our resources—physical and material—in the common interest of all

The New York Edison Company

At Your Service

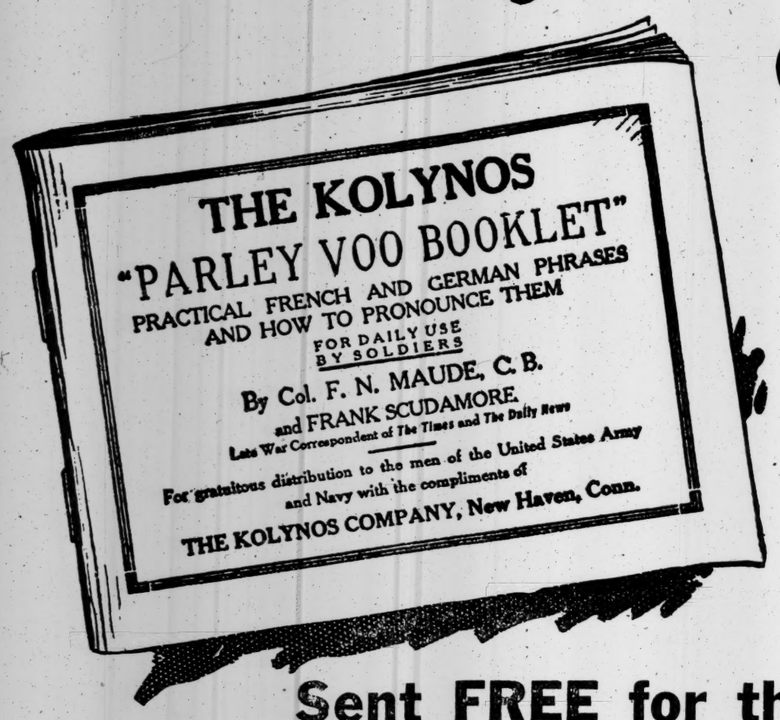
Irving Place and 15th Street—Stuyvesant 5600

Branch Office Show Rooms for the Convenience of the Public

Address	Telephone	Address	Telephone
424 Broadway	Canal 8600	151 East 86th Street	Lenox 7780
126 Delancey Street	Orchard 1960	15 East 125th Street	Harlem 4020
10 Irving Place	Stuyvesant 5600	362 East 149th Street	Melrose 9900
124 West 42d Street	Bryant 5362	Night and Emergency Call:	Farragut 3000

Thrift and War Savings Stamps on sale at all our offices

The Kolynos "Parley Voo" Booklet Goes to 1,000,000 Soldiers


THE KOLYNOS
"PARLEY VOO BOOKLET"
PRACTICAL FRENCH AND GERMAN PHRASES
AND HOW TO PRONOUNCE THEM
FOR DAILY USE
BY SOLDIERS
By Col. F. N. MAUDE, C.B.
and FRANK SCUDAMORE.
Late War Correspondent of The Times and The Daily News
For gratuitous distribution to the men of the United States Army and Navy with the compliments of
THE KOLYNOS COMPANY, New Haven, Conn.

THIS "Kolynos Parley Voo Booklet" was published by us to distribute gratis to the Soldiers of the National Army and men in our Navy bound overseas.

The Government, wishing to conserve materials, asked us to discontinue sending out trial tubes of Kolynos Dental Cream, and we instantly complied. This book was devised to take their place.

A few weeks ago we announced to the Educational Officers of the various Cantonment Camps, and to the public, that we would send this practical and useful French-English phrase book free.

The result has been as astonishing as it has been gratifying to us. Over 900,000 of the books already have been distributed, and requests are pouring in at a rate that will complete 1,000,000 within a few days. We shall be glad to send you one for the boy, or boys, in whom you feel special interest.

Sent FREE for the Use of Soldiers, Marines and Sailors

601 West 140th Street, New York.

Gentlemen:
May I ask for two or three of the "Parley Voo" booklets, which you so generously offer in Monday's Times? The same to be sent to boys in the 27th Division, now overseas, who, I am sure, showed a decided preference for Kolynos paste when packing their kits. Thanking you for a really thoughtful service, I am gratefully,
Mrs. * * * * * *

178 Front Street, New York.

Gentlemen:
Will you kindly send me two "Parley Voo" booklets, as published by you for the boys "over there"? My brother and a cousin are going within the next month, and I wish to present them each with a booklet along with some special equipment we are forwarding them. I have been using Kolynos for over a year and my teeth are in better shape than ever.
* * * * * * *

498 Third Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Gentlemen:
Having brushed up my teeth with Kolynos for some time, if you will send me your booklet on "Parley Voo," will endeavor to brush up my French, and hope I will be as successful—for I will need both in the near future, as I am expecting a call to service in a very short while.
* * * * * * *

15 East 54th Street, New York, July 30.

Will you kindly send me one or two copies of your "Parley Voo" booklet? I have been using Kolynos for some time and have put tubes of it in every kit I have packed for the boys.
Mrs. * * * * * *

Speak French With a Clean Accent—Use Kolynos as well as the "Parley Voo" Book

347 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Gentlemen:
I have been using your tooth paste for some time and find it very satisfactory. I have two friends in the service that I would like to send your "Parley Voo" books to, along with some of your tooth paste, and would appreciate your sending same to me, at the above address, by return mail if possible.
Miss * * * * * *

Plainfield, N. J., 914 Union St.

Dear Sirs:
Please send me your "Parley Voo Booklet." Am greatly interested to see it. I use your tooth paste and don't care to use any other. Am a Red Cross nurse—expect to go overseas soon.
Miss * * * * * *

Hartford, Conn., July 29.

Gentlemen:
I would like a half dozen of your "Parley Voo" books to distribute to your best advantage. You not only have the best cleanser for the teeth, but the best French-English book for a hurry-up education.
* * * * M. F.

450 Greenwood Avenue, Brooklyn.

Gentlemen:
I certainly would appreciate one of your "Parley Voo" booklets. I, too, join the ranks of praisers of your dental cream, as there is nothing like it. It has been in our home for the past five years, and that speaks for itself.
* * * * * *

344 West 88th Street, New York.

Dear Sirs:
Will you be kind enough to send me two copies of your "Parley Voo" booklet? I have two nephews in France to whom I would like to send them with your cream, which I bought at the drug store.
Mrs. * * * * * *

The Seaboard National Bank,
No. 18 Broadway, New York.

Gentlemen:
I shall be very glad if you will kindly send me two copies of the "Parley Voo" booklet, one for my own use and one for a friend who is going across soon. I hope to become as well acquainted with the contents of the book as I am with Kolynos tooth paste.
* * * * * *

Wing Farm, Pawling, N. Y.

Gentlemen:
I am expecting to go to France in September to work with the Civilian Relief and would appreciate the Kolynos "Parley Voo" booklet. I have used Kolynos for several years and like it very much.
Mrs. * * * * * *

West 13th Street, July 30.

Gentlemen:
Will you be so kind as to send me five copies of your "Parley Voo" book? I have several friends and relations in the service and would be more than glad to receive them. My dentist recommended Kolynos to me several years ago, and I have used it ever since and find it delightful. Enclosed find stamps for postage.
Miss * * * * * *

Hartford, Conn., July 29.

Gentlemen:
Would it be possible for me to procure two of your "Parley Voo" booklets as advertised in The New York Times, for each of my brothers, one in the Marine Corps, and one in the U. S. Infantry? Your tooth paste has a permanent place in our household.
Miss * * * * * *

Binghamton, N. Y., July 30.

Gentlemen:
Your half-page ad. in New York Times is the "best ever," and a master stroke in far-reaching advertising. Am a retired manufacturer who employed advertising methods freely in my day, so have naturally a keen sense of your ability as shown by above. Availing myself of your liberal offer, will you kindly send to * * *, Camp Coppee, Lehigh University, South Bethlehem, Pa., a copy of your "Parley Voo" booklet?
* * * * * *

New York City, July 29, 1918.

Dear Sirs:
As I am the godmother of a little French aviator, I'm sure I would find your "Parley Voo" booklet of great value in correspondence with him. Will you please send me one? Miss * * * * * *

580 St. Nicholas Ave., New York, N. Y., July 29.

Dear Sirs:
Upon the recommendation of Dr. * * *, one of our best known throat specialists, I began the use of Kolynos some time since. I regret I did not know of it before.
Will you kindly send to my address a copy of your "Parley Voo" booklet, which would no doubt prove useful to my young brother-in-law, who is going over soon.
* * * * * * *

Red Bank, N. J., July 30, 1918.

Gentlemen:
Would be very much pleased if you would forward me a copy of your "Parley Voo" booklet, which I am sure would be of great assistance to me, as I am about to enlist in my country's need.
Your dental cream needs no introduction to me, as I have been using it the past two years, and think it unsurpassed
* * * * * * *

Jersey City, N. J., July 31, 1918.

Gentlemen:
Noticing your advertisement in this morning's "Times," I am writing to ask you if you would kindly send me six copies of your "Parley Voo" booklet, as I have several friends in the service to whom I should like to forward a copy, and I expect to leave shortly for the other side myself, and am studying French.
I have used your tooth paste for some time and like it very much.
Miss * * * * * *

Lynchburg, Va., July 30, 1918.

Gentlemen:
Kindly send us two hundred of your Parley Voo Booklets. We have been carrying your tooth paste in stock for years, and would appreciate this courtesy very much. Mark same for department G., and oblige.
* * * * * * *

Roselle, N. J.

Gentlemen:
Will you kindly send me three copies of your Kolynos "Parley Voo" booklet? Two of them are for my two sons in the service, and one for myself.
We use Kolynos, and like it very much. Have just purchased two and a half dozen tubes for the boys to take with them, and I am sure we will enjoy the book.
Mrs. * * * * * *

Navy League of the United States,
Pittsburgh, Pa., July 30, 1918.

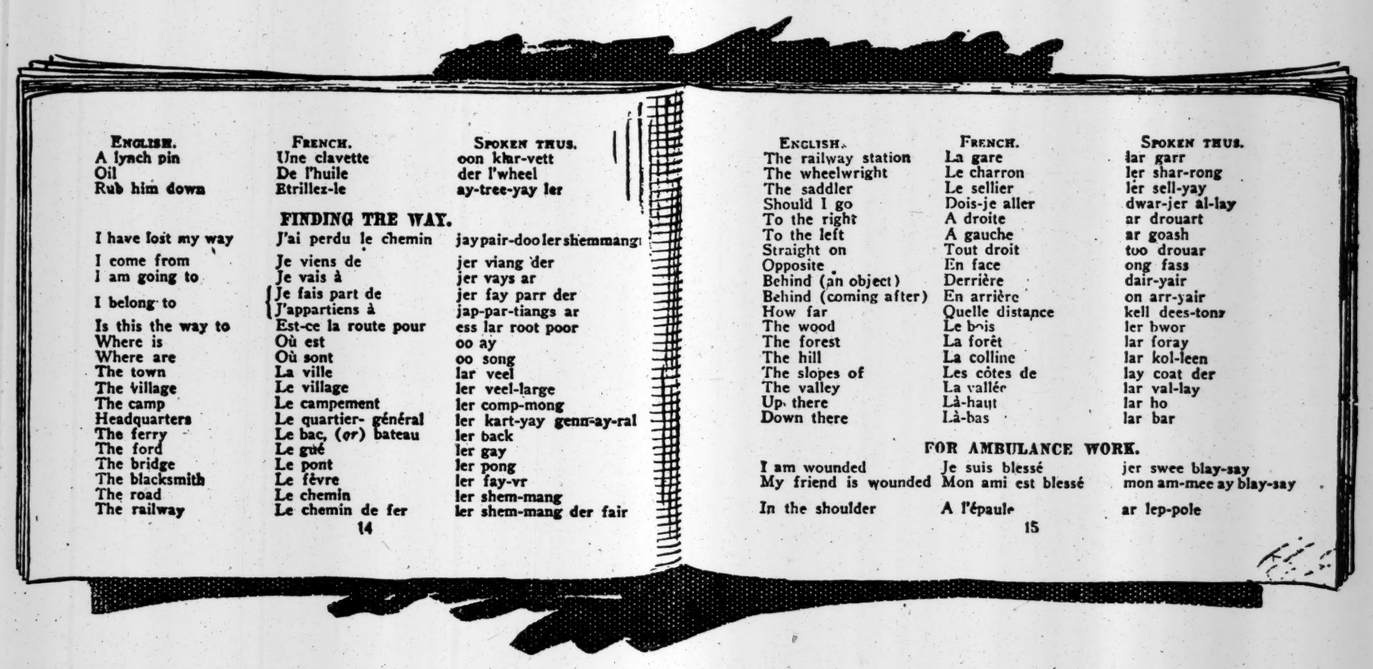
Gentlemen:
The Pittsburgh Branch of the Navy League equips from time to time quite a number of enlisted men in the Navy and Marines with sweaters, comfort kits, etc., and it seems to the writer that your Parley Voo booklet as advertised in The New York Times of yesterday would be a fitting adjunct to their equipment.
Will you, therefore, kindly quote me price on these booklets in lots of 100?
* * * * * * *
Secretary.

Franklin Lodge, No. 10, F. and A. M.
Irvington, N. J., July 31, 1918.

Gentlemen:
Having noted in a recent issue of The New York Times your advt. relating to the Kolynos "Parley Voo Booklet" for men in the service, desire to ask whether it will be possible for me to obtain a sufficient number to send to our boys overseas. At present we have thirty-six men with the colors, most of whom are now with the Expeditionary Forces in France. Shall be very glad to send stamps for forwarding them to me, when your suggestion to send a tube of Kolynos along with them will be carried out.
* * * * * *
Secretary.

A Forty-Page Pocket Phrase Book Teaching Practical Everyday French Phrases and How They Are Spoken

(Actual Size)



English.	French.	Spoken thus.
A lynch pin	Une clavette	oon klar-vett
Oil	De l'huile	der l'wheel
Rub him down	Etrillez-le	ay-tree-yay ler
FINDING THE WAY.		
I have lost my way	J'ai perdu le chemin	jay pair-doo ler shemmang
I come from	Je viens de	jer viang der
I am going to	Je vais à	jer vays ar
I belong to	Je fais part de / J'appartiens à	jer fay parr der / jap-par-tiangs ar
Is this the way to	Est-ce la route pour	ess lar root poor
Where is	Où est	oo ay
Where are	Où sont	oo song
The town	La ville	lar veel
The village	Le village	ler veel-large
The camp	Le campement	ler comp-mong
Headquarters	Le quartier- général	ler kart-yay genn-ay-ral
The ferry	Le bac, (or) bateau	ler back
The ford	Le gué	ler gay
The bridge	Le pont	ler pong
The blacksmith	Le fèvre	ler fay-vr
The road	Le chemin	ler shem-mang
The railway	Le chemin de fer	ler shem-mang der fair

14

English.	French.	Spoken thus.
The railway station	La gare	lar garr
The wheelwright	Le charron	ler shar-rong
The saddler	Le sellier	ler sell-yay
Should I go	Dois-je aller	dwar-jer al-lay
To the right	A droite	ar drouart
To the left	A gauche	ar goash
Straight on	Tout droit	too drouar
Opposite	En face	ong fass
Behind (an object)	Derrière	dair-yair
Behind (coming after)	En arrière	on arr-yair
How far	Quelle distance	kell dees-tonz
The wood	Le bois	ler bwor
The forest	La forêt	lar foray
The hill	La colline	lar kol-leen
The slopes of	Les côtes de	lay coat der
The valley	La vallée	lar val-lay
Up there	Là-haut	lar ho
Down there	Là-bas	lar bar
FOR AMBULANCE WORK.		
I am wounded	Je suis blessé	jer swee blay-say
My friend is wounded	Mon ami est blessé	mon am-mee ay blay-say
In the shoulder	A l'épaule	ar lep-pole

15

Also Containing "General Orders" and Signal Codes

Camp Dix, N. J., July 29, 1918.

Gentlemen:
We would like to take advantage of your kind offer in recent adv. and ask that you send us each a copy of your "Parley Voo" Booklet.
Would say (not for the sake of the booklet, but because 'tis a fact) we were enthusiastic users of your cream before entering the service.
Corp. * * * * * *
Corp. * * * * * *

P. S.—If you have any to spare, would be only too glad to pass them on to the fellows in our Co. We know they will be appreciated.

Norfolk, Conn., July 29, 1918.

Gentlemen:
I have fifty names on my personal Roll of Honor, and as far as possible would like to send them copies of your "Parley Voo" booklet which I see advertised as being sent free. I am enclosing stamps for postage. Kolynos in use in our family—best liked.
Miss * * * * * *

New York City, July 29, 1918.

Dear Sirs:
Ever since you sent us a sample tube of Kolynos we have found it most delightful and the *only* tooth paste on the market. Please send your "Parley Voo" Booklet to my brother, Private * * * Company M, 305th Cavalry, Camp Stanley, Texas, and oblige,
Mrs. * * * * * *

The Antlers, Congers, N. Y., July 30, 1918.

Dear Sirs:
I should greatly appreciate the favor if you would send two copies of your *Parley Voo* booklet to an old user of your dental cream. One is for my son, Troop K, 315th Cavalry, U. S. A., and the other for myself.
Your dental cream was recommended to me by Dr. * * * * Vanderbilt Bldg., New York, several years ago.
* * * * * * *

United States Rubber Company, New York.
July 31, 1918.

Dear Sirs:
As per your advt. in the morning Times, will you kindly mail me a copy of the booklet on French words and phrases? I have already purchased my tube of Kolynos here in New York.
* * * * * * *

New York Life Insurance Company,
Metropolitan Branch Office.
July 30, 1918.

Gentlemen:
As per your adv. in "Times," may I ask you to kindly send me two "Parley Voo" booklets? My brother, who is a doctor, is just leaving for "Over There," and like myself uses Kolynos.
* * * * * * *

"Parley Voo" and Kolynos—Nothing in the Soldier's Sea Bag Will Prove More Welcome

West 77th St., New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen:
Kindly send me a copy of the Kolynos "Parley Voo" booklet as per your offer.
Kolynos needs no endorsement from me—nor from any one else, for that matter.
* * * * * * *

Brooklyn, July 30th, 1918.

Gentlemen:
Kindly send me a liberal supply of your "Parley Voo" booklets for distribution among the boys who go forth from Local Board 76, Brooklyn.

Consulting Dentist Local Board 76.
Sea Cliff Inn, Nantucket Island, Mass., July 30, 1918.

Gentlemen:
It would be a great favor if you would mail me, to the above address, half a dozen copies of your "Parley Voo" Booklet. I will try to place them where they will be of service. I have used Kolynos dental cream ever since it was placed on the market.
* * * * * * *

Park Ave., Passaic, N. J., July 29.

Gentlemen:
I should be very glad if you would send me two copies of your booklet, "Parley Voo," as I have one friend in France struggling with the French language, I'm sure this booklet would be a godsend, as well as a tube of your wonderful dental cream which I have found so valuable. The other booklet I would like to send to my friend in the navy, who just recommended my using your cream.
Miss * * * * * *

Elizabeth, N. J., July 29.

Gentlemen:
I shall be very thankful indeed if you will be so kind as to forward me a copy of your "Parley Voo" Booklet.
About two years ago I borrowed some tooth paste from a fellow-traveler in a Pullman car, and it happened to be Kolynos. Well, I have used no other dentrifrice since.
The night before I had been partaking a little too freely of "the cup that cheers." My tongue seemed like a Turkish towel, and my mouth tasted like the inside of a motorman's mit on an August day, but Kolynos sure did turn the trick.
* * * * * * *

Briarcliff Manor, N. Y., July 29.

Gentlemen:
Will you send me please a copy of your Kolynos "Parley Voo" Booklet, for which I will be very grateful. I have been for years, and still am, using the Kolynos Dental Cream.
Mrs. * * * * * *

Riverside Drive, New York, July 29.

Gentlemen:
I read your advertisement in this morning's Times, and would appreciate your sending me two "Parley Voo" Booklets. I have two older brothers in the service, one in the navy and the other at a reserve officers' training camp. Kolynos Dental Cream has been used in my house for a long time, and I noticed that when my brothers went away each had a tube.
Mrs. * * * * * *

Hotel Astor, New York, July 29.

Dear Sirs:
Have used your "Kolynos" for years. Want no other. Simply perfect for teeth. Will you kindly send me a "Parley Voo" Booklet to this address? Thank you.
Mrs. * * * * * *

Aetna Life Insurance Company.
Hartford, Conn., July 29th, 1918.

Gentlemen:
The Group Division of the Aetna Life Insurance Company have a few men that leave in the next draft quota and quite a few men that are at camp. Noting your patriotic advertisement in the "New York Times" of even date, we would appreciate it very much if you could spare about a dozen of the "Parley Voo" booklets. We assure you that each booklet will be well taken care of.
* * * * * * *

621 Broadway, New York, July 29, 1918.

Gentlemen:
I shall be pleased to have you forward to me 20 copies of your booklet, "Parley Voo."
I wish to send a copy, together with a tube of Kolynos, to each of the 20 boys that have gone to serve their country from my office.
Some of these boys are already in France doing their bit, and the others in training camps.
* * * * * * *

Watch Hill, R. I., July 29th, 1918.

Dear Sirs:
Please send me a copy of your "Parley Voo" Booklet as per your offer in today's "New York Times." I have a brother who expects to go across any time now, and feel that it will be a big help to him. A tube of your tooth paste will go along with it.
* * * * * * *

Hollis, L. I., July 28, 1918.

Gentlemen:
May I have three copies of your "Parley Voo" Book? One for my husband, Capt. * * *, Medical Reserve Forces; one for my son "over there" (in this third year), and one for myself, a trained nurse. We are all strong for Kolynos, and shall appreciate the book.
Mrs. * * * * * *

Brooklyn, N. Y., July 29, 1918.

Gentlemen:
Saw your ad. in the "Times" about the "Parley Voo" book and would like to be the proud possessor of one. I have as much faith in the book as I have in the paste, and that is saying a mighty lot.
* * * * * * *

Write to Us for a Free Copy. Send it with a Tube of Kolynos, Obtainable at Any Drug Store, to Your Boy

Do Some Soldier or Sailor a Genuine Service—Send Him This Booklet Without Delay

The Kolynos Company
New Haven, Conn. U. S. A.

Kolynos Dental Cream Is Used In Field and Base Hospitals by the Allied Armies

DECIDE MINE SANK CRUISER SAN DIEGO

Naval Court of Inquiry Holds Loss of Ship Was Not Due to Negligence or Inefficiency.

LAUDS CAPTAIN AND CREW

Finds He Was Properly Executing Orders When Disaster Occurred and Was the Last to Leave Ship.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The Naval Court of Inquiry appointed to investigate the loss of the American armored cruiser San Diego off the coast of Long Island is of the opinion that the vessel was sunk by a mine. The conclusions reached by the board were given out as follows:

"The court is of the opinion that the loss of the United States ship San Diego was due to an external explosion of a mine.

"That the loss of the ship, loss of life, and injury to personnel incurred was in no way due to any negligence, failure to take proper precautions, or inefficiency of the Captain, or any of the personnel of the ship. That the loss of life and injury to personnel was incurred in the line of duty and in no way due to their own conduct.

"That at the time of the disaster and thereafter, the conduct of the Captain, officers, and crew was in the highest degree commendable, and that the remarkable small loss of life was due to the high state of discipline maintained on board.

"That no officer should be held responsible for the loss of funds or property for which he was unaccountable, and that no further proceedings should be held in the case."

The Court in its report reviews the main points in the testimony as follows:

"The U. S. S. San Diego, under the command of Captain H. H. Christy, was making passage from Portsmouth, N. H., to New York, N. Y., at or about 11:05 A. M., July 19, 1918; she was in approximate latitude 40 degrees 30 minutes north, longitude 73 degrees west, on base course 304 true, and zigzagging by an approved plan, speed 15 knots.

"The Captain was steering a safe and proper course at the time to minimize the submarine and mine dangers in those waters. A careful inspection watch had been maintained while last coaling the ship to prevent the introduction of any foreign matter in the coal bunkers. All lookouts, gun watches, fire control parties, &c., as prescribed by the 'Orders for Ships in Convoy' of the commander of the cruiser and transport force, were at their stations and on the alert. All reasonable and necessary orders to safeguard the watertight integrity of the ship in dangerous waters had been given and were being carried out.

"At or about 11:05 A. M., July 10, 1918, an explosion took place in proximity to the skin of the ship, at about frame No. 78 on the port side and well below the waterline. As a result of this explosion the ship began to list to port, and she finally rolled over and sank, bottom up, at about 11:25 A. M. The explosion was an exterior one, and as a result of this explosion the skin of the ship was ruptured in the vicinity of bulkhead No. 78 at the level of the port engine room, and bulkhead No. 78 was so deformed that watertight door No. 142, between the port engine room and No. 8 fireroom, was opened to the ingress of water to No. 8 fireroom. The effect of this rupture was to immediately fill the port engine room and adjacent compartments, and No. 8 fireroom was soon filled also. The effect of this water would give the ship a list of 17½ degrees to port.

"With the increased displacement water entered through the 6-inch guns port No. 10, which was justifiably open to permit using that gun, when the ship had listed 9½ degrees. This resulted in flooding the gun deck and accelerated the heeling of the ship and her final capsizing. Relatively small quantities of water entered the upper dynamo room through non-water-tight wire tubes, but this had no appreciable effect on the sinking of the ship.

"The Captain properly withheld the order to abandon ship until he was certain that the ship would capsize and sink. The ship was abandoned in good order, and excellent discipline prevailed. Gun crews remained at their guns and continued firing at all suspicious objects until they were forced to jump into the water. The Captain was the last to leave the ship.

"The radio apparatus was put out of commission by the explosion. As no radio reports of this disaster had been sent, Lieutenant C. J. Bright, U. S. N., was ordered to proceed with a dinghy crew to Long Island to report the disaster and request rescue vessels. The boat reached shore safely, and carried out its orders.

"The steamships Malden, Captain Brown; Bussun, Captain Brewer, and E. P. Jones, Captain Dodge, hove in sight later and rescued the men in the water and transported them to New York. The court states the Captains of these steamers showed courage and a splendid spirit in taking their ships into these waters, where a submarine had apparently been operating, and deserve commendation for their actions, and it is recommended that suitable acknowledgment be made by the Navy Department of their gallantry.

"On the day subsequent to this disaster six contact mines were located by the naval forces in the vicinity of the position where the disaster of the U. S. S. San Diego occurred.

"As a result of this disaster six enlisted men were injured and six lives lost."

FLOYD GIBBONS TO LECTURE

Wounded Writer Will Bring Home Appreciation of Our Troops by Foch.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY, Aug. 5.—To Floyd Gibbons, accredited correspondent of The Chicago Tribune with the American Army, who was wounded early in June while covering the story of the marines' fight at Belleau Wood, leave of absence has been given to go to America to deliver a series of lectures on America's rôle in the world war.

He has received from General Foch an appreciation by the allied Commander in Chief of the services of the American soldiery which he will de-

FOR CAMP WELFARE WORK.

Twenty-four Young Men Graduated by Jewish Board.

Twenty-four young men were graduated last night by the Jewish Welfare Board, whose headquarters is at 149 Fifth Avenue. The graduating exercises were held at 11 East Forty-fourth Street. The graduates will engage in welfare work among soldiers at the various army camps and cantonments.

Rabbi Maxwell Silver delivered the invocation at the exercises; Bernard Semel delivered the address to the graduates, and patriotic speeches were made by Leon W. Goldrich, field secretary; Chester J. Teller, executive director; Harry L. Glicksman, assistant director; Rabbi E. Frisch, and Barnett Brickner.

The graduates were about the monthly average turned out by the training school of the board. More than 200 members are now at work at camps and cantonments. The first detachment will go overseas in September.

U-BOAT SINKS HOSPITAL SHIP—123 DROWN

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

thought of the fresh pain and even death which the disaster brought to them.

"Everybody who could lend a hand, medical officers, Medical Corps men, ship's officers, and the rest of us did whatever we could to help the wounded. I tell you it was an awful task, but our whole attention was given to the men.

"There were so many cot cases of brave fellows who could not help themselves that the task was a most difficult one, and it was a stroke of fortune that the vessel remained afloat for about two hours, because that gave us plenty of time to get the soldiers off the damaged ship.

"I shall never forget that night's work in almost inky blackness, nor shall I forget the wonderful work of the destroyers that raced out to our assistance."

Admiralty Announces Loss.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The Admiralty this evening issued the following communication:

The homeward bound ambulance transport Warilda was torpedoed and sunk on the 3d of August.

Two American officers and five privates were on the Warilda. Both the officers are officially reported as saved. They were Captain J. T. Beatty and Lieutenant H. T. Hubert.

A BRITISH PORT, Aug. 3, (Associated Press.)—The torpedoing early this morning of the British ship Warilda was one of the most harrowing disasters in the history of submarine warfare. The number of dead is variously estimated from 105 to 130 and upward, and includes several women nurses.

The ship carried 600 sick and wounded. Among them were seven Americans, two officers, and five enlisted men, all of whom have been accounted for except Corporal Buckman.

There were aboard 89 nurses and members of the Voluntary Aid Department, and the crew comprised about 200 men.

More than 350 survivors, brought here shortly after 6 o'clock, received first aid treatment, food and clothing. The patients were placed aboard special trains, which had been waiting to receive them, and sent to hospitals in various parts of the country.

The torpedo struck the afterpart of the engine room, killing the third engineer and two other members of the engine room force. The dynamo was destroyed, plunging the vessel into darkness.

Patients Caged in Wardroom.

Just over the dynamo was the wardroom, which contained more than 100 patients. Most of these were killed outright by the explosion, and the others, many of whom had been freshly injured by the torpedo, found themselves trapped. It was impossible for outside aid to reach them and all, except a few who jumped overboard and were picked up, perished. This part of the ship quickly settled and water flooded the wardroom, drowning the men caged there.

Stories of the fearful struggle in the darkness to rescue the helpless invalids are told by survivors. The ship remained afloat more than two hours, but for a great part of the time continued under headway because the engines could not be stopped. This condition greatly hampered the rescue work, and in addition three or four boats were smashed while being lowered, throwing their occupants into the sea.

All the soldier patients and the nurses testify to the heroic efforts of officers and crew. Notwithstanding the excitement and confusion, which were increased by the inky darkness, the crew, under the masterly direction of the officers, went coolly and methodically about the difficult task of bringing the sick and wounded up on deck.

As many as could be handled in this manner were placed in slings and lowered to the escorting destroyers, which, by wonderful seamanship in the rough water, managed to work in close enough to the sinking ship to take off men.

Wounded Were Heroic.

The morale of the wounded, lying on deck waiting to be taken off, is described by members of the crew as "too fine for words." They never complained and they never urged the rescuers to hurry.

The less seriously disabled assisted their more unfortunate mates to go first. Women were placed in the first boats lowered, notwithstanding their protests that they should not precede the patients.

One boat, containing six women, was thrown against another just before touching the water and upset. Three women from the capsized craft were picked up by another small boat, with five wounded British soldiers, all of whom had managed to keep afloat, although each had an arm in a sling.

The Warilda had been in the Channel service two years, and this was her first crossing from France in which she did not carry a number of German wounded prisoners. Members of the crew remarked over this fact and some expressed the opinion that it was of sinister significance.

Steward's Remarkable Escape.

T. E. Redman, one of the Stewards, had an unusual escape. He had been placed with the six women in the first boat, and when the rope broke he seized another line and clambered hand over hand to the top. There he managed to swing in from the end of the davit to the rail where a wounded "Tommy," awaiting rescue, seized the Steward's hand and aided him to clamber aboard.

This man described how one woman, becoming entangled in the ropes as she was being placed in the boat, was caught between the boat and the side of the ship. She was frightfully injured by the pressure and begged to be released, but no aid was possible. The small boat finally went adrift and the woman fell into the sea and was drowned.

When the steward regained the deck he rushed below to get some of his clothes.

"I stumbled over wounded in the darkness," he said. "Depth bombs were shaking the ship. I finally found my cubby, obtained some clothes, and returned to the deck. There I was placed in another boat which managed to go free without disaster.

"The Warilda settled slowly at the stern and then up-ended. When the water reached the boilers they blew up in a terrifying column of fire and steam, and then darkness fell again."

Two Americans Had Pneumonia.

A majority of the survivors had only the slight protection of their night clothing and suffered severely from exposure. All the Americans were sick cases, and the two officers were suffering from pneumonia. The Americans have been sent to a hospital.

All accounts agree that it was a torpedo which sank the ship. Two escorting British destroyers dropped a number of depth bombs immediately after the attack. The ship was returning from France and had reached within a few miles of this port, when, about 1:30 the torpedo struck.

The American Red Cross is making the survivors comfortable, and putting the patients on trains to be removed to hospitals.

The Warilda was built at Glasgow in 1912. She was 411 feet long, had a beam of 56 feet, and a depth of 34 feet. Her registered tonnage was 7,713. She was owned by the Adelaide Steamship Company of Port Adelaide, Australia.

SUNK NEUTRAL BARK AND SHELLED CREW

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

tails of the sinking by a German submarine of the Norwegian bark Eglinton by shell fire in the North Sea recently and the loss of her crew with the exception of one man, who was picked up by a patrol boat after drifting for nine days. Eight of the crew who were in the boat with him, died in the first four days.

H. Ohlson, the sole survivor of the bark, who is about 40 years old, said the Eglinton was attacked without warning about 120 miles off the east coast of England by a U-boat, which came up 300 yards away on the starboard side and opened fire with her bow gun on the defenseless vessel.

The rigging and sails were soon shot away, and a shot broke the bow tackle of a lifeboat as the men were lowering it. They tried to get another boat, which was made fast on top of the deckhouse, and the Germans fired at them point blank, Ohlson told the British authorities.

An able seaman was hit in the back, the steward had a leg shot off, and the Captain was struck on the right wrist by a piece of shrapnel which ripped up his arm. Finally they managed to get a small raft over the side. Six of the crew slid down a rope to the raft and three others were picked up later from the sea.

There was a strong wind blowing and a choppy sea and the survivors expected the raft to break apart any time. The U-boat circled the raft while the commander stood on deck and gazed at the nine Norwegian seamen. Not a word was said by the Germans.

The sailor who was shot in the back died during the night and the steward the next morning. Then the second mate died and two days later the Captain succumbed through loss of blood and exposure. On the fourth day only the chief mate and Ohlsen were left. The former went mad and died the same night. Ohlsen was in the last stages of exhaustion and delirious when he was rescued.

The steamship officers said the Germans would have a bitter reckoning to face after the war with the Norwegians for the inhuman manner in which they have sunk their ships and murdered unfortunate crews in the North Sea.

Officials of the Standard Oil Company said yesterday that there was a crew of forty-nine men on the O. B. Jennings when she left port.

This is the second time that the O. B. Jennings has met disaster this year. On March 24 the tanker was in collision with the British vessel War Knight, also loaded with oil, and thirty-seven lives were lost. All but one were burned to death on the deck of the War Knight, set afire by the collision, and a sailor belonging to the O. B. Jennings was drowned. The American tanker was shelled by British destroyers until her decks were awash, when the fire was extinguished. Later the vessel was towed into shallow waters and salvaged.

Temporary repairs were effected and the Jennings, said to be worth $1,000,000, was on her way to a United States shipyard when she was attacked. She was 7,800 gross tonnage and a fine vessel of her type.

Following the sinking of five Canadian fishing vessels, the news of the attack on the tanker caused much comment in shipping circles yesterday afternoon. Naval officers said that it was evident the U-boats were keeping out of the way.

Some persons think at least four U-boats are operating within a radius of 500 miles off the coast between Cape Hatteras and Halifax.

The passengers of an Italian steamship, which arrived at an Atlantic port late Sunday, reported that they heard two calls for aid, said to have been sent out by freighters off shore, which were being shelled by submarines 100 miles apart. Officers of the steamship would not affirm or deny the statement.

FOUR SCHOONERS SUNK.

Another Added to U-Boat's Toll in Canadian Waters.

A CANADIAN ATLANTIC PORT, Aug. 5.—The toll of the German submarine in fishing schooners sunk in Canadian waters during the last four days had reached a total of four. Three of four small fishing schooners. Three of them were American. The last of the four was reported today when the crew of the Nova Scotia fisherman Nelson A. of Yarmouth, came ashore in their dories and said the vessel had been sunk by a bomb on Sunday noon five miles south by west of Lockport, N. S.

When the crew of the Nelson A. last saw the raider she was speeding due south in pursuit of a large steamer. The chase carried the U-boat below the horizon, and the fate of the steamer was not known. Another report of the chasing of the steamer was brought to a Canadian port today by the auxiliary fishing vessel McLaughlin. The McLaughlin was chased by the submersible, and kept out of range of her guns until the raider veered off after the steamship in the distance.

No lives have been reported lost as the result of the submarine depredations. The crews of the American fishing schooners Muriel and Annie M. Perry, both of Boston, and the Robyo of Gloucester, which were attacked on Saturday, reached Canadian ports in their dories yesterday. The lumber schooner Dornfontein, which was the first which was looted and burned on Friday at the mouth of the Bay of Fundy, was towed into port today, still burning.

Captain John Simms and his crew of seventeen men of the Nelson A., on reaching shore today, reported that the submarine came upon them from the southwest, probably from the scene of the attack on the Dornfontein. The submarine commander, after ordering the fishermen to their dories, looted the schooner, had the British sailors place aboard the submersible a supply of fresh halibut, and blew up the schooner by a time bomb set against the schooner's keel.

The Nelson A. had sailed from Lockport, N. S., a week ago Friday for the Lahave Fishing Banks. On Saturday she set sail for her home port with 7,000 pounds of halibut and 70,000 pounds of mixed fresh fish on board.

DECOY SHIP BATTLES 5 HOURS WITH U-BOAT

Geddes Tells of Engagement in the Atlantic in Which Submarine Is Finally Sunk.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—A thrilling story of a fight between a British decoy ship and a German submarine was told by Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, at a weekly concert held for the American troops at the Palace Theatre tonight. He explained that the Germans now know about the ruse, and it is needless to withhold the story longer.

The decoy, known as "950," had the appearance of a dingy-old collier, with an undisciplined-looking crew, which was suitably attired, he said. This ship sailed into the Atlantic with the necessary orders, and finally sighted a German submarine. The decoy turned and ran away, but the submarine overhauled her and opened fire. Some of the German shells fell on the decoy's deck, and members of the crew were wounded and killed. The flight of the decoy continued, and she signaled for help. An hour and a half later the submarine drew nearer.

In the meantime the decoy's decks had been set on fire, and the Captain knew that her magazine would soon explode. In fact, the explosion came in a short time and sent one of her guns hurtling through the air.

The submarine had now swung around in front of the decoy. The Captain of the latter signalled to a man-of-war which had been keeping below the horizon, and then unmasked the forward gun of the decoy and heavily shelled the submarine. One projectile tore away the enemy's conning tower and another hit her in the hull. She sank after the fight had lasted for five hours.

The warship which had been keeping out of sight hurried up and rescued the crew of the decoy.

"There is no longer any need of secrecy," concluded Sir Eric. "Admiral Sims and I have more ways than one of trapping submarines."

PREDICT GERMANS WILL NOT STAND NOW

Washington Army Men See Signs of an Ambitious Project of Foch.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Continuation of the German withdrawal to the Aisne line is expected by army officers here, although there appeared to be a new lull in the heavy fighting along the Vesle today. The fact that the Vesle has been crossed in several places by French and American light troops, scouting forward to feel out the enemy's rear guard positions, was thought to make it certain that no determined stand along that water course was likely.

The French are already on the flanks of the German forces in the Vesle-Aisne triangle, having passed to the north bank of the Aisne near Soissons and across the Vesle near Rheims. The development of a pincer attack, such as that which drove the enemy from the Ourcq, is indicated by the operations.

The situation about Soissons, where the French have pushed to the northeast after crossing the Aisne, is full of interesting possibilities to observers here. It may be that this movement aims to gain such a position in the rear of the Aisne line as to force the enemy to abandon that position without a pitched battle.

The drive from Soissons, however, is headed in such a direction that it may be the beginning of a far more ambitious project by General Foch. It might well foreshadow, officers say, an extension of the battlefront northward in an effort to carry the allied lines to the Oise front, which would be one way of attempting to duplicate in the Picardy theatre what has happened in the Aisne-Marne salient.

With his lines secure on the Aisne, it was argued, General Foch might employ the large forces he has concentrated on that front by shifting the battle front to the left in an effort to outflank the enemy before Amiens. This was the manoeuvre officers here hoped for every day while the Germans were driving toward Amiens last March.

According to conservative estimates, at least thirty-five German divisions of the Crown Prince's army have been roughly handled in the withdrawal from the Marne. Their losses in men and guns probably have crippled these troops to such an extent that it will take weeks to refit them for offensive operations. Even in defensive work they could not be highly effective for some time.

It will heal now, dear

Resinol

will help to make it well and relieve the smart and pain.

Do not neglect the skin ailments of your children because their skins are easily irritated, and if the hurt is neglected, obstinate trouble may persist in later life.

Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap were originated by a doctor and have been used by doctors for many years.

All dealers sell them.

TIRES

At Big Reductions

30 x 3	Non-skid	$9.11
30 x 3½	"	12.87
32 x 3½	"	15.52
34 x 3½	"	16.73
31 x 4	"	19.57
32 x 4	"	20.35
33 x 4	"	20.97
34 x 4	"	22.45
35 x 4	"	23.93
32 x 4½	"	29.58
34 x 4½	"	24.45
35 x 4½	"	25.40
36 x 4½	"	27.05
37 x 4½	"	28.65
35 x 5	"	31.80
37 x 5	"	34.65

Plain Tread Tires Much Less.

Any Size Inner TUBES $4.09 the Pair

We offer only new, standard make tires, with mileage guaranteed in writing. See these tires yourself, or mail check or M. O. You run no risk, for you may return any unused tires within 30 days and we will refund your money at once.

Manufacturers' Surplus Tire Co.
789 7th Ave., bet. 51st & 52d Sts., N. Y.

TRUCKS

PACKARD 2 TON,
Recently Overhauled, Runs Like New.
PACKARD 3¼ TON
Mechanical Condition Like New.
New York Motor Car Exchange,
237 West 55th St., 2 doors from B'way

BACARDI Makes the Perfect

COCKTAIL, RICKEY or HIGHBALL.
Try It and Be Convinced.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, Aug. 3d, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 17.48 cents per pound.—Advt.

ISSUES RULES TO CUT NEWSPAPERS' SIZE

Pulp and Paper Section of War Industries Board Announces Regulations.

CAN'T START NEW JOURNALS

Cut in Week Day Publications Effective Aug. 12 and in Sunday Editions Sept. 1.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Regulations for the reduction of the size of newspapers by approximately 15 per cent. on week days and 20 per cent. on Sundays were announced today by the Pulp and Paper Section of the War Industries Board.

It is also ruled that no newspapers shall be established during the period of the war, and that, as still another conservation measure, wasteful practices of circulation shall be cut to a minimum. In this connection the discontinuance of the return of unsold copies is made a mandatory policy.

Rigid rules are made for the reduction of the space to be used by newspapers on both week days and Sundays, in the publication of "reading matter," which is defined as "all matter except paid advertisements." There is no restriction placed upon space used for paid advertisements.

The regulations were adopted after the members of the Pulp and Paper Section of the War Industries Board had extended conferences with the publishers, and, it is understood, are based largely upon suggestions made by he publishers. The regulations will be enforced by means of supplies of fuel allotted to paper mills and this industry will be kept on the preferential list by the Priorities Board of the War Industries Board only so long as the manufacturers obey the instructions given concerning their relations with the publishers.

Free Choice on Reading Matter.

The War Industries Board does not attempt to dictate the purpose for which the space permitted for reading matter shall be used, and there are no rigid restrictions forbidding the publication of magazine, comic, and other special feature sections with either week-day or Sunday newspapers. There was considerable discussion of this point, but it is understood that for the present at least the Government officials are satisfied to permit the publishers to decide the nature of "reading matter," which will, however, be subject to the general reduction conditions.

A progressive percentage of reduction is provided. Sunday editions, for instance, must cut all reading matter from 150 to 200 columns by 20 per cent., and when the space used reaches over 350 columns the reduction must be 60 per cent. These restrictions will mean a big slashing of the special feature sections of many Sunday newspapers.

Under the definition of "reading matter" all illustrations in week-day and Sunday newspapers, including color features, are included, with the exception of "paid advertisements."

The curtailments are based on the average amount of reading matter published during the six months from Jan. 1 to June 30 of this year. The rules are effective where week-day publications are concerned on Aug. 12. Sunday editions must begin curtailment on Sept. 1.

Text of the Regulations.

Here is the statement issued tonight by the Pulp and Paper Section of the War Industries Board.

"The Priorities Board of the War Industries Board has listed paper mills as an essential industry and has rated them in the fourth class for priority for coal on the distinct understanding that the greatest possible economy in the use of paper be exercised, and that the reduction in the use of paper by the newspapers shall be 15 per cent. on week-day editions and 20 per cent .on Sunday editions.

"Paper mills will be put upon the priority list for coal conditional upon their signing a pledge that they will furnish no paper to any consumer who will not also sign a pledge in duplicate that he will exercise the greatest possible economy in the use of paper and will observe all rules and regulations of the conservation division and of the Pulp and Paper Section of the War Industries Board. The pledges are now being prepared and will be furnished shortly. One copy will be left on file with the mill and the other will be sent to this office.

"The War Committee of newspaper publishers believe that this curtailment should be accomplished by the elimination of all wasteful practices and by the reduction of the size of all newsppers, and to this end have made the following recommendations to the pulp and paper section of the War Industries Board. If by October 1st the above reductions are not accomplished, additional curtailment will be put into effect at that time.

Restriction of Copies.

"These recommendations have been accepted by the Pulp and Paper Section of the War Industries Board as controlling the week day and Sunday newspapers:

Wasteful practices of circulation effective immediately.

1. Discontinue the acceptance for return of unsold copies. Exception: Employes of newspapers who are employed directly at the home offices, as wholesale distributors to newsboys, news agents, and news stands, may return unsold copies, provided such unsold copies have not been in the possession of retail dealers, news stands, or newsboys. Such employes cannot take back, under any consideration, papers which already have been distributaed for sale.

2. Discontinue sending a paper after the date of the expiration of a subscription, unless the subscription is renewed and paid for. This ruling to be effective Oct. 1, 1918.

3. Discontinue the use of all samples or free promotion copies.

4. Discontinue giving copies to anybody except for office working copies or where required by statute law in the case of official advertising.

Exceptions—Copies may be given free to employes of newspapers if such is the present practice of the office.

Copies may be sent free to former employes who are in the war service, and copies may be sent free to libraries of institutions recognized by the Government, as Y. M. C. A., K. of C., &c. Copies should not be sent to individual soldiers unless formerly employed by the newspaper.

Copies may be sent to the Library of Congress and to State and other public libraries which will agree to blind or otherwise permanently preserve the files of the paper; also to Government departmental libraries.

Copies may be given free in return for actual services rendered. Copies may be sent free to clipping bureaus which render an equivalent service to the newspapers.

Copies for service purposes only may be sent free to newspaper correspondents and press bureaus.

Papers for Advertisers.

5. Discontinue giving free copies to advertisers, except not more than one copy each for checking purposes.

Exceptions—Any advertiser who customarily places advertisements with the newspaper in at least four issues each week and advertising agencies from whom the publisher receives advertising regularly may be put on the regular mailing list to facilitate handling in the mailing room.

Copies must not be sent as a means of advertising the newspaper itself to advertising agencies from whom the publisher does not regularly receive business.

6. Discontinue selling advertising with a guarantee of circulation requiring a rebate if circulation falls below guaranteed amount.

7. Discontinue the arbitrary forcing of copies on news dealers, i. e., compelling them to buy more copies than they can legitimately sell, in order to hold certain territory.

8. Discontinue the buying back of papers at either the wholesale or retail selling price from dealers or agents in order to secure preferential representation.

9. Discontinue the payment of salaries or commissions to agents, dealers, or newsboys for the purpose of securing the equivalent of return privileges.

10. Discontinue all cash discounts or bonuses to wholesalers or retailers.

11. Discontinue all free exchanges.

Space for Reading Matter.

Curtailment of reading matter.

Reading matter consists of all matter printed except paid advertisements, and the following schedules are based upon a standard column of 300 agate lines. The following curtailments are based on the average amount of reading matter published during the six months' period Jan. 1 to June 30, 1918:

WEEK DAY EDITIONS, EFFECTIVE AUG. 12, 1918.

Reduce reading matter up to fifty columns 5 per cent.

Reduce on additional space over fifty columns and not over seventy columns 15 per cent.

Reduce on additional space over seventy and not over ninety columns, 30 per cent.

Reduce on all additional space over ninety columns 50 per cent.

SUNDAY EDITIONS, EFFECTIVE SEPT. 1, 1918.

Reduce reading matter up to 150 columns 10 per cent.

Reduce on additional space over 150 columns and up to 200 columns 20 per cent.

Reduce on additional space over 200 columns and up to 250 columns 30 per cent.

Reduce on additional space over 250 columns and up to 300 columns 40 per cent.

Reduce on additional space over 300 columns and up to 350 columns 50 per cent.

Reduce on all additional space over 350 columns 60 per cent.

Because of the absolute necessity of curtailing the use of paper, the Pulp and Paper Section of the War Industries Board has ruled that during the war no new newspaper shall be established.

WIPE OUT ARCHDUKE'S GAIN.

Italians Recover Position Won by Emperor Charles's Brother.

By WARD PRICE.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS, Aug. 4.—A sudden surprise attack by Italian Arditi has wiped out the temporary little Austrian success which had gained promotion and a decoration for Emperor Charles's brother, Archduke Maximilian, on June 15.

An enemy battalion, under the Archduke, who was a Major, won the edge of Dorso Alto Mountain by Lante Garda. Much was made of this royal success in Austria, particularly as the Archduke had his eardrums burst by a shell, and lost his hearing.

Now the Italians have taken back the ridge with 4 officers and 172 men as prisoners. The position is useful, as it affords direct observation of the mouth of two great valley routes through the Trentino.

JAMAICA PLEDGES FEALTY.

War Anniversary Meeting Declares for War Until Victory.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 5.—The fourth anniversary of Great Britain's entrance into the war was commemorated throughout the island today by demonstrations. A monster meeting was held in the Ward Theatre at Kingston which was addressed by the Governor. At the demonstration this resolution was passed:

"This meeting of the citizens records its inflexible determination to continue to a victorious end the attack for the maintenance of the integrity and honor of our empire and those ideas of liberty, justice, and humanity which are the common and sacred cause of Great Britain and her allies, all of which Germany has challenged and is endeavoring to destroy."

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

The TRUTH About the Brooklyn Borough Gas Co.

PRESIDENT WILSON says:

"By a just price I mean a price which will sustain the industries concerned in a high state of efficiency, provide a living for those who conduct them, enable them to pay good wages and make possible the expansions of their enterprises which will from time to time become necessary."

(No. 1)

The Brooklyn Borough Gas Company is a purely local company—an absolutely independent company, not related in any way with any other gas company in the United States.

It is an organization of the people and for the people, only of the 31st Ward in Brooklyn, including Coney Island, Sheepshead Bay, Ulmer Park, Kings Highway and Flatbush as far as Avenue F.

It had 13,338 accounts on its books on January 1st, last.

It is compelled to meet all its own obligations, not being connected with **any larger company,** and its only revenue is from the supply of gas in this limited section.

Because of the "three months season" at Coney Island, it is compelled to maintain the whole year about one-third more plant than it needs for nine months.

It has the smallest number of consumers per mile of main in Greater New York with one exception.

The first half of this year, it has supplied more gas than ever before for a similar period—267 million feet of gas, at a cost to the consumer of 95 cents, but at a cost to itself of $1.00½—a tremendous loss to a small company.

Its shareholders have over a million and a half dollars invested in the property and from 1898 to 1914 never received one cent upon their investment.

Then for three years, 1914, 1915, 1916, a dividend of 6 per cent. was paid—less than 1 per cent. per year for the time the $1,500,000 was tied up.

No dividend has been earned or paid since 1916.

$30,000 has been put into the plant this year and a further $140,000 will have to be expended this year to meet the requirements of increased output and make possible the maintenance of the quality (candle power and pressure) standards as laid down by the Public Service Commission.

Despite the fact that the Public Service Commission says "This company is one whose affairs have been conducted competently," the President receives but $1,800 per year salary; the Vice-President serves without pay and the Treasurer-Secretary only receives $4,000 per year.

In 1906 the company was charging $1.25, but a law was enacted compelling a reduction of 5 cents per year for five years.

Early in 1911, after an exhaustive examination of its affairs, the Public Service Commission decided the Company could not further reduce its price.

In 1913 the Public Service Commission ordered a reduction to 95 cents, which price was maintained until August 1, 1918.

In the meantime the European War had caused prices of everything to increase.

July 1, 1916, the Legislature enacted an 80 cent rate without any investigation of the possibility of continuing business at any such price.

July 24, 1916, Referee Charles E. Hughes, for the Supreme Court, decided the 80 cent rate to be confiscatory for this company, and stating that by a decision of the Court of Appeals, rendered July 12, 1918, the Public Service Commission had no legal right to fix any price higher than that fixed by a statutory maximum.

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GUARANTEED MORTGAGES

Real estate valuations are more conservative than ever—rents are higher than ever—New York's population is greater than ever.

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RICHARD M. HURD, President
Capital, Surplus & Pr. $9,000,000
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The shoes sold and the methods of fitting them are such as to positively guarantee foot health and comfort, and the encouragement of that graceful, light-as-air stride which is the birthright of every happy little child.

DR. POSNER'S FAMOUS SHOES FOR JUVENILES are featured exclusively. Make the kiddies happy by having Mr. Paul Monk personally fit them with the correct footwear.

A remarkable range of leathers, styles and sizes for infants and growing boys and girls.

Prices $1.95 to $6.45

Smartly Sensible Footwear for Young Ladies
$5 to $8

Save and serve—Buy W. S. S.

Paul Monk, Inc.
JUVENILE SHOE SHOP
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Between Fifth & Sixth Avenues

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NEW YORK BOSTON

OUR NEW
FoodConfections
are now ready for sale at our stores.

Made of products of high food values, and having small sugar content. Delicious and nourishing.

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Sold at Charles & Co., Park & Tilford, Acker, Merrall & Condit.

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$50,000 Stock of NEW Office Furniture must be sold at once at 25% Discount. Desks, Tables, Chairs, Wardrobes, Filing Cabinets, in wood and steel, Oak and Mahogany. Call and be convinced.

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WE MAKE OVER 70 STYLES.
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Southwest Cor. 23rd St. & Lexington Av.

LAUNCH FIRST SHIP AT HOG ISLAND

Throng of 60,000 Cheer Wildly as Cargo Carrier Quistconck Glides Down Ways.

PRESIDENT WILSON THERE

His Wife Christens with Wine Vessel That Is Forerunner of Mighty Fleet.

HEAT PROSTRATES OVER 400

Victims Fill Yard Hospitals—Speeches Omitted Because of High Temperature.

Special to The New York Times.

HOG ISLAND, Penn., Aug. 5.—The greatest shipyard in the world launched its maiden effort today, the 7,500-ton freight steamer Quistconck, under the auspices of the President of the United States and Mrs. Woodrow Wilson.

It was Mrs. Wilson who, in the moment of tense silence that followed the sawing through of the key-piece, when the huge gray form started to glide in dignity down the ways, smashed a bottle of American champagne upon the towering bow and cried in a voice clearly heard by all but those on the outer circle of the great throng. "I name the Quistconck." The President, looking as though he had not a care in the world, swung his hat with boyish enthusiasm and led the mighty cheer that followed. The name Quistconck is the ancient Indian name of the place now occupied by the shipyard. The name was selected by Mrs. Wilson.

Despite the presence of an imposing array of notables, despite the flags that decorated the whole mile-and-a-half vista of building ways, and despite the crowd of more than 60,000 people who came to see the launching, it was distinctly a wartime and first of all a business ceremony. There were no speeches—this, it is understood, at the request of the President—and before the cheering had died away and the Quistconck had been grappled by the tugs which towed her to the fitting-out pier, the keel plates of a sister freighter were being swung down on the vacated berth, and the riveters were swarming upon them to lay another keel.

The launching of the Quistconck went off without a hitch. The officers of the American International Corporation, which, as agent for the Emergency Fleet Corporation, built the yard and is building the ships, authorized each of the 20,000 workmen to bring two guests with him to see the ship go down the ways, and nearly all of them accepted the invitation. In addition a special train from Washington, besides the President's train, and a special train from New York each brought an array of notable guests.

Crowd in Concentric Carrals.

Major F. I. Case, assistant to the President of the American International Corporation, had charge of the arrangements, and he worked night and day beforehand, making up train and steamboat timetables, rehearsing the yard police force in handling the crowds, laying out runways and putting up signboards. One device, to which was attributed the absence of congestion in the great crowd, nearly half of whom were women, was the setting up of a series of concentric circles of stout woven-wire fences in the great open space around the launching berth.

Each of these fences had gates guarded by police, who had orders to admit only a specified number within the inclosure. By this means the crowd was spread out and prevented from surging in too close around the sponsor's stand, while at the same time every one was able to see the entire ceremony.

About 11 o'clock in the morning the network of railroad tracks leading to Hog Island, laid out for the expeditious handling of carloads upon carloads of steel plates and frames and machinery, was turned over to the handling of carload after carload of humanity. At the same time the steamers which run between the island and Philadelphia every day, supplemented by two more river boats hired for the occasion, began pouring thousands of people ashore, and by noon the whole open space above Way No. 1 was evenly filled with men and women, patiently standing in the hot sun, while over their heads a flying boat from the Philadelphia Navy Yard went through a complicated series of loops and spirals.

Just after 12 a murmur from the crowd swelled into a great cheer, and down through the yard came a special train of two cars, on which those nearest could see, on the rear platform, the President and Mrs. Wilson. Mrs. Wilson was wearing a dress of lavender-gray chiffon voile, with black velvet trimmings, while the President, "the coolest-looking man in sight," as some one remarked, was in natty white flannels. Both the President and Mrs. Wilson were smiling and waving their hands to the crowd.

The train drew up on the spur track alongside the Quistconck, which was decorated from stem to stern with flags and streamers, and had a big portrait of Mrs. Wilson suspended over her bow. Edward N. Hurley, Chairman of the Shipping Board, jumped to the ground, assisted Mrs. Wilson to alight, and escorted her up the steps to the launching platform.

The President followed, with Mrs. Hurley, Charles M. Schwab, Director General of the Emergency Fleet Corporation; Miss Helen Woodrow Bones, and Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson, U. S. N. They were met on the launching platform by Frank A. Vanderlip, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the American International Corporation; Charles A. Stone, its President; Theodore N. Vail and Joseph P. Grace, Directors, Otto Kahn, and George J. Baldwin, Senior Vice President, who is in direct charge of the American International's shipbuilding enterprises.

Foreman McMillan Brings Roses.

Then up the steps came Foreman McMillan of Way No. 1, Hog Island, who drove the first rivet in the Quistconck's keel on Feb. 18, 1918, and has worked on her continuously ever since. He was carrying before him an enormous bouquet of roses, a present from the workmen who built the ship to its sponsor. Both the President and Mrs. Wilson shook hands with him, while the moving picture cameras ground as steadily as machine guns and the crowd cheered for everybody in sight.

Then there was a pause while Assistant Superintendent Workman of the New York Shipbuilding Corporation coached Mrs. Wilson carefully in the exact way to name the ship. Mr. Workman, it is believed, has had direct supervision of more launchings than any other man in America, and he was borrowed by Hog Island from the sister yard to make sure that this launching would be a success. His coaching was evidently well done, for Mrs. Wilson smashed the bottle fairly upon the freighter's bow with such vigor that the wine spattered liberally upon her dress, and, amid an uprior of cheers and a frantic tooting of whistles, the Quistconck took the water at 12:05 P. M. precisely—to the day and hour, and almost the minute, that had been designated for her launching months before, when Hog Island was seemingly only a barren, snow-covered waste.

There was no long stay for felicitations. The next moment there was the drone of four derrick motors, and the long steel plates, forming the first installment of another freighter, the exact duplicate of the Quistconck in every particular, came swinging down into position.

The President and Mrs. Wilson paused only long enough to watch the sight and to shake hands with a few of the array of guests on the platform behind them, before descending and boarding their train once more. There were a few moments' delay before the engine could be coupled on, and that portion of the crowd that was nearest, mostly workmen, surged around the observation platform, begging for a speech. But the President smiled and shook his head.

"I think the best thing I can say about Hog Island is that I admire it, what little I have seen of it," he said, with a laugh. "Everything is going all right, as far as I can see."

Then he saw Mr. Schwab in the crowd, with a hand on the shoulder of each of two grimy workmen on either side of him, laughing and cheering.

"Mr. Schwab," called Mr. Wilson anxiously, "come over here in the shade out of the hot sun."

Then the engine came backing down the spur track to pick up the President's car, and, seeing that he was still standing on the platform, unconscious of its approach, waving his hand in response to a volley of good-natured chaff from the workmen, one of them called out: "Watch your balance, Mr. President!"

"I've never lost it yet," the President replied, but on the word the engine bumped into the car, and the Presidential balance came as near being lost right there, probably, as it ever did. And the next moment, to another roar of cheers, the Presidential special drew away and passed out of the gate of Hog Island, barely forty-five minutes after it had entered.

Chairman Hurley's Undelivered Speech.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 5, (Associated Press.)—With the launching of the 7,500 Quistconck today at the Hog Island shipyard, the stage of quantity production of ships was reached in the building program of the United States. From this time forward the increasing output of vessels will not merely offset the naval efforts of Germany, but will steadily make up the deficiency in world tonnage.

The intense heat prostrated nearly 400 spectators at the launching. Because of the heat Chairman Hurley abandoned the address he had prepared as the keynote of the launching, but authorized its publication.

"This launching," Chairman Hurley wrote, "marks another milestone in America's progress in the war against the German Government. It marks the beginning of quantity production of ships in all the yards of the United States.

"It is doubtful whether any nation ever would have undertaken a shipbuilding program on such a large scale if Germany had not plunged the world into war. We are in it now, and we are going through with it. We are producing more tonnage today than the submarines are sinking, and from this time forward our great task will be to replace the tonnage that was lost in the days when we were far behind in the nerve-racking race with the sharks of the sea.

"We have made tremendous strides in the shipbuilding program, and I doubt whether I will ever have a better opportunity to state that the vast scope of this program was due to the vision of the President. Throughout the world, even in Germany, it is admitted today that America has made herself effective in the war. Not only America, but all the civilized nations of the world have become convinced that this country had no selfish purpose in the war; that this country would have kept out of it if its own honor had not been assailed, and the welfare of all humanity had not been at stake.

"We are going through with the shipbuilding program to the finish, and we are going through with the war to a finish. The American Government is planning for a long war, because enduring peace will not be in sight until the militaristic system of Germany is broken. Nothing else will convince Germany of the supremacy of right over might. Nothing else will convince her that weak nations are not the natural prey of the strong.

"Even then, the shipbuilding program of America must go on. It will take five years to complete the program and place at the service of mankind a merchant fleet that will make enduring peace by bringing nations closer as the eastern and western and northern and southern States were brought closer by a nation-wide system of railroads. The end of the war will find America master of the process of quantity production of ships. We will build ships for ourselves and for the world.

"The men who have worked on this ship launched today and on other ships that are being launched and will be launched are makers of a new America. Through the efforts of the shipyard workers, a large army is now in France and through their continuous work, an army steadily growing larger and larger eventually will overwhelm the carefully constructed military machine with which Germany has sought to dominate the world."

Steamer Quistconck Starting Down the Ways

Photos Copyright by Paul Thompson.

President Wilson at the Launching

MAY RUN SHUTTLE WITHIN ONE WEEK

Meanwhile Brooklyn Passengers Grumble at Having to Walk Two Blocks.

DO NOT LIKE TO TRANSFER

Service Board Points Out That Grand Central Commuters Do Not Have to Walk So Far.

The new system of transferring Brooklyn subway traffic bound for uptown west side points from old Wall Street station to the Rector and Greenwich Street station of the new Seventh Avenue subway provoked considerable grumbling during the rush hours yesterday, when passengers found that they had to walk two blocks to make the required connections. Transfers were issued to the passengers at both stations, and, while there was little or no confusion at these points, it was very apparent that the change was not in the least to the liking of the public, and would have been much less so if the weather had been bad.

Between Times Square and the Grand Central the discontinuance of the shuttle service caused a little confusion among passengers who were not aware of the temporary changes in the service, pending the completion of further structural details at the shuttle terminals. No definite date for the reopening of the shuttle was set by the Public Service Commission yesterday, although it was the general opinion among the officials of the commission and the Interborough that the shuttles would be in action again within a week.

From the reports received from the Inspectors, the members of the Public Service Commission were convinced that the public was rapidly adjusting itself to the new lines, and, in many respects, finding the new service more convenient than the old. In commenting on this situation the members of the commission pointed out that a great crowd of commuters at the Grand Central Station found that the distance from the large waiting room was less to the north mezzanine into the diagonal station than was the walk to the old Grand Central Station subway. This arrangement was found to have the further advantage in that the express trains from 149th Street reached the diagonal station almost empty, while the West Farms trains, which came down Lexington Avenue, were crowded.

It was admitted, however, that the service from Brooklyn to Manhattan was not as good as usual, because the only trains to Brooklyn were from the East Side subway, which meant three or four trains an hour less than formerly, and consequently a considerable amount of congestion at the Duffield Street and Borough Hall Stations in Brooklyn. With reference to the general situation, the Public Service Commission issued the following comment:

"The increase in facilities of the two subways is shown by the new schedules on the old subway. The physical limitations of tracks and signals would allow thirty-four trains an hour on the express tracks, which were continually reduced by the length of station stops. This maximum of thirty-four express trains may be compared with the scheduled fifty-six trains on the east side and west side subways. The commission was disturbed, however, by the fact that while the schedule called for fifty-six express trains and the company endeavored to maintain it, it was not done with the ten-car trains.

"The company was so short of trainmen that it was necessary to cut the length of trains in order to keep up with the scheduled number. In consequence the commission has urged the company to use every effort to increase its force of employes so that the full schedule may be reached at the earliest possible moment. It has already been pointed out that the company needs a thousand additional employes to maintain a proper service on the two subways. It is short of this number by several hundred."

The commission again called the attention of the public to the fact that persons desirous of reaching Bronx stations north of 149th Street, either on Jerome Avenue or on the West Farms division, will obtain better service by taking trains on the east side subway than by undertaking to take trains on the west side subway. Most of the trains on the east side subway go around a loop which has been constructed at 149th Street and then go out on the West Farms division. The other trains are express to 149th and 167th Streets.

Attention was also called to the fact that persons living west of Central Park and working in the district south of Chambers Street will find trains more available either in William Street or Greenwich Street than on the old subway. For example, for the thousands of persons around City Hall Park there is a station in Park Place, alongside the Woolworth Building, where express trains may be taken which go the length of the west side subway. As this station is some distance below the street, due to the fact that at that point the new subway must pass under the B. R. T. subway, in Broadway, and the old subway, in Park Row, an escalater is being installed which will shortly be available for service.

834 DRAFTED MEN DEPART.

Bronx and Brooklyn Each Send 417 to Army Cantonments.

Two delegations of drafted men, each 417 strong, departed for army cantonments yesterday. One group went to New Jersey from Brooklyn by the way of the Liberty Street Ferry. The other, from the Bronx, entrained at the Port Morris station of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

The most deeply affected of those who watched the Bronx men depart was Fred H. Thompson, a chauffeur, of 2,420 Eighth Avenue. He was injured in an automobile accident, and spent twelve weeks in Lincoln Hospital. He presented himself before his board yesterday, expecting to be ordered to accompany the men leaving. Instead Dr. W. M. Manning decided he had not recovered sufficiently to go at this time.

Meyer Zlotnik of 195 Avenue B, an alien in Class 5-F, who had registered with his roommate, Isidore Cooper, when they formerly lived at 1,619 Washington Avenue, the Bronx, presented himself before Board 10 in the Bronx County Court House yesterday morning and waived exemption. He said he wanted to go to war with his roommate. He was accepted.

Many of the Brooklyn drafted men were of Italian extraction and the Italian flag was in evidence side by side with the Stars and Stripes. Hundreds of relatives gathered at the Liberty Street ferry to bid them good-bye.

THEFTS OF LIBERTY BONDS.

More Than $1,000,000 Reported Stolen by Messenger Boys.

Since the closing of the Third Liberty Loan, Wall Street brokers say, messengers boys have stolen at least $1,000,000 worth of unregistered bonds. The ease with which the bonds can be negotiated induces business houses to use them in the everyday transactions. Messenger boys who, in many cases, have given false names and addresses, it is said, have made a practice of examining the parcels placed in their care, and when they have found Liberty bonds in them have sold the bonds for as little as one-tenth of their value to men who have acted as "fences." Within the last two weeks sixteen arrests have been made of boys who have disappeared with bonds, and the police are closely following others.

The loss of $5,500 in Liberty bonds was advertised in yesterday's papers. The bonds were taken from a safe blown open in the office of Abe Stein & Co., 87 Gold Street. They belonged to various members of the firm and to some of the employes, and were stolen with the other contents of the safe on Saturday afternoon.

MINERS BLAME OPERATORS.

Assert They Are Deliberately Restricting Output to Further Own Ends.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKES-BARRE, Penn., Aug. 5.—Anthracite operators were charged with deliberately restricting the output of coal and with imposing unfair conditions on the workers by representatives of various local unions of the United Mine Workers of America, who met here today. The meeting was called by men of the ranks in the territory between Shickshinny and Forest City, and they allege that their district officers are doing nothing to improve their conditions or bring about a wage increase.

Enoch Williams of Scranton presided at the meeting, and after much fiery oratory a set of resolutions was adopted asking increased wages and fixing the blame for the threatened coal crisis. The resolutions set forth that a publicity bureau of the anthracite operators has extensively advertised the fact that increased production is necessary and that there is a shortage of labor.

WILSON ADDRESSES TROOPS IN STATION

Young Soldiers Cheer as He Tells Them They Are Going Forward to Fight for Right.

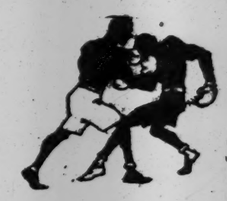
BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 5.—President and Mrs. Wilson greeted a large number of soldiers in Union Station here this evening when their special train stopped here, returning from Hog Island to Washington. The boys alighted from their train and cheered the President and Mrs. Wilson, and the President made a short address, in which he told them that they were nearing the time when they would be put on their mettle, at the sides of those Americans now in the thick of the fighting, that they were fighting for a righteous cause, and that their duty was plain—to emulate the splendid example of the United States troops who had so distinguished themselves in the last few weeks.

There was more such fighting, and much more to be done, he told them, and much of it was to fall to their lot. Fresh, strong, young manhood was facing a big task, a man's job. He bade them go to the field with the thought that they were fighting for a principle which meant the right of the peoples of the world to exist in freedom and liberty.

Then the boys cheered the Commander in Chief again as his train started for the capital and their train moved northward.

Dr. Lehane Made Police Surgeon.

Dr. Timothy D. Lehane, who was for fifteen years a Coroner's physician, has been appointed a police surgeon for the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Districts by Commissioner Enright. Dr. Lehane, who has been practicing medicine in New York for twenty-five years, is a graduate of the University of Louisville and the New York Polyclinic. The appointment went into effect on Aug. 1. Aug. 1.



by Donn Byrne

"A quick break and again a flying clinch and a fury of gloves. Punches went home with sharp, resonant cracks. The ring beneath their feet cracked like a springboard. The arc light overhead hissed and sputtered like an engine. From the ringside came the frenzied admonitions of seconds, high pitched, raucous—"

That's "Patrick Leary's Son" winning the right to go to war—a peach of a prize fight story by Donn Byrne in the August

Everybody's MAGAZINE

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IF YOU HAVE a good working knowledge of foundry and machine shop operation, coupled with executive ability of a high order, there is a real opportunity for you supervising the work of nine or more local factory managers. The concern needing such a man is long established, and the recognized leaders of one of America's rapidly growing and promising industries.

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TO QUALIFY for this position you must have a sound foundation of operating experience and knowledge, combined with tact, vision and an appreciation of the problems which must be solved in a large way in the coming years of industrial readjustment.

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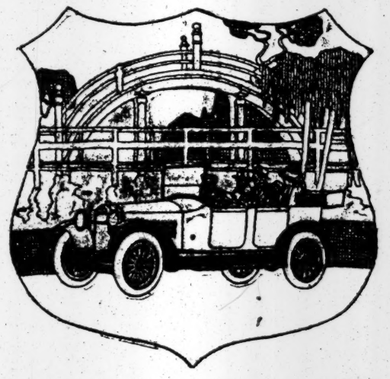
Today buyers are weighing values more carefully than ever.

And we feel that you must be impressed by so many hundreds of motorists in New York, educated up to the best in performance and quality, who hold staunch allegiance to the Liberty.

We are not going to say extravagant things about the Liberty. Ride in it—drive it, and we'll chance your allegiance on the result.



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"The Shortest Route to the Mail Chute"

ENTERTAIN ITALIAN EDITORS

Roman Legion Gives Reception for Visiting Journalists.

The Roman Legion of America held a reception last night at the Hotel McAlpin in honor of the six Italian editors visiting the United States at the invitation of the Government. Four hundred members of the Italian colony in New York were present.

Dr. Antonio Stella, President of the Legion, presided. The Italian Consul General, Count Romolo Tritoni, was present, as was General Pasquale Tozzi, head of the Italian War Mission, with other members of his staff, Colonel Bindo Binda, Colonel Antonio Barbato, Colonel Pancredi, and Giulio Setti. Carl Byoir, Assistant Chairman of the Committee on Public Information, and Robert Whiten, also of the committee, who will travel with the party while they are in this country, represented the United States Government.

After American and Italian patriotic airs had been played, it was suggested that that the Italian Hymn of Mameli be sung. The orchestra leader was notified and the guests waited, but no sound came from behind the palms. The leader of the orchestra finally said that his organization did not know the hymn. W. J. Guard of the Metropolitan Opera House staff, as soon as he heard of the predicament, said, "I can play it," sprang to the piano, and played the song amid cheers.

The editors were entertained at luncheon yesterday at the Hotel Biltmore by Captain Pomilio of the Italian Army. The Roman Legion of America will give a luncheon today at the Waldorf-Astoria in their honor. Wednesday the party will begin its tour of the country. They will visit Hog Island Thursday and the Bethlehem Steel Works on Friday. The members of the party are Aldo Cassuto, Antonio Agresti, Pavlo Cappa, Franco Rainerl, Pietro Colari, and Orasco Pedrazzi.

CANADA PLANS FOOD SHOW.

Toronto's Exhibition Will Also Promote Progressive Farming.

Despite the war the Canadian National Exhibition is to be held in Toronto from Aug. 26 to Sept. 7. Joseph Hays, in the interest of the exhibition, was at the Hotel Belmont yesterday, and asserted that fully a million Canadians from all parts of the Dominion of Canada will visit the fair, as well as thousands of Americans.

"The exhibition will be turned into a huge food-saving camp," said Mr. Hays, "and in co-operation with the Governments, Federal and Provincial, every possible agency will be used to teach a practical food conservation and substitution. In addition to the special appeal to the consumer there will also be assembled for the benefit of the progressive farmer a magnificent display of farm labor-saving machinery, that he may find methods of complying with the request of T. A. Crerar, Minister of Agriculture, who has sent this message to the farmers of Canada:

"'Plan to bring as much new land under cultivation for another crop as possible, and thus increase acreage for 1919. It will be needed then just as much as now.'"

Leon C. Derouet, chef at the new Commodore Hotel, has been lent to the exhibition. He will demonstrate to Canadian housewives ways of conserving food. Mr. Derouet has evolved about 3,000 recipes.

Helped 1,861,332 to Get Work.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Jobs were found for 1,861,332 persons by the Federal Employment Service during the year ended June 30. This was accomplished, the Department of Labor announced today, although most of the employment offices had been in operation only a few months and the service itself had been established as a separate organization only seven months before that time. The Chicago office found employment for 221,322 persons, the highest number for a single office.

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are unaffected by changing conditions. Farms and cities of the premier agricultural state of the Union are the basis of security. For the investment of surplus funds or savings these bonds combine absolute safety of principle, dependable income and ready marketability.

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GIANTS WILT BEFORE FINAL ATTACK OF CUBS AND BID FAREWELL TO LEAGUE PENNANT

CUBS MAKE MERRY AT GIANTS' EXPENSE

Delude McGraw's Men with Hope of Victory and Then by Rally Snatch Laurels.

TONEY PROVES A FAILURE

Latest New York Twirler Pounded by Fusillade of Hits in Fatal Eighth Inning.

The Chicago Cubs perpetrated a cruel joke on the Giants up at the Polo Ground yesterday. The Cubs made the Giants think that they were winning a ball game and when McGraw's lads were exhilarated at the thought of shutting out the league leaders by a 3 to 0 score the Cubs quit fooling and pelted mountainous Fred Toney out of the game and won the wrangle, 5 to 3.

The crucial series is over and the Giants won one out of five games from the Cubs. Moose Mitchell's club is now out in front by six and a half games and nothing short of a cyclone can keep the pennant out of Cook County, Illinois. If there is a world's series in New York next month, it will have to be at checkers or pinochle.

Toney looked as good as a cake of ice on the east side up to the eighth inning. The Cubs got only two bunt hits off him up to that time. He turned them back to the bench in order most of the way and then, with two gone in the eighth, Bill Killifer ripped out a single and Toney blew up like a toy balloon when you stick it with a pin. The Cubs made it so hot for Toney in the upheaval which followed that he just about melted away, and when Mann had tied the score at 3 to 3, the big fellow was taken out and Cecil Algernon Causey was sent to the mound, with runners on third and second. Dode Paskert then pasted Algernon for a single and Hollocher and Mann sped over the plate with the victory.

McGraw's Temperature Rises.

It was so blasted hot under Coogan's Bluff yesterday that you could sit in the shadiest part of the grand stand and get a nice Long Beach tan. While it was blistering hot in the sun, it was even hotter directly under McGraw's collar in the first inning. The cause of McGraw's heat was Umpire Charley Rigler, who called Larry Doyle out at the plate, when it appeared as if Doyle was over the platter before Killifer touched him. McGraw was coaching at third base and sent Doyle home on an infield tap by Thorpe. When Rigler called Larry out McGraw came down toward him on the jump. His temperature went up ten degrees with each jump, and by the time he reached Rigler the Giants' manager was 117 degrees in the shade. Dode Paskert almost passed away in a heat wave which enveloped him when Rigler called him out on strikes in the fourth inning.

Hippo Jim Vaughn started the game for the Cubs and after five innings he was perspiring so freely that he couldn't hold the ball. The players say that the weather yesterday was the worst they have encountered in many seasons. A hot day in St. Louis is like January compared to yesterday here.

The Giants got under way in the first inning. Burns walked and went to second on Young's single. Fletcher sacrificed them along a station and Doyle plugged a single to left, sending Burns and Young home, Larry going to second when Killifer let Mann's throw go through him at the plate. Doyle went to third on Zim's out at first and Jim Thorpe spilled a bouncer on the infield lawn. Vaughn tossed the ball to first, but was too late to get the fleet-footed Indian and Merkle tossed the ball home as Doyle came in. Rigler called him out, an incident which sent McGraw's temperature bounding.

Toney Gets Two Bases on Triple.

In the fifth inning, Sicking doubled to left and went to third on Mann's wild toss. After McCarty went out at first, Toney smashed a long hit to right-centre field, scoring Sicking. While the hit would ordinarily have been a three-bagger, it was about all that Toney could do to reach second. Then McGraw had to order him to keep his foot glued to the bag to avoid being caught.

Merkle walked in the eighth, Pick bunted to McCarty, and Zeider flied to Burns. So far, so good. Killifer singled to left, the first clean hit of the game, and Toney began to crumple. O'Farrell, batting for Carter, got a pass, and Wortman was sent in to run for O'Farrell. Flack singled to centre, scoring Killifer, and Hollocher's single sent Wortman home. Leslie Mann then whacked another single to centre and Flack crossed the plate with the tying run.

Then Causey came into the game, and Paskert pickled a single to deep short. Fletcher made a good stop of the ball, but seemed so dumfounded at knocking it down that he forgot to recover it in time to head Mann off at the plate when he was closely pursuing Hollocher homeward. Merkle got a pass, and when he and Paskert started a double steal Dode was easily caught at the platter.

The score:

CHICAGO. (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	A	NEW YORK. (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Flack,rf	4	1	1	0	0	Burns,cf	3	1	0	4	0
Hollocher,ss	4	1	1	2	4	Young,rf	3	1	1	3	0
Mann,lf	4	1	1	2	1	Fletcher,ss	3	0	1	1	6
Paskert,cf	4	0	1	1	0	Doyle,2b	4	0	1	2	1
Merkle,1b	3	0	0	9	1	Zim'man,1b	4	0	1	12	1
Pick,3b	4	0	2	1	0	Thorpe,lf	3	0	1	0	0
Deal,3b	0	0	0	0	0	Sicking,3b	4	1	1	0	0
Zeider,2b	3	0	0	2	2	McCarty,c	4	0	0	5	2
Killifer,c	4	1	2	6	0	Toney,p	3	0	1	0	0
Vaughn,p	1	0	0	0	2	Causey,p	0	0	0	0	2
aBarber	0	0	0	0	0	dWilhoit	1	0	1	0	0
Carter,p	0	0	0	0	0	eCompton	1	0	0	0	0
bO'Farrell	0	0	0	0	0						
cWortman	0	1	0	0	0						
Douglas,p	1	0	0	0	0						
Total	32	5	8	27	10	Total	33	3	8	27	12

a Batted for Vaughn in sixth.
b Batted for Carter in eighth.
c Ran for O'Farrell in eighth.
d Batted for Thorpe in ninth.
e Batted for Causey in ninth.

Errors—Killifer, Zimmerman, McCarty.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	—5
New York	2	0	0	0	1	0	0-0	0	0	—3

Two-base hits—Sicking, Toney. Sacrifice hits—Fletcher, Barber, Zeider. Left on bases—New York, 6; Chicago, 4. First on error—Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Toney, 1; Causey, 1; Vaughn, 2. Hits—Off Vaughn, 5 in 5 innings; Carter, 1 in 2; Douglas, 2 in 2; Toney, 6 in 7 2-3; Causey, 2 in 1 2-3. Struck out—By Vaughn, 2; Douglas, 2; Toney, 1. Losing pitcher—Toney. Winning pitcher—Carter.

GREAT LAKES TAKES TITLE.

With Faber Pitching, Training Station Defeats Atlantic Fleet.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—The Great Lakes Naval Training Station team won the naval baseball championship today, defeating a team representing the Atlantic fleet in the third game of the series at the National League Park 11 to 6.

Great Lakes buried Pitcher Durning, formerly with the Brooklyn Nationals, under a total of twenty-four hits, while "Red" Faber of world's series fame, and Jones held the fleet batters to eleven hits. Second Baseman Deyer, formerly with the Detroit Americans, and Third Baseman Thomas, formerly with the Boston Americans, each collected a home run.

The score by innings.

										R.	H.	E.
Great Lakes	1	2	1	3	1	0	0	2	1	11	24	2
Atlantic Fleet	1	2	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	6	11	6

Batteries—Jones, Faber, and Clemons; Durning, Kaiser, and Banks.

Giants today with Cincinnati, 3:30 P. M. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

BASEBALL

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago, 5; New York, 3.
Cincinnati, 5; Brooklyn, 0.
Philadelphia, 3; St. Louis, 1.
Boston, 1; Pittsburgh, 0.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Philadelphia, 5; Chicago, 2.
(Other games played Sunday.)

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	64	33	.660
New York	58	40	.592
Pittsburgh	50	45	.526
Philadelphia	44	51	.463
Cincinnati	43	51	.457
Brooklyn	43	52	.453
Boston	43	55	.439
St. Louis	42	60	.412

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	61	40	.604
Cleveland	58	44	.569
Washington	55	45	.550
New York	48	49	.495
Chicago	47	52	.475
St. Louis	45	53	.459
Detroit	44	56	.440
Philadelphia	40	59	.404

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Cincinnati at New York.
(Game starts at 3:30.)
Chicago at Brooklyn.
(Game starts at 3:30.)
St. Louis at Boston.
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Chicago.
Boston at Detroit.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Washington at Cleveland.

JACOBS BEATS CARDS AGAIN.

Phillies' Pitcher Scores Second Victory in Series.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 5.—Jacobs beat St. Louis today for the second time in five days, the visitors having won the other four games. Today's score was 3 to 1.

The score:

PHILADELPHIA. (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	A	ST. LOUIS. (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Bancroft,ss	4	0	1	1	3	Anderson,rf	5	0	1	2	0
Williams,cf	4	0	0	2	0	Fisher,2b	4	1	1	3	1
Stock,3b	4	1	1	1	1	Paulette,1b	3	0	2	12	0
Luderus,1b	1	0	0	4	0	Hornsby,ss	4	0	0	0	4
Pearce,2b	3	0	2	2	3	McHenry,lf	3	0	0	2	0
Meusel,lf	3	1	1	1	0	Bronkie,3b	4	0	0	0	1
Cravath,rf	3	0	1	2	0	Betzel,cf	4	0	1	1	0
H'way,2b,1b	3	1	1	7	0	Gonzales,c	3	0	0	4	0
Adams,c	2	0	0	7	0	Doak,p	4	0	0	0	2
Jacobs,p	3	0	1	0	3						
Total	30	3	8	27	9	Total	33	1	5	24	8

Errors—Bancroft, Betzel, Gonzales.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	—3
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Two-base hits—Betzel, Pearce. Stolen bases—Fisher, (2,) Bancroft, Meusel, Hemingway. Sacrifice hit—Meusel. Sacrifice fly—Cravath. Left on bases—St. Louis, 12; Philadelphia, 6. First on error—St. Louis, 1. Base on balls—Off Doak, 1; Jacobs, 7. Struck out—By Doak, 4; Jacobs, 4. Passed balls—Gonzales, Adams.

ONE RUN DOWNS PIRATES.

Taggert's Triple in Ninth Brings Game to Braves.

BOSTON, Aug. 5.—Boston took the last game of the series from Pittsburgh today, 1 to 0. Taggert tripled to left in the last of the ninth. Chadbourne popped to Cutshaw. Terry flied to Carey and J. C. Smith's single to centre scored Taggert.

The score:

BOSTON. (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	A	PITTSBURGH. (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Herzog,2b	4	0	0	4	2	Ellam,ss	1	0	0	1	2
Taggert,lf	4	1	3	2	0	Bigbee,lf	4	0	2	3	0
C'bourne,cf	3	0	0	1	0	Carey,cf	3	0	0	2	0
Terry,ss	4	0	1	3	6	So'worth,rf	4	0	0	4	0
J.C.Smith,3b	4	0	0	2	4	Cutshaw,2b	4	0	1	4	4
Konetchy,1b	3	0	1	13	0	Mollwitz,1b	3	0	0	11	0
Wilson,c	2	0	0	1	1	McKe'nie,3b	3	0	1	2	2
J.L.Smith,rf	2	0	0	0	0	Schmidt,c	3	0	0	2	1
Rudolph,p	3	0	0	1	2	Adams,p	3	0	2	0	1
Total	29	1	6	27	15	Total	28	0	5*	26	10

*Two out when winning run scored.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—1
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Three-base hits—Adams, Taggert. Sacrifice hits—Carey, Ellam, Chadbourne, J. L. Smith. Double plays—Rudolph, Terry and Konetchy; Terry, (unassisted.) Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 5; Boston, 5. Bases on balls—Off Adams, 1; Rudolph, 2. Struck out—By Adams, 1; Rudolph, 1.

DUGAN FOILS WHITE SOX.

His Home Run and Able Fielding Win for Athletics.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—Dugan's batting and fielding gave Philadelphia the final game of the series with Chicago today, 5 to 2. His home run, which followed singles by Perkins and Dykes, gave the Athletics a lead which Chicago could not overcome.

The score:

PHILADELPHIA. (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	A	CHICAGO. (A.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Kopp,lf	5	0	0	0	1	Good,cf	4	1	2	5	0
Acosta,rf	4	1	2	1	0	Leibold,lf	3	0	0	2	0
Walker,cf	3	0	0	1	0	E. Collins,2b	3	0	1	4	1
Burns,1b	4	1	1	16	0	Gandil,1b	4	0	1	8	0
Gardner,3b	4	0	2	0	3	J. Collins,rf	4	0	1	1	0
Perkins,c	4	1	1	2	1	Risberg,ss	4	0	1	4	5
Dykes,2b	3	1	1	4	2	McMullin,3b	4	1	3	0	2
Dugan,ss	4	1	2	3	10	Schalk,c	2	0	0	3	1
Perry,p	4	0	1	0	3	Benz,p	1	0	0	0	4
						aMurphy	1	0	1	0	0
						Shellenback,p	1	0	1	0	0
						bWeaver	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	5	10	27	20	Total	32	2	11	27	13

a Batted for Benz in fifth.
b Batted for Schalk in ninth.

Errors—Dugan, Good, E. Collins.

Philadelphia	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	—5
Chicago	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hit—McMullin. Three-base hit—Gardner. Home run—Dugan. Stolen base—McMullin. Sacrifice hits—Leibold, Schalk, E. Collins, Walker. Double plays—Dugan and Dykes, (2;) Dykes, Dugan, and Burns. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Philadelphia, 7. First on errors—Chicago, 1; Philadelphia, 1. Base on balls—Off Shellenback, 1. Hits—Off Benz, 8 in 5; Shellenback, 2 in 4. Struck out—By Perry, 2; Benz, 1. Losing pitcher—Benz.

SARATOGA ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; seven furlongs. Blue Grass Belle, 105 pounds; Broom Peddler, 107; Tom, Jr., 110; *Feu d'Artifice, (Imp.,) 92; Firing Line, 115; Master Karma, 115; Lively, 110; Tranby, 120; Adele, 97; *Favour, 105; Heredity, 107; Mill Race, 107; Katie Canal, 102; *Chillum, (imp.,) 115; Koh-i-Noor, 115; Phalaris, (imp.,) 102; Choir Master, 107; *Nightstick, 115; *Little Cottage, 115; *Golding, (imp.,) 102; Kirstie's Cub, 112; Oenone, 97; Blazeaway, 120.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds and upward; steeplechase; about two miles. Tight Wad, 147 pounds; Le Marsouin, (imp.,) 147; Outlaw, 147; Glenpop, (imp.,) 155; Max Meadows, 155; Babcock, 147.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; five and a half furlongs. *Esquimau, 107 pounds; Lion d'Or, 108; St. Quentin, 110; Earlocker, 108; Brother MacLean, 102; *Flinard, (imp.,) 111; Flyaway, (imp.,) 100; Lacework, (imp.,) 108; *Drummond, 105; Orenzo, (imp.,) 99; *Madge F., 94; Vesper Hour, 105.

FOURTH RACE.—The Delaware Handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile. Midway, 104 pounds; Naturalist, (imp.,) 116; Old Koenig, 126; Westy Hogan, 126; Sun Brier, (imp.,) 113; Polymellan, (imp.,) 128; Motor Cop, 115; Walnut Hall, (imp.,) 102.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; claiming; one mile and a furlong. W. P. Dabby, 105 pounds; *Woodthrush, 100; Elderken, 110; *Thrills, 100; Austral, 110; *Royal, (imp.,) 100; Starry Banner, 110; Phalaris, (imp.,) 105; *Golding, (imp.,) 100.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens, fillies, two years old; five and a half furlongs. Merry Princess, (imp.,) 114 pounds; Wilfreda, 114; Donnalight, (imp.,) 114; Rhajea, (imp.,) 114; Virago, 114; Pigeon Wing, 114; Rose Leaves, 114; Trompeuse, 114; Madras Gingham, 114; Duchess Lace, 114; Retta B., 114; Bettie Bluff, 114; Soria, 114; Lady Mary, 114.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

Weather clear; track fast.

MAGEE AND NEALE PUT ON FIST FIGHT

Cincinnati Players Engage in Bout Before Reds Trounce Dodgers by 5 to 0.

The fans who daily straggle into Ebbets Field for batting pratice had their patience rewarded yesterday by Lee Magee and Earl Neale, Lee and Earl engaged in a hurricane bout shortly before game time in front of the Cincinnati dugout. Though there was a question as to the methods he employed, the popular verdict went to Neale.

The Neale-Magee added attraction, while it did not last long, produced more action than was seen in a number of ten-round bouts at local clubs during the Frawley law régime. The reason for the combat went unexplained. The players were practically all out on the diamond throwing the ball around when Neale and Magee lit into each other. For a space there was a lively scrimmage, and the combatants separated and charged at each other again.

Magee was met with a left uppercut as he neared Neale and the Redleg second baseman went down, slightly stunned. He arose and then players separated the fighters. The intermission was short-lived, however, for suddenly Neale started thumping the second baseman again. Once again Magee hit the ground and Neale piled on top of him, pummeling the former until a cordon of players pried him away, and then the battle was over.

Magee's face as he arose was smeared with blood and his left eye was said to be swollen, Neale didn't have a scratch, but only played three innings.

Starting the game shortly afterward, the Redlegs were minus some of their fighting stimulus, inasmuch as Magee and Neale had expended considerable of it in their own little imbroglio. The Mathewson clan, however, didn't need all their fighting qualities to trounce the Robins in the parting game of the series, 5 to 0.

Dick Robertson was walloped for five hits in four innings, including two doubles and a triple, and Manager Robinson called it a day for Dick, and sent Larry Cheney into the box in the fifth. Neale tripled to left in the second, and after Griffith had walked, both worked the double steal successfully, Neale scoring. In the second Mike Regan, who held the Robins safe through the nine innings, singled to centre, took third on Lee Magee's double to right, and scored when Roush doubled to right.

In the sixth Roush got the first hit off Cheney, a single to centre, and Eddie galloped to third when Jimmy Archer, catching his first game for Brooklyn, threw wild to first trying to nip Chase. Cuteo, who replaced Neale, in left, singled, scoring Roush. In the seventh Wingo tripled and scored when Groh was being thrown out, and in the ninth Mike Regan got another single, took second on a wild pitch, and scored on L. Magee's single to centre.

The score:

CINCINNATI. (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	A	BROOKLYN. (N.)	Ab	R	H	P	A
Groh,3b	5	0	0	2	3	Johnston,rf	4	0	0	3	1
L.Magee,2b	4	0	2	3	2	Olson,ss	4	0	0	2	6
Roush,cf	5	1	2	5	0	Daubert,1b	4	0	1	12	1
Chase,1b	4	0	2	9	0	Z.Wheat,lf	4	0	1	4	1
Neale,lf	2	1	1	1	0	Myers,cf	3	0	0	1	0
Cueto,lf	1	0	1	1	0	O'Mara,3b	4	0	0	1	1
Griffith,rf	2	0	0	4	0	Doolan,2b	3	0	1	2	3
Blackb'ne,ss	4	0	2	0	6	Archer,c	2	0	1	2	2
Wingo,c	4	1	1	2	1	Robertson,p	1	0	0	0	0
Regan,p	4	2	2	0	0	Cheney,p	2	0	0	0	0
Total	35	5	13	27	12	Total	31	0	4	27	15

Errors—Chase, Blackburne, (2,) Archer.

Cincinnati	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	—5
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—L. Magee, Roush, Daubert. Three-base hits—Neale, Wingo. Stolen bases—L. Magee, Cueto, Griffith. Sacrifice hit—Cueto. Double play—Groh, Magee, and Chase. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 7; Brooklyn, 6. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 2. Bases on balls—Off Regan, 2; Robertson, 2; Cheney, 1. Hits—Off Robertson, 5 in 4 innings; Cheney, 8 in 5. Struck out—By Regan, 2. Wild pitches—Regan, 1; Cheney, 1. Losing pitcher—Robertson.

RESTA READY FOR BIG RACE.

Italian Driver Decides to Try for $25,000 Prize.

Dario Resta, record holder at many distances and world's champion in 1915-1916, is the third prominent driver to enter the $25,000 international sweepstakes to be run at Sheepshead Bay Speedway on Saturday, Aug. 17. The Speed King handed in his entry yesterday, and will post his $2,000 within a day or so. The other champion drivers already entered are Arthur Duray and Ralph Mulford.

Resta, who has won more speed classics and annexed more prize money than any driver in the game, has yet to win a big race this year.

Ralph De Palma and Louis Chevrolet, who are still "on the fence" regarding their entries, declared last night that they would not compete unless their demands were met. De Palma favors one race at from 100 to 250 miles, while Chevrolet insists that $15,000 of the $25,000 purse go to the winner.

Penn. Football Star Killed.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 5.—Captain Howard C. McCall, formerly a noted football player and a member of the University of Pennsylvania team, has been killed in action in France. Information to this effect was received here today by Captain McCall's father, Joseph B. McCall, President of the Philadelphia Electric Company. Captain McCall was 24 years old.

LANGER TO SWIM FOR TITLE.

Former Distance Champion to Enter Races Here.

Frederick W. Rubien yesterday announced at the Metropolitan A. A. U. that he had assurances from Ludy Langer, the sensational middle-distance swimmer of the Los Angeles A. C., that he would compete in the national half-mile swimming championship race which will be held at City Island, Aug. 10. This event will be one of a program arranged by the local A. A. U. authorities for the entertainment of the sailors training at Pelham Bay Naval Training Station. Langer has held the quarter-mile and mile national titles, but has not competed recently because of his army work.

W. L. Wallen, present national half-mile champion, will defend his laurels, it was stated by Rubien. Wallen formerly competed for the Hamilton Club of Chicago, but is now a member of the Naval Reserves, stationed at the Great Lakes Station.

Both Langer and Wallen will participate in a series of meets while here. They will be seen in races at the New York Exposition Pool, on Thursday, Friday, and Monday nights, while Wallen is expected to contest in a race at the Brighton Beach pool tomorrow night.

REIFF YEARLINGS SOLD.

Alexandretto, a Chestnut Filly, Brings Top Price of $1,100.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 5.—Under the glare of electric lights, the first night sale of yearling thoroughbreds was held here this evening when the youngsters imported by Delbert Reiff, and bred by Maurice D. Rothschild, were auctioned by the Fasig-Tipton Company.

The top price was given for Alexandretto, a chestnut filly by Sardanapale-Cassimer, which went to T. K. McAffee for $1,100. Altogether twenty-three yearlings were disposed of for a total of $76,795.

The best sales were:

Alexandretto, ch. f., by Sardanapale-Cassimer, T. K. McAffee, $1,100; Forestiere, b. or br. f., by L'Oiseau—Lyre-Foret Noire, Brighton Stables, $1,000; Le Gaulois, ch. c., by Verdun-Stanzia, W. S. Kilmer, $800; Babylon, ch. f., by Sardanapale-Noiren Agnes, T. K. McAffee, $700; Aquamarine, b. f., by Verdun-Bain de Mer, Carr & Platt, $575; Belle Jardiniere, ch. f., by Faucheur-Reine Marguerite II., Carr & Platt, $725.

TO ENCOURAGE LONG RACES.

Jockey Club Orders Associations to Hold Mile-and-a-Quarter Events.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 5.—After a meeting of the Stewards of The Jockey Club, held at the clubhouse today, the following resolution was sent to all associations racing under the jurisdiction of The Jockey Club:

"Whereas, It is the opinion of the Stewards of The Jockey Club that long-distance racing should be encouraged; it is

"Resolved, That on and after Aug. 1 all associations racing under the jurisdiction of The Jockey Club be requested to give one flat race on every other day of its meeting of not less than one mile and a quarter."

ATHLETES FOR Y. M. C. A.

Edwin Crowdis of Princeton to be Instructor in France.

The names of four more prominent athletes have been added to the roll of instructors of the National War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A., when Edwin Crowdis, old-time Princeton football player; J. P. Sullivan, former Olympic runner; Alexander Dunbar, former nationally known as a bowler, and B. H. Dwight, Yale baseball coach and tennis player, were secured to give their services for the country's fighters in France.

Crowdis is a clergyman, and left the pastorate of the Congregational Church in Tuckahoe, N. Y., to volunteer for service with the Red Triangle abroad. He is now attending the Y. M. C. A. intensive training school for overseas workers at Columbia University. In 1899 he was a running mate of Big Bill Edwards on the famous Princeton football team which that year trounced both Harvard and Yale. At the same time Crowds was one of the leading collegiate baseball players of the country.

NEWSPAPER GOLFERS PLAY.

Two Pairs Tie at 71 Over Wykagyl Course.

Members of the New York Newspaper Golf Club gathered at the Wykagyl Country Club yesterday for their August out-of-town tournament, a best-ball competition. The result was a tie between Robert MacLauchlan and O. B. Butler, 90—19—71, and Ralph Kennedy and Leo Zimmerman, 92—21—71. They will settle the deadlock in the near future over the Van Cortlandt links. War Savings Stamps were offered to the winners.

PENDERGAST IS HIGH GUN.

Phoenix Expert Takes Preliminary Shoot to Grand American.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—The nineteenth grand American handicap trapshooting tournament opened today, with 226 shooters participating in the South Shore introductory, the 200-target classic from eighteen yards, and 40 professionals shooting for the professional championship of the United States. The introductory was won by Henry J. Pendergast of Phoenix, N. Y., four times champion of New York State, with a score of 198 breaks in 200.

The professional championship was won by Homer Clark of Alton, Ill.

CORN TASSEL SETS NEW RECORD AT SPA

Richard Wilson, Jr.'s, Favorite Runs Mile in 1:37 1-5 to Defeat Fast Field.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 5.—Richard T. Wilson, Jr., President of the association, won his first race of the meeting here this afternoon when Corn Tassel came through in the stretch to defeat a good field in the Mechanicsville Handicap at a mile. The victory was the more popular as Corn Tassel was a strong favorite.

Corn Tassel ran the distance in 1:37 1-5 and broke the track record which had been equaled by the selling platers in the preceding race. The previous mark was a fifth of a second slower and was made by Woodford Clay's Ocean Bound in 1910.

Breaking records is one of the best things done at this meeting, for in the last race of the day another set of new figures were established when W. R. Coe's Star Realm squeezed home in front of H. P. Whitney's Sketchy in 1:03 2-5, clipping a fifth of a second from the mark for five and a half furlongs made by J. N. Camden's Solly in 1914. With the meeting only four days old six of the thirteen records on the books have already been relegated to the past and most of the others are likely to fall, under the superb track conditions that prevail.

Corn Tassel, which has been one of the most consistent winners in the Wilson stable, never ran a better race. Robinson waited patiently while the lightly weighted Red Sox was galloping out in front, taking the track away from St. Isidore, which likes to travel in front of his field. As soon as he hit the stretch Robinson shook up Corn Tassel and he shot to the front. Eyelid and Lucky B also came from behind, the former making up a lot of ground in the last sixteenth and finishing only a length behind the winner, while Lucky B stretched her neck in front of the tiring Red Sox to take third money.

Another good field started in the third race at six furlongs, a high-weight handicap which was the medium for the first success here for the Canadian sportsman, Wilfred Viau, who started George Starr, the three-year-old that made such a sensation in the early season racing in Maryland. Hamilton A, a Western gelding, cut out a swift pace, with Crank in attendance. This pair ran neck and neck around the bend three lengths in front of the nearest contender. Hamilton A gave way in the stretch and George Starr came on to win by a length from Dr. Johnson, which ran over Crank and beat him two lengths for the place.

There was a rattling finish in the steeplechase, which was won by a neck by Morton L. Schwartz's Crest Hill, with Joseph E. Widener's Infidel II. in the place and Triple Springs Farm's Reddest third. The last named was favorite, but was so poorly handled by Barret Haynes that the jockey was suspended by the Stewards pending further investigation of his ride.

Among those to witness the fine day's sport was Mayor John F. Hylan of New York. The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners of two races claiming, purse $8,600; six furlongs. Time—1:13 1-5.

Wyndover, G. J. Long's ch. c., 115 pounds, by Free Lance-Himera, 7 to 2, 6 to 5, 3 to 5, (D. Connelly).....1
Belario, J. E. Widener's br. g., 110, by Saint Belle of Ashland, 5 to 2, 7 to 5, (L. Ensor).....2
Buncrana, John Murphy's b. g., 115, by Helmet-Tower of Candles, 8 to 5, third, (L. Gentry).....3½
Ambassador III., Plurenzi, The Six Hundred, and Perigord also ran. Clean Gone, Prevaricate, Mormon, and Antoinette scratched.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase; selling for four-year-olds and upward; by subscription of $5, with $600 added; about two miles. Time—4:32 2-5.

Cresthill, Morton L. Schwartz's br. g., 6 years, 143 pounds, by Simmons-Allie Durden, 13 to 5, 4 to 5, and out, (H. Crawford).....1nk
Infidel II., J. E. Widener's b. g., 5, 138, by Radford-Miss Matthews, 2 to 1 and out, (D. Byers).....2
Reddest, Triple Springs Farms b. g., 6, 143, by Red Fox II.-Destitute, out for third, (B. Haynes).....3nk
Early Light also ran. Sun King and Robert Oliver scratched.

THIRD RACE.—Highweight Handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; by subscription of $10, with $600 added; six furlongs. Time—1:10 4-5.

George Starr, Wilfred Viau's br. g., 3 years, 120 pounds, by Jack Atkins-Africa, 13 to 5, even, 1 to 2, (C. Kummer).....1
Dr. Johnson, Mrs. W. M. Jefford's b. g., 3, 120, by Sir John Johnson-Quack, 4 to 1, 2 to 1, (E. Ambrose).....2
Crank, Samuel Ross's br. g., 4, 125, by Belt-Cross Patch, 8 to 5, third, (J. Williams).....3
Startling, Hamilton A., *Star Master, Tumbler, Hanberk, Basil, and Padder also ran. Papp, Duque Au Bont, Salvestra, Gold Tassel, and Malvolio scratched. *Coupled as A. K. Macomber entry.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; by subscription of $5, with $800 added; one mile. Time—1:37 2-5.

Bufford, W. F. Polson's ch. c., 4 years, 109 pounds, by Ballot-Ollis Belle, 18 to 5, 6 to 5, 3 to 5, (R. Simpson).....1½
Nyll, R. F. Carman's b. g., 5, 109, by Sempronius-Altuda, 5 to 1, 7 to 5, (L. Ensor).....2½
Wyoming, T. Wilson, Jr.'s ch. c., 3, 102, by Bryn Mawr-Star of the West, 3 to 5, third, (E. Sande).....3
Serenest, Hight, Piedra, Deckmate, Reveler, Valais, and Dan also ran. Pullux, Monomey Conduit, Kewpie, O'Neil, Peerless I., Barry Shannon, Le Dinosaure, Felucca, Diamond, Trophy, and Dick Williams scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—Mechanicville Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, by subscription of $10, with $800 added; one mile. Time—1:37 15.

Corn Tassel, R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s br. g., 4 years, 118 pounds, by Aby Santol-Cornfield, 3 to 2, 3 to 5, and 1 to 4, (F. Robinson).....1
Eyed, A. L. Astes ch. f., 3, 102, by Eyebrow-Ra

'KEEP HER SMILING' WINS AT THE ASTOR

Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Drew Quit the Screen for the Spoken Drama.

COMEDY FOR SPENDER WIVES

Edgar Franklin's Saturday Evening Post Stories Make a Farcical Play.

KEEP HER SMILING, a comedy in three acts and four scenes by John Hunter Booth, founded upon a story by Edgar Franklin. At the Astor Theatre.

Mr. Donovan.....Byron Russell
Theodore Brackett.....De Witt C. Jennings
Henry Trindle.....Sidney Drew
Mr. Storer.....Ivan Christy
Stellar Goodwin.....Daisy Rudd
Grapely.....John H. Dilson
Mr. Bland.....John M. Washburne
Maria.....Rosanna Allison
Polly Trindle.....Mrs. Sidney Drew
Jim Merriweather.....Lincoln Plumer
Myra Merriweather.....Maidel Turner
Bentley.....Charles Mylott
Mr. Wainwright.....William T. Hays
Mr. Welburn Otis.....W. A. Whitecar
Prullliere's Man.....Joseph Landes
Middleton's Man.....Stanley Mortimer
William Sampson Truscott.....Page Spencer
Miss Atterbury.....Vira Rial
Hugh R. Stafford.....John F. Webber
Mr. Breckenbridge.....W. H. Post
A Waiter.....L. Tantillo
Mrs. Winston Pierce.....Rose Emerson
Miss Wainwright.....Nell Sandlands
Mrs. Welburn Otis.....Dorothy Quincy
Publicity Agent.....C. L. McVey
Doctor Morrow.....Edmund Dalby
Madiova.....Marie Bantzhaff
Slavarloofsky.....Fred Pena
Maruso.....Enrico Sbordi

In the philosophy of the hero's friend, a wife's extravagance is the lash that brings a thoroughbred beneath the wire a winner. It is a joyous philosophy, and will be much relished by spending women everywhere, even though a trifle out of keeping with these frugal times.

It is out of keeping also, as it happens, with the spirit of the hero, who is a conscientious clerk worried to death with the problem of keeping the smile on the lips or an adored but extravagant and thoughtless young wife. As the play opens, he has fallen for a player piano and a housewarming party to the new neighbors, at which there is to be a festive bowl of punch. As the plot thickens, so does the party, which spreads out to include the very leaders of local society—and also the punch, which is furnished by a gifted caterer who concocts it of vintage wines. The amusement for the guests is furnished by a singer from the Metropolitan and a dancer from the Russian ballet. The bill is $6,000.

There were times when it seemed that the comedy, verging though it did on the wildest farce, might include a certain reflection upon the sin of uxoriousness. But that pitfall was skillfully sidestepped, and this is where the men folk come in for their part of the fun.

The firm which employs our plodding employe is incorporating, and, being in need of a dummy director, puts him down as treasurer, with one share of stock. It is upon this unimpressive fact that his wife builds her dream of social and financial glory. Is not her husband a stockholder and officer in the corporation? The situation runs closely parallel with that in James Montgomery's farce of "Ready Money." The world takes this little man at his wife's valuation, and finally even his employers chime in. As the beggar Hajj in "The Arabian Nights" runs through the gamut of human fortune in one day, so our hero of the Saturday Evening Post rises until he is the promoter of a gigantic business merger.

The Arabian romancer, it is true, landed his hero, after that wonderful day, again in the dirt of the street, with his cup held out to the passer by. But there is no such revolution in the adventures of this modern hero. His day of triumph leaves him at the pinnacle of fortune—in which respect it recalls the mood of a more recent success, "A Tailor-Made Man."

The play is, in fact, a farce comedy of frenzied business adroitly mingled with a farce comedy of frenzied social extravagance. As such it is for the most part breezy and high-spirited. It is very cleverly staged and acted, and it kept its audience amused through the saltriest first night since "Friendly Enemies."

Sidney Drew is the humble hero, having returned from the movies to his former sphere. His art has ripened, if anything in the long interval. His assumption of the humble, doggedly conscientious employe, and of the modestly adoring, passionately uxorious spouse, is a work of real art, pointed with many a moment of pathos and of implicit humor, an adept in the subtle technique of comedy acting. Even where the story became most wildly incredible, he somehow managed to retain sympathy and inspire laughter. Mrs. Drew, as his empty-headed but adoring spouse, was pleasant to look at and sufficiently capable.

"Maid of the Mountains" for Casino.

The plan to reopen the Century Theatre with the English musical comedy, "Maid of the Mountains," has been changed, it was announced yesterday, and the piece will be seen at the Casino instead. The attraction at the Century is at present unannounced, but it is said by Elliott, Comstock & Gest that the house will be opened about Labor Day.

Mechanical difficulties have caused the transfer of "Maid of the Mountains" to the Casino. "Oh, Lady! Lady!" will end its run at that theatre this week, and the house will then be dark for three weeks to prepare it for "The Maid of the Mountains."

MOTORMAN KILLED.

Empty Train Crashes Into Wall at the Pennsylvania Station.

Richard Henderson, a motorman on the Long Island Railroad, was killed at the Pennsylvania Station yesterday morning after landing his passengers on the station platform. Following the usual custom, Henderson started his nine-car train westward for a siding which terminates at the heavy masonry wall at Ninth Avenue and Thirty-second Street, to be laid up until the afternoon rush hour.

Henderson failed to bring the train to a stop as it approached the end of the siding and the first car crashed into the wall. The motorman was found unconscious. He died before an ambulance reached the scene. Henderson was about 30 years old, married, and lived at 95 Longfellow Avenue, Jamaica.

ANNA WHEATON RETURNS.

Others on the Palace Bill Are Grace La Rue and Clifton Crawford.

The vivacious Anna Wheaton, who works with a zest which not even the hot weather seems able to discourage, is back on the program at the Palace this week. The occasion marks Miss Wheaton's third appearance at that theatre in four or five weeks. Her team mate, as of yore, is Harry Carroll.

Grace La Rue and Clifton Crawford were other entertainers whose presence helped to keep the attendance at capacity, even on a humid Monday in August. Bert Clark returns with his well-known "Wayward Conceit," and others on the bill are Whiting and Burt, Arthur Deagon, and Tameo Kajiyama, a mystifying Japanese.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Joseph Urban, it is announced, will design all the scenery for the productions to be made by the new firm of Klaw & Erlanger, Ditmars-Ziegfeld.

"Maytime," was transferred last night from the Broadhurst Theatre to the Lyric, its fourth New York house during its run of one year. Laura Arnold simultaneously made her first appearance in the leading feminine role.

Eleanor Woodruff, who was Otis Skinner's leading woman in "Mister Antonio," has been engaged for "The Crowded Hour," by Edgar Selwyn and Channing Pollock.

The Six Brown Brothers, following an absence of a week, returned last night to the Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic.

The musical comedy in which Julia Sanderson, Joseph Cawthorn, and Clifton Crawford are to star this season will be entitled "Take It from Me," and is an adaptation from the French. Doyle and Dixon will also be in the cast.

Members of the British mission to the United States occupied a loge at the Rivoli last night to witness S. L. Rothapfel's presentation of "Britain's Far Flung Battle Line," and fifty boys from the Hudson Guild will be the guests of the theatre tomorrow afternoon.

The heat has caused a postponement of the opening of "The Blue Pearl," announced for tonight at the Longacre. The piece will be seen instead on Thursday.

Mark Swan's farce, "She Walked in Her Sleep," had its first performance last night at Long Branch. It will be seen at The Playhouse next Monday.

More than a thousand employes of Franklin Simon & Co. witnessed the production of the official war picture, "America's Answer," at the George M. Cohan Theatre last night. Mr. Simon, who had bought out the entire house, introduced Burr McIntosh, who urged support of the war. Miss Ray Coehlo of the Franklin Simon store sang "The Star-Spangled Banner."

MUSIC NOTES.

Florence Macbeth is to sing for the Women's Motor Corps of America at the first of its daily patriotic concerts in Aeolian Hall at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Alma Clayburgh will sing twice in New York's open-air concerts this week, on Thursday evening at the Stadium, and Friday evening at Columbia.

Phileas T. Goulet, baritone, of Seattle will be a newcomer as soloist at the Stadium on Wednesday evening.

The Columbia campus concerts began their final fortnight last night under the direction of Edwin F. Goldman.

GRAND JURY INDICTS FOR SUGAR HOARDING

Accuses Proprietor of the Old Kaiserhof and Two Restaurant Companies.

FIRST JURY ACTION HERE

More Than 5 Tons Were Laid By, the Indictment Charges—Warning Issued to Save Ice.

A joint indictment charging willful hoarding of sugar in violation of public interest during a state of war was returned by the Federal Grand Jury yesterday against Rudolph Oelsner, proprietor of the old Kaiserhof, and the two companies in which he is largely interested, namely, the Germania Catering Company, which now conducts the Cafe New York at Broadway and Thirty-ninth Street, and the German Restaurant Company, which conducts the Stadtkeller at Broadway and Chambers Street. The Cafe New York is the old Kaiserhof, the name having been changed to its present form when the United States joined the Allies in the war against Germany.

Oelsner is Vice President and Secretary of the Germania Catering Company, and George E. Foerster is President. August Engel is manager of the German Restaurant Company.

Oelsner and the two companies are specifically charged in the joint indictment with hoarding more than five tons of sugar in violation of the act of Aug. 10, 1917, and Chapter 40 of the United States statutes at large. The alleged violation occurred on April 30 last.

"At that time," the indictment reads, "a state of war existed between the United States of America and the Imperial German Government, and it was essential to the national security and defense, for the successful prosecution of the war, and for the support and maintenance of the army and navy of the United States that an adequate supply and equitable distribution of food and foodstuffs be assured and that scarcity and private control of foodstuffs locally and generally be prevented.

"And so it was unlawful for any individual or individuals, corporations, partnership, or associations willfully to hoard any food or foodstuffs in quantities in excess of their reasonable requirements, for use and consumption by themselves and their dependents and for a reasonable time, such being the declared policy of the United States of America."

The indictment then charges that in hoarding 10,007 pounds of sugar the defendants violated the Federal laws, because the quantity was in excess of their reasonable requirements for a period of sixty days, this being the amount to which they were limited at the time by the regulations of the United States Food Administration.

The joint indictment was returned before Judge Mayer in the United States District Court. The defendants have been given a week within which to plead or enter a demurrer. This was the first indictemnt to be returned in this city for the hoarding of foodstuffs since the United States entered the war.

The Federal Food Board issued a notice yesterday urging all consumers of ice to be as economical as possible in the use of this commdity in the Summer. Qwing to the shortage of labor, attention is called to the fact that some ice plants may have difficulty in supplying the trade when the demand reaches its maximum.

RUSH DRAFT BILL, SAYS CROWDER

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

limits?" was suggested to the Chairman of the House Committee.

"As a general principle, yes," he replied.

It was then suggested that General Crowder would like to see the bill put through in time to make Sept. 5 a general registration day.

"I'll not let General Crowder tell me what to do," said Mr. Dent. "If the President and the Secretary of War make such a request, that's a different thing."

When the selective draft law was passed, Mr. Dent expressed opposition to it, and Representative Julius Kahn, the ranking Republican member of the Military Committee, took charge of the bill.

Proposes Five Changes.

The Man Power bill, as presented, is an important alteration of the selective draft law. This alteration consists chiefly of five changes.

The first of these is the change from the present age of 21 to 31, inclusive, to new limits of 18 to 45 years, inclusive.

The second change allows the President to call out registered men by classes. This particular provision reads:

"The President may draft such persons liable to military service in such sequence of ages and at such time or times as he may prescribe."

In a memorandum to Secretary of War Baker General Crowder explains the provision thus:

"The second amendment should be incorporated for the purpose of enabling the President to call, for instance, persons between the ages of 32 and 40, or the ages of 20 and 21, before calling persons between the ages of 18 and 19, or between the ages of 40 and 45. The amendment makes it possible to call persons by classes as to ages."

Another change in the draft law made by the new bill strikes out the words "in industries, including agriculture," and substitutes the words "in occupations or employments."

"This amendment," said General Crowder, "is made to the section of the act which provides for the deferred classification or temporary discharge of persons engaged in industries, including agriculture, found to be necessary to the maintenance of the military establishment, or the effective operation of the military forces, or the maintenance of the national interests during the emergency.

"Experience has shown that some district boards are inclined to give a narrow construction to the word 'industries,' and it is thought the words 'occupations or employments' should be substituted for the words 'industries, including agriculture,' not only for the purpose of preventing the difficulties arising by reason of the narrow construction placed upon the word 'industries' but also for the purpose of enabling a somewhat broader construction of the law, in view of the fact the military age is to be increased, and a wider latitude should therefore be given to district boards to give deferred classifications to persons whose occupations or employments may be found necessary to the maintenance of the national interest."

Two other changes in the selective draft law proposed in the Man-Power bill, contemplate, first, authorization to the President to appoint as members of district boards persons residing outside the districts to which they are appointed; and, second, continued registration of boys as they reach 18 years of age.

General Crowder's Letter.

The views of General Crowder upon the new legislation are set forth in a communication addressed to the Chief of Staff, and read upon the floor of the Senate by Senator Chamberlain. The Provost Marshal General's letter follows:

July 27, 1918.

Chief of Staff, War Department, Washington, D. C.:

1. Pursuant to your memorandum of July 24, transmitting a copy (secret) of the approved military program for 1918-1919, and calling for the draft of the proposed bill lowering the draft age to 19 and raising it to 40, I transmit herewith estimates of the effectives obtainable by the enlargement of the draft ages. In the shape of three studies, covering age groups 22-40 combined with 19-20, 32-45 combined with 18-20, and 20-45 combined with 18-20, and showing the estimated effectives for such combinations.

2. These figures were made by a careful calculation in this office, checking the calculations at various points with experience in the several items represented; the basic figures, viz., the total males of the respective age groups, were ascertained by comparison of the liable insurance actuarial figures with census tables projected to date.

3. This explanation is made because the totals shown are considerably below what might have been supposed to be the ample size of the reservoir in the higher ages. The combined ages 32-40 and 19-20 (see study No. 1) designated in your memorandum, revealed only a little over 1,500,000 men, (or half a million less than the total amount called for by the program for the nine months, October, 1918-June, 1919.) By including age 45 at the top, the second combination, (see study No. 2,) would probably yield only 1,750,000 effectives. By taking the extreme step and adding age 18 at the bottom and including age 45 at the top, (see study No. 3,) something over 2,250,000 effectives would be obtained.

This seems to indicate that the bill as drafted should at least provide authority to call into the service the extreme age of 45 at the top and 18 at the bottom; and it is accordingly recommended that the draft of the bill be prepared with those ages as the limit.

Must Be Obtained at Once.

4. Furthermore, the authority to call upon this new reservoir must be obtained immediately. The estimated number of Class 1 men under the present ages (and including the class of 1915, age 21, that has been registered under the President's proclamation) would be only about 100,000 men (and may fall below that figure) on Sept. 1, 1918, after filling the calls for July and August, and making deductions for the unexpected heavy losses due to a rush in June and July to the navy, Marine Corps, and Emergency Fleet Corporation.

5. September call: The first question which presents itself is a very urgent one—how to meet the September call for 200,000 men, with considerably less than that number in Class 1 to be drawn upon. There is only one way I can see for accomplishing this, and that is to provide for weekly registration of men becoming 21 since last registration day, June 5, 1918. We could hold such registration after proper proclamation by the President and upon a bulletin order to the boards, designating Monday of each week as registration day and requiring the necessary personnel to assemble at the headquarters of local boards on that day to effect the registration. The first registration day would be a heavy one, requiring, perhaps, special personnel, but the subsequent weekly registration days would be handled with greater ease. In this way we could hope to get, under a rush procedure, approximately 80,000 men available for the September call, which, added to those remaining in Class 1, would give a total barely sufficient to fill the September call.

6. We must exclude, of course, from consideration in filling the September quota, registrants who become liable to the draft under the British and Canadian treaties, as it is not practicable to have a registration of these men until Aug. 29, thirty days after the ratification of the treaty—and it is not until thirty days thereafter that their right to elect to service with the British and Canadian contingents ceases.

7. Subsequent calls: The second and more difficult question is: How can we supply on time the 150,000 men required for each of the succeeding months of October, November and December? The British-Canadian treaty would help out to the extent—it is estimated—of about 50,000 men, which is not even the conventional "drop in the bucket."

Must Anticipate the Act.

The House reconvenes on Aug. 19 and the Senate on Aug. 26. How long a period will be consumed in the discussion and enactment of legislation authorizing the extension of the draft ages, and in what form such legislation will be enacted, it is difficult to anticipate. And yet we must anticipate if we are to establish an expeditious procedure under it which will produce, on time, the quotas for the months above stated. If we could assume that the law would be enacted in the remaining days of August, we would have a basis for calculating the results to be obtained under it. As I stated to the Senate Military Committee at its last hearing, a minimum period of ninety days is necessary to enroll and classify all the men registered in the additional classes suggested. We cannot, therefore, wait for the completion of Class 1, but must take men irrespective of their order numbers as fast as they find their way into Class 1.

8. I suggest for discussion with the Military Committees of the two houses the tentative form of the bill hereto attached, to the end that we may obtain assurances that the bill will pass in such a form as will permit me to proceed with the printing of the large number of forms, including the questionnaire, necessary in connection with the additional registration. The Printing Office contemplates a period of thirty days for the printing of the forms, so it is necessary to move with great promptness. Of course, the distribution of the forms can go on during the period of the printing—with the assurance that they will not be invalidated by changes in the legislation. Perhaps, also, we could receive assurances that the legislation could be enacted by the House in the period following its reconvening so that it could be taken up promptly by the Senate on Aug. 26 and passed there. This would enable us to contemplate Sept. 5 as a national registration day and the machinery of the selective draft operating very soon thereafter in grinding out a Class 1 available for filling October, November, and December contingents. ENOCH H. CROWDER.

Sentiment among the Senators here has grown stronger for the 18-45 year age limits since General Crowder's letter was made public. House members say they must be "shown" that these limits are necessary, as they do not generally favor lowering the limits. However, the Administration pressure supporting the bill is counted upon to force it through eventually.

NOW TRAINING 1,500,000 MEN.

Will Keep Minimum 1,000,000 While War Lasts, Says Baker.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 5.—Passing through Kansas City today en route to Leavenworth, Kan., Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, issued a statement in which he said it was the purpose of the War Department to keep at least 1,000,000 men training in camps in the United States so long as the war should last. He placed the number of men now training in the United States at 1,500,000.

With reference to his recommendations for extension of the draft age, Secretary Baker said it was not the intention of the War Department to invade the deferred classifications, adding that with the extension of the draft age, Class 1 would provide all the men necessary.

Discussing the battle in the Aisne-Marne sector, Mr. Baker warned against over-optimism.

"We are only beginning," he said.

GEO. M. COHAN THEATRE, B'WAY AT 43rd ST. Entire House Tonight Sold to Knights of Columbus.
MAT. TODAY 2:30—25 & 50c
The U. S. Government presents
The 2nd Official War Picture
AMERICA'S ANSWER
OFFERED BY DIVISION OF FILMS
Committee on Public Information,
GEORGE CREEL, Chairman.

Loew's American Roof 42d St., W. of B'way
"Why Worry," Zelaya, Francis & All Seats
Wilson, Toni Moore & Girls, Gold, Reserved
Reese & Edwards & others. 25, 35, 50

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF SAM S. & LEE SHUBERT, INC.

WINTER GARDEN Evgs. at 8. Matinee Today at 2.
ALAN DALE, AMERICAN:—"I have never seen such a veritable audacity of gorgeousness in any other production."
PASSING SHOW OF 1918

LONGACRE THEATRE WEST 48TH
Owing to the hot weather the opening To-night has been
POSTPONED UNTIL THURSDAY
To-night's tickets good Thursday.
THE BLUE PEARL With GEORGE WASH

ASTOR THEA., 45th & B'way. Evgs. 8:20. First Matinee Tomorrow 2:30.
MR. & MRS. SIDNEY DREW
Personally in a Spoken Comedy
"KEEP HER SMILING"

Maxine Elliott's Thea. 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. $1.50 Mat. Thurs. 2:20
ALLEGIANCE
"A Stirring Patriotic Play."—Herald.

BOOTH 45th W. of B'way Evgs. at 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:30. The Stuart Walker Co. in Booth Tarkington's Comedy SEVENTEEN EIGHTH MONTH.

SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evgs. 8.15. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:15.
Blanche BATES Holbrook BLINN in GETTING TOGETHER

LYRIC 42nd, W. of B'way. Evgs. 8. Matinees Tom'w & Sat. 2.
MAYTIME PLAY WITH MUSIC
With JOHN CHARLES THOMAS
John T. Murray—Laura Arnold.

39TH ST. Theatre, E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:30. $1.50 Mat. Tomorrow 2:20.
EYES OF YOUTH
with ALMA TELL and Original Cast.

CASINO 39th & B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Last Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:20. Week
A Musical Comedy Masterpiece OH, LADY! LADY!!
Prices 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50 & $2.
Popular Mat. Tom'w. Reg. Mat. Sat.

ROOF CENTURY THEATRE AT 11:30
CENTURY GROVE MIDNIGHT REVUE
BEAUTIFUL GIRLS AN' EVERYTHING
A BIG HIT—MOLLIE KING.
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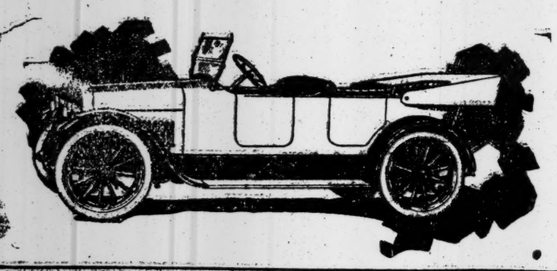

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THE HELPING HAND IN RUSSIA.

Nobody in Russia, we imagine, save the Bolsheviki and other persons or factions acting in the German interest for the ruin of that great country, will resent the landing of the small, the very small, armed force which Japan and the United States will jointly send to Vladivostok. There can be no menace to the territorial integrity of Russia in a military expedition of such moderate numbers, all told less than an American division. The purpose of the expedition is distinctly set forth by the State Department: "The only present object for which American troops will be employed will be to guard military stores which may subsequently be needed by the Russian forces and to render such aid as may be acceptable to the Russians in the organization of their own self-defense." The large stores of military supplies at Vladivostok will be safeguarded by the American and Japanese troops and they will assist in protecting the rear of the westward-moving Czechoslovaks. The Japanese and the United States Governments are in entire agreement; in separate statements, which, however, announce an identical policy, assurance is given to the Russians that there will be no impairment of their territorial integrity now or hereafter, that the only object is to render such aid "as shall be acceptable to the Russian people themselves in their endeavor to regain control of their own affairs, their own territory, and their own destiny."

The sending of these troops marks the beginning of a new period in the relation of the Allies to revolutionized Russia. It marks, too, the end of the long-continued and persistent efforts in this country to bring about a recognition of the Soviet Government by the United States. In part that attempt may have been the outcome of pure ignorance of what has been going on in Russia, of the nature of the Soviet Government, of the character of LENINE and TROTZKY, and of the certain consequences of abandoning the Russian people to the Germans and to their no less dangerous enemies in Moscow. It is evident that the feeling, so long prevailing at Washington, that the sending of an allied force into Siberia would be dangerous, since it might offend the Russians and move them to demand the aid of Germany to expel the invaders, has given place to a better understanding of the present temper of the Russian people. Evidence, abundant and convincing, that the Russians would welcome allied deliverance from their perils has long been accessible to all in this country who would pay heed to it; but there has not been wanting a small element interested in producing the contrary belief and successful in obtaining acceptance of a view which utterly misrepresented the temper of the great mass of Russians.

The joint force to be landed at Vladivostok is not large enough to produce any alarm. Whether it is sufficient to accomplish the purpose for which it is sent will be doubted in many quarters, but it is to be noted that the Czechoslovak forces have already attained to very considerable proportions, some 70,000 soldiers according to late reports, and there is a continual increment of Russians who look upon the Czechoslovaks as their deliverers and are very willing to join their ranks as the victories of those troops have freed them from the danger of attack by German and Austrian war prisoners who, with the encouragement of the Soviets, have been despoiling some parts of Siberia. A small allied force will guard the munition stores from which the greater army of deliverers is supplied; it will co-operate with the Czechoslovaks by protecting their rear. Moreover, it can hardly be doubted that if the need of more troops should become manifest they will be supplied; possibly, the first dispatch of troops is only the beginning. England and France are free to act independently and some reinforcements will come from them. It would obviously be a mistake to undertake any relief movement in Siberia unless it was intended to assure its success by the dispatch of whatever force may be needed. In due time it is expected that the United States will send to Siberia "a commission of merchants, agricultural experts, labor advisers, Red Cross representatives and agents of the Y. M. C. A." to relieve the immediate necessities of the people and make them better acquainted with the unselfish and purely helpful purposes of the Allies.

The State Department, in its announcement, says that the Allies are now bending all their energies to the resolute and confident purpose "of winning on the western front and it would, in the judgment of the Government of the United States, be most unwise to divide or dissipate our forces." Furthermore, actual military intervention in Russia with the purpose of reconstituting the eastern front against the forces of Germany, it is pointed out, would "more likely turn out to be merely a method of making use of Russia than to be a method of serving her." Any method that contributes to the defeat of Germany serves Russia. We could do the Russian people no greater service than to destroy the German military power and force a German withdrawal from Russia. That, in fact, has become an indispensable aim of the war. Even in Washington they seem to be continually in danger of forgetting that we may win the war in the west and yet lose it altogether in the east. The war will not be won, the world will not be safe, until the military and economic grip of Germany on Russia has been broken.

COMPULSORY VOTING.

The Massachusetts Constitutional Convention, by a vote of 108 to 96, has ordered to a third reading an amendment permitting the Legislature to provide for compulsory voting. Having introduced that sacred Western nostrum, the Initiative and Referendum, into the Bay State Constitution with all the modern improvements, the sages of the convention naturally had to find means of dragging to the polls unwilling voters, whose number and whose unwillingness will be increased by the new occasions which will be seized upon by organized minorities or busybodies to make the people express their opinion. The proper lingering and humorous penalty for habitual failure to vote is the loss of the vote. That is, the abstainer from elections is to be punished for his abstention by being forbidden to do what he assiduously declined to do. The Massachusetts convention, admirable as its instincts for innovation are, rejects this sincere milk of compulsory voting doctrine. The amendment forbids the Legislature to enact permanent disfranchisement as a penalty for failure to vote.

The plan of coercing voters to vote smacks of the comic opera stage rather than of serious political thought. If men are really indifferent to the choice of officials and the administration of the town, the county, and the State, such stagnant citizens cannot be made worthily active in the discharge of their political duties by duress. Undoubtedly, there is in every State a considerable body of voters whom the frequency of elections, the multiplicity of candidates, the irresponsibility or absence of party government, and the facility of bossism under the Directed Primary system have filled with weariness and disgust. They feel but a languid interest in primary and other elections. They find that, under the pretense of "reform," things political are more cleverly prearranged, more thoroughly cut-and-dried, than under the old system.

Make things easier and not harder for the voters. Shorten the ballot. Reduce the number of elections. Let the voter feel that he has a living interest in his party; that he is voting for a definite policy and for candidates chosen in the open. New-fangled political devices, more cumbrous political machinery, public force dragging the voter by the scruff of the neck to the polling booth, will increase instead of mitigating indifference and disgust.

GERMAN INGRATITUDE.

The exiled German industrial leader whose opinions were given to THE TIMES a few days ago by Dr. FRANK BOHN was shocked because German soldiers in Northern France last year "burned down the very houses in which they had been most hospitably entertained by the French women and children of the occupied districts." "Can you believe it?" he asked. But this was a comparatively mild exhibition of German ingratitude, shown during the war by incidents almost without number in which neutrals were the victims. For example, a German gunboat, disabled in an engagement, sought refuge and aid in a Dutch port. Hospitably received there, she was repaired and supplies of provisions were placed on board. Two hours after she had gone to sea, her gunners shelled a group of Dutch fishing boats, sinking four and killing half a dozen fishermen. Holland was then sending fish to Germany. Submarines repeatedly have sunk fishing boats near the Norwegian coast, although the German people were receiving large quantities of fish from Norway. Relying upon the northern neutrals for a considerable part of the empire's food supply, Germany has sunk more than 1,400 of their ships and taken the lives of several thousand seamen.

Exhibitions of ingratitude are less offensive and shocking than the cruel atrocities of which Germany is guilty. A majority of the seamen lost with torpedoed neutral ships were murdered in lifeboats or in the water by gunfire from the attacking submarines. Some were drowned by submersion of the U-boat after they had been placed on its deck. The destruction of hospital ships, the wanton killing of patients and nurses in hospitals, the torture and murder of deported Belgians—there is a long list of such offenses. Some new barbarity is reported almost every day. Last week we read a Bucharest newspaper's story about the sufferings of Rumanian boys forced to travel on foot in the direction of Moldavia. Of 2,000 in one party only 47 are now living; in another of 500 all died on the way, and proof in the form of death certificates was shown by the officers who had started with them.

"Without shame," said the Kaiser in his recent proclamation to the German people, "the enemy smirch the fair name of Germany with ever-fresh calumnies." But the absolute proof of German inhumanity is abundant. It is known everywhere. The Kaiser, his Government, and the German people are guilty of crimes unsurpassed in brutality and cruelty by those of savages of any place or time.

EIGHTEEN TO FORTY-FIVE.

The country will not tolerate delay in the passage of the bill introduced in Congress yesterday to extend the Selective Service act to men between the ages of 18 and 45. There will be some opposition to taking youths under 21 for duty at the front, and 18 will be regarded as a very tender age to politicians who are cultivating the votes of women. The women of the country, however, are just as sensible and patriotic as the men.

Representative ANTHONY, it is said, will introduce an amendment providing that "the young fellows" shall be trained but not sent to the front except in an emergency. He should be confronted with the enlistment figures of the Marine Corps, which show that since America entered the war 13,826 youths under 21 have volunteered. This number represented 30 per cent. of all enlistments in that corps, which fought so gallantly at Château-Thierry and Belleau Wood. Many of the youngsters have been decorated by the French Government. In dash, intrepidity, and heroism the young men show the way to every army.

If the American people are in earnest about winning the war, they will not exclude the youngsters or put them at the foot of the list of combatants. When Senators and Representatives who are now looking after their "fences" in the home States and districts return to Washington they will work and vote with sober realization that the American people are terribly in earnest about winning this war, and winning it quickly. We expect to see the bill changing the draft ages below 21 as well as above 31 go through both houses with comparatively little friction.

New legislation to increase our armies and assure more man power for war industries must be provided without delay. A mistake was made when Congress failed to act before conditional adjournment to the latter part of August. Under the three-day arrangement Congress could be summoned at any time, but it is doubtful whether a quorum could be obtained. So there must be more or less delay in getting down to business on the new draft legislation. It is intimated that Sept. 1 will see the bill on the statute book. That will depend upon whether certain obstructive measures, which have the right of way on the legislative program, can be temporarily set aside. Congress should have courage enough to cut the Gordian knot. Prohibition can wait awhile when the need of men to fight the battles of the country is so urgent; and the same thing can be said even of the food and revenue measures. After the committees get to work on the Draft Amendment bill, a few days should suffice to prepare it for passage. But there will have to be readjustment of the legislative schedule.

In the present law the draft age was made from 21 to 31 because it was believed that a contribution of from two to three million soldiers would finish the war. The country knows better now. It has come to the conclusion that five million or more men may be needed, and that it would be the part of wisdom to make the entire man power of the nation subject to call for industry as well as for war service.

With the age fixed from 18 to 45, it is estimated that nearly three million men can be drawn for military duty without calling on any class with dependents or interfering with essential industries. All told, therefore, America by the end of 1919 would have about six million men under arms, if all of them should be needed. In the language of the proposed amendment, "the President may draft such persons liable to military service in such sequence of ages and at such time or times as he may prescribe." Congress has already given him authority to add to the army in his judgment of the requirements of the campaign on any front. The fact that Mr. WILSON has approved of the draft amendment proposed should leave no room for doubt that he intends to exercise his plenary authority to raise, organize, and train a great army to bring the war to an end. But until Congress gives him supplementary legislation changing the draft ages he can do no more than he has already done.

THE HARVESTER TRUST COMPROMISE.

The Harvester Trust was under no compulsion to reach an understanding with the Department of Justice. The decision against it in the lower courts was more than offset by the fact that courts of greater authority refused to adopt it after two arguments by the Government. In that respect the case is the reverse of that of the Steel Corporation, the Government being the appellant against the decision of the lower courts in favor of that corporation. The cases are alike in that both trusts are certified as good trusts, by judicial authority, on evidence and argument. If either of them is obnoxious to the law, the trust controversy is in a parlous state, being reopened from the bottom, and anything being possible.

What is important is not the interests of these individual corporations, or of all corporations, but the principle lying at the bottom of our country's economic organization. It will not do to say that the Harvester compromise is favorable to the trust, since it was made of free will by those competent to judge their own interests, and to let it go at that. From a public point of view, it is necessary to regret that the case is compromised and not decided. The effect is that the country takes its law from the Attorney General rather than from Judges and juries. When such a robust defendant as the Harvester Trust feels it necessary to compromise, it may be imagined what chance weaker trusts have of resisting government attack purely on the basis of hypothetical injury to the public interests. No detriment to public interests has been proved. The Government does not allege it. When announcing its victory the Department of Justice asserts that a trust may be dissolved merely because it is large, and although it has not been guilty of anything obnoxious to good mercantile practice. That is like tying the hands of those engaged in either domestic or foreign trade. The world's business is not done by small and smaller units. If combination is forbidden to the United States alone, with foreign countries competition is restored at too great a price.

With all due respect to the Attorney General and the Federal Trade Commission, the country will prefer to accept this doctrine, if it must be accepted, from the courts, and not from their judgment of either law or business. It is necessary to affirm this with decision because agreements between these two organs of government and those whom it selects for prosecution are supplanting the courts in many cases, and with sacrifice of the principles involved. There is no official record of the number of cases which have been thus removed from the decisions of juries on the facts, and of Judges on the law. Instead, there has grown up a practice of the Department of Justice and the Federal Trade Commission to bring defendants before them and to agree with them whether or not the prosecution shall be dropped. The proceedings are not even of court record in many cases. The result is a series of imperfectly recorded precedents which are making practice, even if they do not make law, and that the defense of the people against the crippling of trade interests is going by default.

Nothing can be ludicrous about this serious matter, but it is ironic to remark how differently the Government proceeds when it does business and when it attacks business. The Government does not fear size when it combines all railways and all wire services. The Government appoints regulators of the trusts' rates and conduct, and abolishes regulation when it takes over the business of the trusts. The Government seeks to compel competition by all others, but demands monopoly for itself. Who will bring the Government into court? Who will compel the Government to give services as good or as cheap as the trusts have supplied? Will the Government proceed to the autocratic organization of industry in the German manner? There are those who also have been convinced by the Russian object lesson that trade should not be given over to the control of those without economic experience or historic knowledge, but who do not hesitate to think that their honest zeal and confidence in themselves are qualifications for procedure outczaring any Czar.

It has been said that the action of the Harvester Trust suggests lack of confidence in its own legal status. Is not that just as true of the Attorney General as of the trust? If the Department of Justice were confident of its position, would it not prefer a court judgment against its opponent to a compromise? Principles are not settled by compromises, and the Department of Justice will find it harder to compromise with the rule of reason than with a trust. The Supreme Court has repudiated the theory on which the Harvester Trust has succumbed to the Attorney General's position of advantage in being able to embarrass the business of this trust, and therefore of all trusts. The Supreme Court has decided that detriment to the public is the test of offense to the law, and that only such combination is obnoxious to the statute as unduly restrains trade. That is better law than the Attorney General's, and it would be well if defendants and courts would insist that what the Attorney General begins in court should be settled in court and by courts. The law against trusts should not be settled by bargains with defendants.

THE CHAMPAGNE OFFENSIVE.

The "resignation, melancholy, and whining" which Count REVENTLOW laments as produced in Germany by recent reverses may be due to lost bottles as well as lost battles. Whatever the ultimate objectives of the German attack of July 15, it can hardly be doubted that the champagne cellars of Rheims and Epernay were an enticement to the thirsty Teuton, and that not the least of the incidental gains of his rush in May were the stores of rare vintage that must have been forsaken here and there by the fleeing population.

When the Germans occupied Rheims in the great advance of 1914 the town was spared, like most towns on the line of march, in consideration of an indemnity. This ransom was not paid in golden coin, but in the golden waters of joy which have made Rheims celebrated around many a table where Joan of Arc and the cathedral were never heard of. Only after the Germans had been pushed back out of the city did they discover that the large number of bottles which they accepted as its contribution had been selected by the ingenious French from stock that had been bought and paid for by German customers, and was about to be shipped when the outbreak of war cut off export.

To war correspondents the burghers of Epernay have pointed out that their city was spared by the retreating boche in 1914, that no shells had ever fallen in it nor had air raids come their way. The reason? It was well known in Epernay. The cellars were still undamaged; in a single one of them were 4,000,000 bottles of wine, in another 2,500,000. The German peace terms contemplated western annexations much more important than the Briey iron mines, or the coast of Flanders. It was written down in the German book that the Champagne was to be annexed; and Majesties, Highnesses, Serenities, Illuminations, and Hochwohlgeborens who in recent years had had to go back to the inadequate vintages of Burgeff, Kupferberg Gold, Kaiserblume, and Henkell Trocken were going to take no chances on the welfare of those precious stores.

Well, LUDENDORFF's armies moved toward Epernay, and a perfidious enemy evaded him by hitting his flank. This unsportsmanlike and reprehensible procedure had its effect, and the Germans went away. An unmailed letter taken from a German prisoner last week complained of the hardships of the troops caught in the Marne pocket, and added: "We have plenty of good wine to drink, but even that is connected with great danger to life." The unaccustomed indulgence in golden bubbles may have made the end a little easier for proletarian private soldiers who fell along the Marne, but it can hardly be doubted that the Crown Prince and brother EITEL, whose lives have certainly not been in any great danger during the recent hostilities, regard their troops with stern disapproval. It will be a sad day when the Hohenzollerns have to come down to beer.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Protection Must Take New Forms.

That there is any thought of dressing the soldiers on either side in this war in anything at all closely resembling the armor worn by the knights of olden days cannot be believed. It is more than probable—it is certain—that in all the armies much consideration has been given to the problem of protecting the men to whatever extent is possible from modern missiles. Something along that line has already been done.

The so-called "tin hats"—in truth steel hats—are already in general use, and these successors of the ancient helmets, though they lack even one trace of the grace and dignity often possessed by their predecessors, have proved themselves of great value. Curiously enough, since they came into fashion the percentage of fatalities from head wounds has greatly increased. That means, however, not a larger mortality from such wounds, but merely that their total number has been decreased by preventing the minor injuries that formerly were numerous. Against direct hits, even by rifle balls, the "tin hats" are almost worthless.

Complete armor was never, or next to never, worn by any except horsemen. The common soldiers had to get along with little more than shields, partly because armor was heavy and partly because it was expensive. Both reasons would be against covering the modern soldier with metal, though, of course, it is a fact that he does much less marching on foot than was demanded of him in the old days, or even in those not long ago. But modern infantry equipment is necessarily so heavy that to add any appreciable weight of armor to it would be impracticable.

The weapons of today put all combatants on about the same level, so far as the power to kill goes, and it is no longer superiority in that particular activity that makes one man a leader in war and another a follower. The men of the class that formerly wore armor now keep for the most part where they belong, well behind the fighting lines, and do not need it. The others cannot carry it.

Children Must Be Well Fed.

There are arguments of some weight against the proposal that the city should supply daily one meal of nutritious and well-selected food to every pupil in the public schools. This plan is opposed by some on the ground that it would have the taint of "charity," and by others for the reason that, in their opinion, it would at least partially relieve parents of a responsibility they ought to bear as well as incur.

The first of these objections is sufficiently answered, perhaps, by saying that free luncheons are no more "charity" than are free textbooks—or, for that matter, than free schools. To the second, the reply by the advocates of the school luncheons is offered in the shape of carefully collected statistics, the accuracy of which has not been impugned, showing that 21 per cent. of the children in our public schools are suffering from malnutrition, and that a much larger fraction of them—something like 61 per cent.—are underweight.

That is a state of affairs not only lamentable but dangerous, and to put an end to it in one way or another is an obvious civic duty, or rather an obvious civic necessity. Our selective draft examinations have revealed the existence among our young men of an alarming amount of physical inability to stand the strains of war. Improper and insufficient feeding in childhood is a prolific cause of such inability, and it must not be forgotten that though peace has more uses for the physically unfit than has war—which has none at all—the ends of peace are as much better served by sturdy and healthy citizens as are the ends of war.

Rejections by the army surgeons should be regarded as something more than a misfortune. They impute blame to somebody, in the majority of cases, in that the ills and weaknesses revealed by these examinations are more often of the preventable than of the remediable sort.

The Board of Education has the school luncheon problem now under consideration, but the solution proposed is only a partial one. All the schools should adopt the plan if any should. It is a sad fact, however, that not all school luncheons are good luncheons, and skillful cooking is as essential to success as is the proper choice of foods.

Germany Likes His Views.

Lord LANSDOWNE and his friends can hardly fail to note that in the case of the second, as of the first, of his letters advocating immediate negotiations for peace, the only praise comes from Germany and her confederates. They like his proposals immensely, and still more his expressed and implied criticisms of the Entente leaders.

This may be taken by Lord LANSDOWNE as showing simply that his antagonists at home are obstinately wrong, but as he is not, in purpose at least, a pro-German, one would expect him to be somewhat disquieted by the sharp geographic line separating his admirers and those who denounce him. German commendation is a heavy burden for any decent man to carry in these days—an intolerable burden it ought to be.

Every time Lord LANSDOWNE takes his pen in hand he strengthens the suspicion that what he fears is not so much a prolongation of the war as an ending of it likely to be injurious to his own class. This charge is probably an unjust one, but his letters give it a dreadful plausibility.

For Prison Labor in the War Effort.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While the people are being daily appealed to for the many excellent war relief funds, I hope it will not be difficult to arouse interest in behalf of the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor. A meeting will be held on Saturday, Aug. 10, at my home, at Elberon, N. J., to help the objects of the organization. The country needs the work of every man and woman in the great crisis and every dollar's worth of material, and the committee is making available for service the hundreds of thousands of prisoners and through their labor millions of dollars of waste material. Financial assistance is necessary, and while I realize there is other work making a greater appeal to the heart, just now everything that can help win the war must be supported, and supported generously.

ADOLPH LEWISOHN.
New York, Aug. 3, 1918.

A GERMAN QUESTIONS.

We sacrifice daily, All-Highest, our War Lord!
Is the measure of greed and of hate still unfilled—
Unsated the lust for men's blood and possessions,
The passion for world-empire fierce and unstilled?

Too long have we swallowed the bait of ambition:
World-conquest, dominion—our Kaiser supreme.
The blood of our sons and the horror of nations—
What gain can remain from this price for your dream?

Our workers are restless—scant use are their earnings;
Their children are hungry, too often unfed.
Our young men, our strong men, are wounded, are crippled;
Our women grow sullen—they think of their dead.

It is not now enough for our million-fold sorrow—
An autographed portrait, a pious-mouthed prayer!
We sacrifice daily, All-Highest, great War Lord:
How much of our torture does Majesty share?

You send us to battle with words of smooth savor;
You watch, from a tower, the events of the night.
What scars can *you* show, or the princelings, your offspring,
To witness your part in the woes of the fight?

We sacrifice daily to Moloch, O War Lord!
But distant as ever the promised reward.
The Fatherland rocks to the wrath of the foemen—
They fear not the flash of your glittering sword!

They fear not the worst of our fiercest assailing;
The force of our frightfulness stirs them to might!
Unbending their will and unyielding their courage—
Can this be the reason: Their strength springs from Right?

We sacrifice: why, then, withholds He the triumph
So rightfully ours if our task be His Will?
Can God—"the old God of the Germans"—be silent
When you, O All-Highest, His mission fulfill?

MARIE L. EGLINTON.

AMERICA AND BRITAIN AFTER THE WAR.

The World Will Benefit from an Agreement Covering Shipping and International Trade.

By FRANK DILNOT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Lloyd George's recent speech with regard to the economic action of the Allies after the war sounds a note which must become increasingly heard as we approach the period of peace—whether peace be near or distant. There may or there may not be discrimination against Germany—that depends largely on the attitude of Germany between now and the time when peace is signed—but of this at least there can be no doubt, that extensive mutual arrangements between Britain and America will be for the good of nations all over the world, may indeed be urgently necessary for the preservation of the vital strength of people in various sections of the globe. The war will in greater or lesser degree have weakened all who have taken part in it. Normal industries will have been stricken, wealth will have been sapped. In every country there will be a struggle to build up supplies, to build up commerce. In Europe there must be a vast physical reconstruction—factories, machinery, railways, bridges, even cities to be built up once more and brought into working order. Enterprise, money, and materials will be in demand as never before. The two most powerful countries to emerge after the victory over Germany will inevitably be America and Britain, the latter with her great mercantile fleet and her world-scattered dominions rich in potentiality for the upbuilding, the former with her natural strength in production and distribution enormously accelerated and developed by her war activities. The following will be three of the most important factors of the world situation after the war:

1. An impoverished world urgently demanding supplies of food, raw materials, and manufactured articles;

2. America the one great country which by her fertility in raw materials and her facilities for manufacture will be looked upon as the principal supply source;

3. A huge American fleet of mercantile vessels, produced at such a rate and to such a number as will effect a revolution in the transport system of the world.

Those are the outstanding facts. They tell their own story. Is America going to deny her genius by failing to rise to her opportunity? No one but a blind fool can think so. Is Britain, whose shipping has dominated the world, whose resourceful business energy has built up a network of commerce all over the globe, going to sit still? Of course she is not. It has already been authoritatively announced here that America is to pursue no selfish policy with regard to her enormous fleet of ships after the war. But even when she has loaned or sold some of her vessels to needy nations she will still have a colossal mercantile marine. And there stands out the fact that America and Britain between them will have ships of a number and capacity sufficient to provide the new carrying medium which a weakened world will urgently require to build up new strength. No one will think it possible that nations which have been locked together in defense of liberty during a terrible war will revert instantly peace is declared to a state of commercial competition at a time when unity is required not only on their own behalf but also for the sake of humanity in general. With America's great fleet in the water a new era of ocean-carrying is opened up. A carefully worked-out plan with Britain for operation in a kind of flexible combination would be of incalculable advantage to mankind.

The one influence above all others which makes this possible is the new understanding between the two countries. The mists of hostility have disappeared under the compelling force of comradeship in arms for common ideals. Old animosities have been swept away. A new respect and affection is growing up between the two peoples. America's unselfish and high-minded entry into the great conflict is sweeping the stolid British people with a wave of enthusiasm which is not yet fully comprehended in this country. On the other hand, an appreciation here of Britain's struggle is being constantly supplemented by the reports of the millions of ambassadors in olive green and khaki who are passing through Britain, sojourning there for a time, and who are getting to know intimately the simple human qualities of British men and women in the mass. All this provides the basis for enduring action in the future by statesmen on both sides.

There are, of course, a host of practical difficulties to be overcome, such, for instance, as the cost of running American ships, but when one remembers the intricate and never-ending problems which are being mastered during the war it is unbelievable that under the stress of new demands a way out will not be found.

FRANK DILNOT.
New York, Aug. 5, 1918.

LETTERS AND MORALE.

A Soldier Who Takes a Very Cheerful View of Mail Delays.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I hope that you can find space to publish the following extracts from a letter from France bearing upon the subject of soldiers' mail? The letter states both sides of the much-discussed question, and throws some light upon the curious suggestion that has been made that the morale of the American Expeditionary Force may be weakened, if not destroyed, unless each soldier receives a fresh letter from home every day with his morning coffee.

The extracts are from a letter to his mother from my youngest son, of Company A, 104th Machine Gun Battalion, 27th Division. In former letters he had stated, but not complained, that he had only received one batch of home letters since landing in France about June 1. He says:

* * *

While we were eating supper tonight the orderly came in with six bundles of mail, and everybody began to yell with all the might there was in them, dropped everything, and formed in a big bunch around the mail. I received six letters from home. * * *

If only the American people could be in a camp in France and see what goes on when mail is received, and know the joy it brings with it, I think the steamers would be unable to carry all the mail to us. * * *

Your letters, mother, are so fine and cheerful, and may they always be so. I wish I could tell you where we are and what we are doing, but you can be sure I am writing all and as often as I can. Uncle Sam knows there are many lonely mothers waiting for letters from us, and he is doing his best, I hope, for he has lots to do over here in the big work, besides carrying mail, and we are well taken care of. Please be happy in knowing that I am happy.

May I state that my son's first letter, after landing in France, was dated June 1, and received here in three weeks? Since then we have received fourteen letters from him, and by this time he undoubtedly has received more from us—not regularly but in bunches. It is true his letters have not come in the order of their writing, some taking only two weeks, while others have taken four. Still, with all "Uncle Sam has to do over there besides carrying mail," it seems to me this is pretty good service, and we are thankful.

ROBERT BREWSTER STANTON.
New Canaan, Conn., Aug. 1, 1918.

The Prohibition Issue.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES is not quite fair when it quotes something said at the time the prohibition question was being dealt with as a State matter as against something said after Congress has made national prohibition an immediate issue. The issue before the State of New York is whether the proposed prohibition amendment shall be ratified or rejected. There are only two possible ways of settling it; one by a convention, the other by the Legislatures, as the Congress shall determine. In this case the Congress submitted the matter to the Legislatures, as it has done in every preceding case. No popular vote would be binding. The members of the Legislature in the last analysis would have to be governed by the wishes of their representative districts, which was the manifest intention of the framers of the Constitution.

The Anti-Saloon League admits frankly that it is opposed to any kind of a proposition that means to delay the settlement of this question in the proper way at the earliest possible moment.

It is significant that those who have always opposed a vote on the liquor question that was binding and effective, and under which prohibition might have been gotten if a majority of the people voted that way, are all in favor of the so-called referendum on the national prohibition amendment.

WILLIAM H. ANDERSON.
State Superintendent Anti-Saloon League of New York.
New York, Aug. 3, 1918.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Anderson in his letter in today's NEW YORK TIMES states that the framers of the Constitution did not provide for a vote by the electors on constitutional amendments because they did not wish the cities of those primitive days to overwhelm the farming population, or vice versa. Perhaps he has a closer and more accurate knowledge than others of what was in the minds of our forefathers when they framed the Constitution. To some of us it seems as if they had at that time less confidence in the wisdom of the electorate than Mr. Anderson and his friends of the initiative and referendum have at the present day for all questions, except prohibition and woman suffrage. As to these burning issues, they prefer to "work" the Legislatures than convince the voters.

C. E. S.
Boston, Aug. 2, 1918.

NO HOPE IN THE JUNKERS.

A German Democrat Has Answered Lord Lansdowne.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES is always brimful of interest. I do not understand how any one can get along without it, no matter what other papers he may read besides.

In today's issue there was Lord Lansdowne's letter. Of course, all the other papers had it, too, but there was also Frank Bohn's article on "Views of German Exiles," which no other paper had, I presume.

Suffer me to make the collocation of a brief excerpt from both for the sake of the remarkable illumination each sheds on the other.

Frank Bohn quotes Dr. Roesemeier, a German exile in Switzerland, as saying:

Help can come only from one place, from Bethlehem—Bethlehem, Penn. But you do not realize it fully. They will cheat you yet, those Junkers. Having won half the world by bloody murder, they are going to win the other half with tears in their eyes, crying for mercy.

And now Lord Lansdowne:

If Germany should intimate her readiness to conform to President Wilson's standards, a long advance would have been made in the right direction.

After 30,000,000 casualties, of whom 7,000,000 is the quota of the killed, (these are Lord Lansdowne's figures,) there are then still extant witless ones whose hopes are pinned to Junker "intimations" and "readinesses."

Would it do any good to send to Lord Lansdowne for intelligent perusal Chéradame's article in the August Atlantic, which demonstrates that pacifism was the cause of the war and that pacifism is the cause of the prolongation of the war? Nay, verily, it would not.

There is more hope of a Junker than of a pacifist, for Bethlehem, Penn., will dispose satisfactorily of the former, but no mortar has been invented trituration in which will disannex the latter from his monomania.

CHAS. P. FAGNANI.
Union Theological Seminary, Aug. 1, 1918.

JOIN THE STATE GUARD.

It Offers Military Training for Men from 16 to 60.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Not every one can enlist for overseas. Only one out of ten is within the draft age. Many of us are tied to New York by bonds that even war cannot break.

And yet a large number of New Yorkers—patriots, warm-blooded, regular fellows, club men, college men, business men, artisans, retired citizens, and professional men—are unaware they can enjoy the sweets of military service, learn its most interesting features, perfect themselves in rifle practice, and master army tactics without deserting their business or profession.

The National Guard of New York is now Federalized and at the front. Its splendid armories have descended to its successor, the New York Guard. The State of New York has perfected its new army of the Commonwealth that takes pride in protecting the reputation of the old 7th, the 12th, the 14th, the 22d, the 23d, the 69th, the 71st, and the 8th and 9th Coast Artillery, and the Squadrons while those famous troops are winning laurels in France.

If you are above 16 or below 61 years of age; even if you are within the draft age and belong to 4-A, or any deferred class; and if you are healthy and 60, fit and 40, sound and 17, you have no right to live through this war and say that you could not "do your bit" in a military sense.

The 9th Coast Artillery of the New York Guard occupies the armory on Fourteenth Street, Manhattan, near Sixth Avenue. It is convenient for you by the old and new subways, elevated, and surface cars. The State furnishes uniform and equipment. Our 2d company drills every Monday afternoon at 5. Rifle shooting on the armory range often. Battalion drills twice a month in Fall and Winter. You will prefer the company to any club. If you are ambitious, bear in mind that our company has furnished over thirty officers to the Federal and State service since it was organized last year. And you will find some of the leading men of New York City serving as privates in our ranks.

Do your bit. Write or telephone. Get on the waiting list.

ALVIN M. HIGGINS.
New York, July 31, 1918.

MAKE 30 MODELS OF MODERN ARMOR

Curator Dean Tells of Experiments Being Made at Metropolitan Art Museum.

SAMPLES SENT TO FRANCE

Its Use Would Prevent Three-fourths of Low Velocity Shell Wounds, Declares Major.

Major Bashford Dean, Curator of Arms and Armor of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, who is aiding the Government in its efforts to provide armor for the American soldier, at the Museum yesterday afternoon gave some sidelights on the use of armor at the present time and in the past. In the department of arms and armor are examples of the helmets now worn by the American, French, and German soldiers. The French of thin steel, the American low and plain, the Germans heavy, weighing nearly three pounds, and with places for an extra piece of steel added as a protection against snipers, which gives an extra weight of seven pounds to the helmet, Major Dean explained.

"The Burganet helmets," said Major Dean, showing the helmets used in the past covering the face and neck, "would do excellent service in these days. They were used in the time of Louis XIV., and weighed 16 or 18 pounds. Marlborough probably wore a helmet of that kind. People have an idea that the old-time armor was only used for protection against arrows, forgetting that it was amde after the discovery of gunpowder, to resist the bullet.

"With these large helmets, our men could put their heads above the trenches with little danger if they were hit unless they were struck squarely in the face. General Adrien invented the French helmet, and the idea came to him through a curious incident. A soldier, wounded in the head, who was being carried to the hospital, explained that he had been carrying a notebook in his hat and the steel clasp had deflected the bullet and saved his life. General Adrien made a mental note of this and invented a metal cup to be worn inside the hat, and they tried out 1,000,000 of them.

Make Thirty Models.

"The French helmet has been adopted by the Belgians and the Italians. It is made of very thin steel. Our helmet has been adapted from that of the English. The question is now can we get a better one. The best armor is not comfortable and it is difficult to get the soldiers to wear it. Yet there is no doubt that many lives would be saved if it were worn. Three-fourths of the hospital cases caused by low and middle velocity shells would be prevented. We have had about thirty models made here and sent over samples, and they are being tried out now at the front. Will the soldiers wear the armor? In the German Army it is compulsory. The German armor weighs from twenty-four to twenty-five pounds, and will stop a rifle bullet at twenty-five yards. The English armor is light.

"That a bullet's concussion is not as great as many persons think has been shown by an experiment of Dr. Guy O. Brewster of Dover, N. J., who invented a suit of armor and stood before a machine gun and was not injured, was not injured and not even thrown by the concussion. His armor was very heavy. A high velocity ball at close range would go through anything. All the best metallurgists in the country are making a study of the steel we are to use.

"The French developed an armor in the time of Louis XIV., and armor was used in the Franco-Prussian war. There was then no bullet to pierce armor, and that notably of the cuirrassiers was very good and would stop a bullet. Armor was used in our civil war by the Federal army. It was worn at the siege of Richmond, but was not very effective, being of poor steel. It was made in Hartford. We are now taking the best designs from all the old armor in the models we are making, but we are not sure that it will be used."

COLONISTS SEE WAR FILMS.

Pictures Taken by British Government Shown in Stockbridge.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 5.—War motion pictures taken by the British Government, secured for showing to the cottagers by Mrs. Charles Greenough, were seen tonight in the Stockbridge Town Hall. The pictures were intensely vivid, and represented actual battle. Most of the leading cottagers in the colonies were in the audience.

Dr. and Mrs. Austin Fox Riggs, who lately returned from a fishing trip in Canada, are returning to Stockbridge tomorrow from a short visit with Mr. and Mrs. Clinton H. Crane in Hewlett, L. I.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry McBurney have gone by automobile to Peterboro, N. H. Henry Augustus Lukeman, the sculptor, is in Stockbridge. He is to open his studio there in the Autumn.

Miss Helen P. Denny has returned to Allenwynden from the shore.

Ex-Governor and Mrs. Benjamin B. Odell and Miss Odell of Newburgh, who were at Hotel Aspinwall, returned home today.

Mr. and Mrs. John Henry Hammond and their children are going to Mount Kisco tomorrow, after several weeks at Elm Court.

Major George Haven Putnam, who was a guest of Mrs. Alexander Sedgwick in Stockbridge for the week end, went to New York today. Mrs. Sedgwick was hostess at luncheon yesterday for Major Putnam, having Professor and Mrs. William H. Carpenter and Mr. and Mrs. John S. McLennan to meet her guest.

Mrs. Daniel R. Hanna has given a parcel of land on the shore of Lake Mahkeenac for a park to the town of Stockbridge. The gift gives the town entry to the lake, which was entirely surrounded with private properties.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl A. De Gersdorff are entertaining Mr. and Mrs. George De Gersdorff of New York and Mrs. Frederick J. Bradley, their daughter, of Boston, in Stockbridge.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Plunkett have gone to Tyringham to pass August with Mrs. John Hutton.

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GERMANS NOW FAVOR A LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Teuton Paper Sees Significance in a Recent Speech by the Bavarian Premier.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 5.—Commenting on the plan of a league of nations, the Frankfurter Zeitung says that up to the present time only a few persons in the allied ranks have worked for a peace by understanding and that they are not strong enough to have influence, "but the longing for peace is prevalent in every nation and will grow stronger the more sacrifices are required by the decisive battles in the west. Out of the clamor the idea of the league will be born from the lesson of the world catastrophe."

"Burian has also expressed himself like his predecessors," it proceeds, "and like Bethmann Hollweg and Hertling, it is perhaps a useful coincidence that almost at the same time that an English Liberal politician, Sir John Simons, supports the Wilsonian idea of the league an eminent German statesman also recognizes it."

The paper quotes Herr Dande's recent speech in the Bavarian House and says that his words have special importance, as the close relations between the present Bavarian Premier and Count Hertling are well known and it may be assumed that the declaration was not made without an understanding with the authorities.

It argues that the idea gains importance by the fact that a few days ago an organ of the German Government discussed the question seriously and declared that, although Germany repudiated the "pseudo league of nations" propaganda by certain sections of the English as a means for an economic war, she approved the general idea of a league to avoid future wars. After quoting the Norddeutscher Allgemeine Zeitung, the paper says that a practical solution of the league project is shown by these extracts, which like the Bavarian Minister's speech, mentally prepare the ground for the idea of a league.

In the Deutsche Tageszeitung Count zu Reventlow draws attention to the fact that Premier Dandl spoke on "Wilson's League" at the same time Lansdowne's letter appeared. He says that Lansdowne is spinning the same old threads, that the pacifist press is talking in the latter in the same way as before and interprets it as a peace feeler. Lansdowne puts the Wilsonian proposals in the foreground. Reventlow asserts, because he considers them as a very clever and sharp means to impose conditions on the German people which would result in bondage.

The writer says that the Bavarian Minister also discussed the league, declaring that if Wilson meant equality for all nations on the principles of right, then Germany could agree. He continues:

"Dandl appears to leave the question open, but this is difficult to understand, as President Wilson did not leave the slightest doubt that the world would only be free and happy by the complete and permanent destruction of the power of the German Empire.

"It has become the fashion to talk of Wilson's league in Germany and to consider it as a beautiful idea. We can only designate this as a pitiful loss of time and liable to cause disillusionment among the German people or to cloud the view for unpleasant realities.

"No one would oppose a league in which Germany received her rightful place among the nations, but the whole idea of the league is built up on that of depriving the German Empire and people of their rights. Germany is only to be an object in the league."

This is the first sign of a grave fear that Wilson's ideas are spreading in Germany and Austria.

The Weser Zeitung recently published an article saying that the Czecs should not consider Wilson as their friend.

"One might well ask, says the paper, how Wilson, for whom the Arbiter Zeitung appears to have sympathy, handles his Czechs. In America there are millions of Czechs. Can the North American Czechs say that their national development is helped by the State much as that of the Czechs in Austria?

They have their schools, but must pay for them, and are obliged to learn English. Who obliges the Czechs to learn German in Austria?"

CHURCHILL'S VIEW OF PEACE CONDITIONS

Military Decision or German Revolution the Only Possible Conditions, He Says.

LONDON, Aug. 5, (British Wireless Service.)—Winston Spencer Churchill, British Minister of Munitions, in a letter defining his ideas upon the conditions upon which the Germans can obtain peace, says they are two in number. A decisive victory for the Allies on the battlefield is the first condition, Mr. Churchill believes, and the second is that of their own free will the German people must break with their military masters. The letter says in part:

"Two separate conditions are required of the German people. First, they must be decisively beaten on the field by the armies of the Allies. This should be an indispensable preliminary to a cessation of hostilities. Second, they should, by their own free and spontaneous action, by an act of self-regeneration, make a definite break with the system which has led them to so many fearful and monstrous crimes. Not till then should they be allowed to take their place in the league of nations and be received into the brotherhood of mankind. Only in this way can the horrors and calamities of the present time come to an end, once and for all."

WORLD LEAGUE IDEA GAINS.

Major Davies, M. P., Returns from Paris Greatly Encouraged.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The Parliamentary correspondent of The Chronicle says the league of nations idea is making definite headway in France. Major David Davies, M. P., has returned from Paris much gratified by the lively interest that the subject is evoking in influential French circles. During his stay in Paris he had interviews with Briand, Bourgeois, Jules Cambon, Clementel, Albert Thomas, Renaudel, Buisson, and Baron Destournelles de Constant.

The object of Major Davies's unofficial mission was to urge that the Entente Powers now in alliance should at the earliest possible moment be transferred into a permanent alliance of free nations, who would secure eternal peace among themselves. It is hoped that the French Government will consent to the publication of an important report on the question of a league of nations, which has been drafted by a special commission appointed some time ago, of which Leon Bourgeois was Chairman.

Arrivals from a French Port.

Some of the passengers who arrived yesterday at an Atlantic port from a French port were:

Jean Alland, H. Blom, Miss J. Blom, George S. Burch, B. Barry, Miss S. Blake, Joseph Burtin, Victor Beccard, Allan Cooke, Miss S. Durand, E. Derby, H. Dinger, Charles Delpiace, W. Ellis, Miss G. Edwards, D. Fulton, Jean Gabriel, Mrs. E. Hamlin, W. Hammond, B. Hawthorn, Thomas Hawthorn, Mrs. Helene Healey, Mrs. Marion Ivell, the Rev. S. Knapp, Robert Kemp, H. Lawthier, Thomas Lawrence, Walter Miller, Mrs. G. Maxwell, Mrs. E. Madbury, Guy Mitchell, W. Norton, M. Olivent, Ernest Puttnam, Charles Plot, E. Iddider, Griffin Smith, J. Scott, A. Scott, H. Stewart, Paul Thoman, Ernest Winslow, B. Wise, M. Walker, Captain W. Willing, Miss Hannah Simon, M. Dallison, J. Hamilton, Mrs. E. M. Ketchen, Mrs. V. H. Seawright, C. Flint, W. Ferdinand, Mr. and Mrs. J. Chopin.

ARMENIA DEPENDENT ON AMERICA FOR AID

The Rev. Mr. Apelian Tells of the Slaughter of 1,250,000 of His Countrymen.

BARRED GERMAN AMBITIONS

So the Kaiser, Through the Turks, Destroyed All the Men Between the Ages of 16 and 60.

Asserting that it is only through the Armenians that this country can find a spiritual contact with the Near East, the Rev. Bedros K. Apelian of Turkey pleaded for help to 500 teacher students of Columbia, at a mass meeting held in the Horace Mann Auditorium yesterday afternoon. He vividly narrated his own harrowing experiences in attempting to obtain an education in Armenia and later to leave for America for further study, and then asked each teacher in the audience to carry back to his or her home town the story of how two million Armenians had been reduced to three-quarters of a million by slaughter, and how they were now dependent upon American relief for a bowl of soup and a crust of bread a day. The Rev. Mr. Apelian, who has been a student at Union Theological Seminary and took his M. A. degree at Columbia University, was introduced by Dr. Paul Monroe, Professor for Education and Director of the School of Education.

"The Near East," said the speaker, "is the core of the diplomatic policy which has led to this war. One nation saw, or thought she saw, an opportune moment to seize all of the Near East. At present she holds most of it, and will be glad to give up all her captured territory in France and Belgium if she can retain her booty. However, there was one obstacle in her way that had to be removed. Armenia had always been responsive to the highest ideals of civilization. Her very environment had been intellectual. Here had been the land of the stories of the Bible. It was this region of enlightenment that stood in the way of the designs of the Germans, and the Germans were keen enough to see that the inhabitants must be destroyed, and their rich lands, so fertile and open to development, exploited along the lines of the commercial policy which has been the public secret of Germany for so long.

"That the Turks, at the instigation of the Germans, have been largely successful, is witnessed by the fact that of the 2,000,000 Armenians living in their native country at the beginning of the war only 750,000 are now alive, and of these perhaps 400,000 are children. These tales of horror cannot be repeated too often. They are the outstanding evidence of the spirit we are fighting. It was the Kaiser who expressed his pride in being the protector of the Turks, and it was the Turks who slaughtered 55,000 Armenians in one day, who drowned 12,000 in the Black Sea, and who wiped out of existence all men between the ages of 16 and 60. They took the women and children from their homes, and marched them through deserts until they dropped dead from exhaustion and starvation. That is what happened to us who were Christians under the Roman Empire."

"I wanted to come to this country for an education," continued the speaker, "but there was no legal way in which I could obtain permission. I was looked upon as a revolutionist. So I had to walk fifty miles, then ride 250 miles over the most unfrequented roads, and finally hide myself among cases of freight upon the steamer—all this to escape the authorities who wished to prevent me from imbibing the spirit of America, whose ideals and sympathies are those of the Armenians.

"It is in America that our highest educational ideals are found. And except for the support that will enable our people barely to exist we do not look to America for anything material, for armies, for munitions, but for those spiritual realities which are our ancient heritage, which are in essence the soul of democracy. And we look for that spirit to permeate all the nations of the Allies, so that we may closely approximate that Country of the World which has always been our dream."

AUSTRIANS PILLAGE IN NORTHERN ITALY

Peasants' Houses Looted—Girls Kidnapped at the Point of the Bayonet.

By WARD PRICE.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS, Aug. 5.—Through adventures that before the war would have been thought extraordinary, a little group of Italians has escaped from the invaded parts of Italy and reached the trenches of their fellow-countrymen by fording the Piave at night. The story of life under the Austrian which these fugitives bring is pitiable.

The enemy robs and bullies his helpless victims systematically. Everything the Italian peasants can grow is taken from them in exchange for worthless receipts. They are left the barest possible amount of food to live on. Their houses are pillaged, even to the worn cloths from their cupboards.

At Toderzo, when the church bells were being confiscated the parish priest made a vain appeal that the oldest might be left. "God will punish you!" he exclaimed when he was refused. A few moments later one of the German soldiers lowering the bells from the tower was killed. The peasants saw in this divine punishment.

With fixed bayonets Austrian soldiers burst into the houses of Italian girls and kidnapped them. Gallows are put up in the main squares of towns.

Italian prisoners are abominably treated. One fording a stream was swept away by the current. The guards leveled their rifles at his companions to stop them from trying to save him. They are made to work twelve hours a day on a crust of bread and thin soup.

A girl among this party who escaped says that she saw a captured Italian gunner beaten by his guards until he died. She also alleges that Austrian airplanes were sent to drop bombs on a camp of the Italian prisoners, where they killed 1,000 men, the report being then spread that the bombs had been thrown by Italian machines.

MISS ZELDA SEARS WED.

Miss Zelda Sears, the actress, a member of the Theatrical Unit of the Women's Police Reserves, was married on July 18 at Norwalk, Conn., to Louis C. Wiswell, general manager for Henry W. Savage, it was announced yesterday. The ceremony was held at the home of the Rev. Dr. Albert B. Beebe, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Norwalk. Mr. and Mrs. Wiswell then went to their Summer home at Wilton, Conn.

Mrs. Wiswell was born in Brockway, Mich., and as a girl worked as a reporter on The Port Huron Times. She was in newspaper work in Chicago until 1894. She is of Italian-American parentage. She appeared as a star in "The Nest Egg."

Wed to Lieut. Victor Kuhn La Mer.

The marriage is announced on July 31 at Gettysburg, Penn., of Lieutenant Victor Kuhn La Mer, S. C. N. A., and Miss Ethel Catherine McGrewy, a daughter of Mrs. L. B. McGrewy, of Great Bend, Kans., and Los Angeles, Cal. Lieutenant La Mer is a member of the Phi Chi Medical Fraternity and is stationed at Camp Colt, Penn. He is a cousin of Captain Richard Parker Kuhn, a son of Major Gen. Joseph E. Kuhn, whose marriage was celebrated in Grace Church, New York, a few days ago.

J. R. Porter Marries Miss Underhill

The marriage of James Russell Porter, a son of Mr. and Mrs. John T. Porter of Scranton, Penn., and Miss Dorothy Beekman Underhill, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Rawson Underhill of 305 West Seventy-sixth Street, this city, was solemnized late yesterday afternoon at the bride's home by Mgr. Guyon. There were no attendants and none except the families present. Mr and Mrs. Porter have gone to Shawnee, Penn., on their honeymoon journey.

OUR ARMY AMAZES SPAIN.

Articles by Rinz in Pro-German Paper Cause a Sensation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The Committee on Public Information made public today a cablegram received from its special representative in France in which the statement is made that stirring accounts given by Joe Martinez Ring, a Spanish novelist, after a visit to the American front in France, are creating a "veritable sensation" in Spain. The dispatch was given out as follows:

"MADRID, Spain, Aug. 3.—The first Spanish writer to visit the American front in France is now publishing a series of articles in A. B. C., which are stirring the Spanish nation and giving the people the first real idea they have had as to the magnitude of America's efforts in the war.

"The writer uses the pen name 'Azorin.' He is Joe Martinez Rinz, novelist, essayist, and critic, who ranks among the first literary men of Spain. It is because of the high standing of the writer and the fact that his enthusiasm for America finds a place in A B C, the strongest pro-German newspaper in Spain, that the articles are creating a veritable sensation.

"'Azorin' says: 'I will use the full strength of my pen and voice to make my country know the truth about the United States. In 1898 we suffered a disastrous disillusionment because of our own ignorance. It shall not occur again if I can prevent it. The future of Spain is bound up with the future of America, and this truth must be recognized.'

"'Azorin' is made the object of scurrilous attacks in the pro-German newspapers throughout Spain."

TO CONTROL COKE SUPPLIES

Fuel Administration Preparing to Ship Output to War Industries.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The United States Fuel Administration announced today that strict control would be necessary over the distribution of the nation's supplies of coke, the larger part of which is needed for the steel mills and other war industries. Plans for the enlargement of the capacity of the steel mills are among the factors which have made this step necessary. There has already been a shortage of the supplies of coke at some of the mills.

The situation was made more acute by the increased demands for coke made by domestic consumers in several of the districts where the supply of anthracite coal has been reduced by the new distribution plan of the Fuel Administration.

Weekly reports from all shippers of coke for household use or for general distribution to all dealers will hereafter be requested. The reports are to be sent by the shippers to the Federal Fuel Administrator of each State to which such shipments have been made or are expected to be made.

The Fuel Administration announced also today that a saving at the rate of 350,000 tons of coal annually had already been effected by the inspection of 300 of the larger steam power plants of the nation and the adoption of economy measures. There are in all 250,000 plants and it is estimated that not less than 20,000,000 tons can be saved without any diminution of power.

Another step was taken today to increase production by an order eliminating the payment of bonuses by operators. This practice, it is said, had been used by many employers to entice labor from other mines.

UPTON MEN IN ATTACK.

Private of Yaphank Unit Tells of Routing Germans.

Private Joseph A. Meade of Company B, 308th Infantry, a Yaphank unit, in a letter received yesterday by his mother, Mrs. Kate Meade of 353 West 115th Street, said: "The Germans seemed to know that New York's Own was coming, for we relieved the 165th Infantry, the old 69th, and the Huns welcomed us with gas and shells. But we held the line like veterans."

After telling of the high esteem in which the French soldiers hold the Yaphank boys, Private Meade wrote:

"We were only 250 yards away from 'Jerry,' as we call the German, and early on the first morning that we moved up to that position he sent over a considerable amount of gas, thinking that the 'tin soldiers' would falter, but 'Jerry' was badly mistaken. For a while I thought that he sent over the Standard Gas Company. Then 'Jerry' suddenly let loose with a rain of shells which he kept up incessantly for three hours.

"Our officers and the veteran Frenchmen, held us steady by words of encouragement. When we got good and settled, we received a command. Well, we opened up, and in short order we had silenced the German guns to a considerable extent. Then we went over, and you should have seen 'Jerry' take it on the loop. I bet 'Jerry' knows by now that the American boy does not need a military training for life in order to be a good soldier."

Private Meade added that only four members of his company were killed, but that many of them were gassed. His Lieutenant was overcome by mustard gas, he wrote, and was now in the hospital. He also said that a French officer said it was the worst bombardment he ever was in.

TO TEACH FUEL ECONOMY.

Saving of $1,000,000 a Month Predicted for Training Camps.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP DIX, WRIGHTSTOWN, Aug. 5.—Under a fuel economy system which Captain C. J. Kalboror, commandant of the bakers and cooks' school here, is introducing in the instruction course, it is asserted that $1,000,000 a month will be saved on the coal bills of training camps in the United States. The proper firing of mess kitchen ranges, according to Captain Kalboror, will save an average of fifty pounds of coal a day.

The bakers and cooks' school here trains men who prepare the food for the army in many other camps and for divisions and units going abroad. Every student will be taught how to get the best results in cooking and baking from the least possible amount of fuel.

Bill to Determine Seniority.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—A bill introduced today by Senator Chamberlain at the request of Secretary Baker provides that when two or more officers of the same grade are on duty one may be appointed to command, without regard to seniority or rank in the same grade. In the absence of such assignment officers of the same grade would rank as follows: First, officers of the regular army and marine corps; second, officers of forces drafted or called into service, and, third, officers of volunteer forces.

Second Son to Capt. H. Nickerson.

A second son has been born to Captain and Mrs. Hoffman Nickerson of 375 Park Avenue, at South Orange, N. J. Captain Nickerson is at present with the American Expeditionary Forces in France. Mrs. Nickerson was formerly Miss Ruth C. Comstock.

Lamb-Brooks Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. Clinton S. Lamb of Chicago announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Marcella H. Lamb, to Winfred M. Brooks, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Brooks of East Orange, N. J.

Workmen Strike at Langley Field.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Aug. 5.—About 2,500 men employed on construction work at Langley Aviation Field, near this city, struck today upon an announcement that free board would be given them no longer.

MALVY TREASON TRIAL ENTERS FINAL STAGE

But Addresses of Senatorial Judges May Prolong It Indefinitely.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—The Malvy trial entered upon its final stage today. The High Court sat Sunday afternoon to hear the conclusion of the speech of Maitre Bourdilon for the defense, at the end of which the Senators who are judging the former Minister of the Interior, adjourned for the purpose of discussing their judgment in a private sitting. These deliberations continued throughout today, and it is not expected that any decision will be announced before tomorrow afternoon at the earliest.

It was reported toward the end of last week that several Senators had given notice of their intention to take part in the debate, and since then, it is understood, other names have been added to the list. Every Senator sitting on the court has the right to address his fellow-Judges before a verdict is arrived at, and what this may mean in the way of prolonged discussion may be gathered from the fact that there are about 180 Senators in the court.

Opinion here is greatly divided, not so much as to the merits of the case, on which the public is undoubtedly largely prejudiced against the ex-Minister, but as to the nature of the verdict the Senators will arrive at. Malvy's defense is regarded as exceedingly clever, since he has succeeded in throwing whatever blame may attach to him upon the shoulders of Viviani, Briand, Ribot, and Painlevé, the four Prime Ministers under whom he served as Minister of the Interior.

The evidence of the four ex-Premiers was undoubtedly strongly in favor of their former colleague and tended to support the theory of his defense that all the apparent indulgence of the Minister of the Interior to the gang of traitors with whom he was admittedly in relationship was really a part of the settled policy of tolerance for the purpose of eliminating the danger of the revolutionary outbreak which there was reason to fear might occur if this dangerous element were subjected to harshly repressive measures.

In usually well informed quarters it is impossible tonight to gather any satisfactory forecast of the verdict of the Senate.

CONGRESSMEN TELL ENGLAND OF WAR PLANS

Visitors There Say "America Has Just Begun" Efforts to Win the War.

LONDON, Aug. 5, (British Wireless Service.)—Nine members of Congress who are investigating war conditions here have issued a statement upon the efforts of the United States to help win the war. They say that the period of American preparation is over and that henceforth the only business of the United States is the winning of the war.

The statement tells of the manufacture of arms, ammunition, and airplanes in the United States, and of the large number of men under training. It says that ships are being produced now at the rate of 500,000 tons a month, and that when all the shipyards are completed the United States will be able to turn out nearly 1,000,000 of shipping every thirty days.

"America has just begun to fight," the statement concludes. "Every day her power will grow greater and greater."

POINCARE AT THE FRONT.

Decorates Victors in Recent Drive—Clemenceau Visits Soissons.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—President Poincaré yesterday visited the armies of General Gouraud and General Berthelot and congratulated them and their chiefs on the part they had taken in the brilliant successes won since July 15. The President presented to officers and soldiers various decorations ranging from the Cross of the Legion of Honor to military medals and war crosses.

President Poincaré also visited the divisions fighting on the Vesle and several of the villages within the district that had been held by the Germans and now had been cleared of the enemy. The Executive found that the Germans had left large quantities of munitions virtually all over the battlefield.

Premier Clemenceau visited Soissons and thevilla ges in the region of Fereen Tardenois on Sunday. He was accompanied by Louis Loucheur, Minister of Munitions, and Captain Andre Tardieu, French High Commissioner of the United States. The Premier personally congratulated the battalion of chesseurs which captured Soissons.

FRENCH AMBASSADOR HOST.

Gives a Luncheon to Albert Metin and Gen. Paul Gerald Pau.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—President and Mrs. Wilson returned to the White House this afternoon from Philadelphia, where they went for the launching of the first ship at the Hog Island yard. They were accompanied by Admiral Grayson, the President's Secretary, Mr. Tumulty, Miss Margaret Wilson, and Mrs. Wilson's brother, John Randolph Bolling.

The French Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand were hosts at luncheon today in honor of M. Albert Metin, head of the French commission to Australia, and General Paul Gerald Pau, head of the military section of the mission, who are in Washington for a few days. The Deputy High Commissioner of France, M. de Billy, entertained at dinner this evening in their honor.

WON SALVADOR'S TRUST.

Address to Mexican Editors from Heart, Wilson Tells Executive.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Letters exchanged by President Wilson and President Melendez of San Salvador regarding Mr. Wilson's recent address to Mexican editors were made public today by the State Department. Promising the full co-operation of his people the Latin-American executive heartily congratulated President Wilson upon the sentiments of justice and fraternity expressed, adding:

"In expounding the Monroe Doctrine you have dispelled prejudgments and unfavorable conjectures that have for many years hampered the full blossoming and propagation of principles of true cordiality which must for the common good exist between the United States and the other republics of the American continent."

In reply President Wilson said:

"It is delightful to feel that a mutual understanding is being established among the nations of the Americas which promises to constitute a genuine and permanent foundation of friendship, and I beg your Excellency to believe that the speech to the Mexican editors to which you so kindly refer, came, without premeditation, from my very heart. I wish you also to know that it expressed something very much more than my personal feeling and policy, for I believe it expressed the real attitude of the people of the United States."

Acknowledgment.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges the receipt of a check for $25 from William Van der Koogh for the Friendly Aid Society. The check has been forwarded to the society.

RETURN FROM FRONT FULL OF CONFIDENCE

Arriving Travelers Tell of Happy Spirit in France—Stories of German Outrages.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, Aug. 5.—Among the 332 passengers who arrived today from a French port were Red Cross officials and American and French officers and aviators who had come from the western front to act as instructors at training camps in America. They all seemed confident of allied victory. They said there was plenty to eat in France, and the people were happy and confident of the future, now that the Americans had come into the war in force and proved themselves such fighters.

One of the passengers, Captain L. W. Harris of San Francisco, who had been in France for a year with the Red Cross, said he was located in the Jouoy Hospital, a converted château on the banks of the Marne, when it was demolished by three bombs dropped by a German aviator. Three of the hospital orderlies were killed outright, he continued, and nineteen American soldiers, who were convalescing, were injured. The aviator could not have made any mistake as to the nature of the building, he said, because there was a Red Cross flag 100 feet in length on the lawn at the front and another in the rear of the hospital. The building was well lighted at night by electricity, so the Red Cross emblems could be plainly distinguished. Three bombs hit the roof, but only two exploded. The attack occurred at 11 P. M., July 16.

"You have no idea how many German prisoners the American soldiers have taken," Captain Harris went on to say. "The prisoners were absolutely dazed when they saw the extent of our forces, and the manner in which they were equipped. A German Captain said to me that before the last drive began on the Marne he was told, and believed implicity, that there were no American soldiers in France."

Another passenger was Captain Bord d'Arrere, a Frenche Catholic priest, whose parish is in Paris and who has been a Chaplain in the army since the war commenced in August, 1914, and has been on every front where the French Army has been engaged. He has the Cross of the Legion of Honor, the Military Cross of gold with two palms and two stars, and three "wounded" stripes on his left arm. He also wears the fouragerre, the cord which hangs from the left shoulder, denoting that the entire unit with which he served had been cited for bravery.

"I have not seen the American soldier in action," the priest said, "but I have watched them pass by in great numbers, and believe them to be capable of the very best in war. Their spirit and buoyancy of manner has inoculated the French people with the virus of their snap and go and energy, and their spirit spells the end of the war."

Father d'Arrere is here on a mission from France, and will remain in this country about twenty days.

Mrs. James H. Snowden of 420 Park Avenue, New York, said she was at La Panne Hospital in Belgium for eighteen months, and was in bed one night last May when the building was shelled by the German artillery and forty-seven Belgian nurses killed. One of the shells, Mrs. Snowden continued, crashed into her room and exploded under the bed. Fortunately it did not explode.

Alexander Galligari, who has been to France on a mission for the United States Government, said the American Army had captured a large number of prisoners and guns.

Yagoru Miura, the Japanese Minister to Switzerland for the last two years, said there were 100 Japanese prisoners in Germany who were captured by the raider Seawolf, and that they were receiving the same treatment as the other war prisoners there, which was none too good.

Last Wednesday a French soldier in the third class, who went from America to the war front three years ago, hanged himself in his cabin in the ship. His friends on board said that the man was despondent because he was returning wounded and racked with disease. He was buried at sea with military honors.

RECALL U-BOAT BOASTS.

German Papers Skeptical of Holtzendorff's "Bad Health."

By GEORGE RENWICK.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 5.—Several German papers are as skeptical as they dare be regarding the reason officially given, bad health, for the retirement of Admiral von Holtzendorff, Chief of the Admiralty Staff and one of the chief instigators of the unrestricted U-boat war.

The Cologne Volkszeitung refers to it as "that rather discredited reason," while the Frankfurter Zeitung thinks that the constantly changing political influences and storms by which the Kaiser's highest naval adviser is always surrounded must have had something to do with the event. The same paper points out that von Holtzendorff, as early as February, 1916, advocated unrestricted U-boat war, which he declared would force England to peace in six months at the most.

Captain Persius sarcastically remarks that there is a certain tragedy in the fact that a man who took office when the unrestricted U-boat war began, eighteen months ago, has not been long enough in office to see the success he predicted realized. Persius is equally unkind to Admiral Scheer, who is von Holtzendorff's successor. When Scheer came back from Jutland, Admiral von Capelle, the Admiralty State Secretary, told the Reichstag, Persius recalls, "Two or three more such battles, and the prestige of the English fleet is gone," but, adds the naval critic, it has been Scheer's bad luck not to have as fleet commander another such fight with British sea power.

There have recently been many more or less serious complaints made in Germany regarding the submarine war. Only a few days ago von Holtzendorff made an effort to explain away any lack of success of that weapon against the American transports. That such large American forces have been brought safely over the Atlantic, although U-boat fanatics used to promise that not a single American would get across, undoubtedly has created alarm among the people at large and dissatisfaction in high circles.

Scheer and von Holtzendorff are both Tirpitz men, but the former is credited with being very much more energetic. So, though Holtzendorff's illness may be genuine, there is every reason to believe that the change has been made in order to speed up the U-boat campaign.

Rodzianko Favors a Monarchy.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 5.—Michael Rodzianko, former President of the Russian Duma, has published an appeal in the Vechernee Vremya of Petrograd in favor of the restoration of the imperial régime. "Only a Czar," he writes, "can create a strong army and establish a Government able to retain the rights gained by the revolution. Only a Czar can bring the labor question to a satisfactory solution. One single party must be organized, in which all classes can unite in a strong league."

Marriage and death notices, intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

HYMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence A. Hyman, (nee Peggy Mendelson,) 1,132 Roanoke Av., Far Rockaway, announce the birth of a daughter, Aug. 3, 1918.

Engaged.

LEIFFER—TAUB.—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Taub announce the betrothal of their daughter, Dorothy, to Nat. L. Leiffer of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Married.

FRIEDMANN—HARRIS.—On July 28, Beatrice M., daughter of Mrs. and the late Charles Roland Harris, to Hans Alfred Friedmann of the 324th Infantry, A. E. F., son of Mrs. Francesca Friedmann.

GOTTLIEB—NIERENBERG.—On Aug. 5, Clara Blossom Nierenberg to Dr. Irving Gottlieb.

SHAW—KEEHN.—In Reading, Penn., July 15, by Rev. A. W. Cooper, Laura May Keehn to Henry W. Shaw of New York.

PORTER—UNDERHILL.—Aug. 5, Dorothy B. Underhill to Sergeant James R. Porter.

Died.

ABRAHAMS.—On Aug. 4, 1918, Minna Abrahams, (nee Herz,) widow of the late Morris Abrahams, and dearly beloved mother of Carrie Schlang, Mark L., Dr. Alex, and Sol H. Abrahams, in her 84th year. Funeral from the late residence, 103 East 84th St., on Wednesday morning Aug. 7, at 10:30 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully requested to attend. Kindly omit flowers.

ABRAHAMS.—Members and seatholders of Temple Beth Israel are requested to attend the funeral services of Minna Abrahams, beloved mother of our members, Mark L. and Sol H. Abrahams, to be held at her late residence, 103 East 84th, Wednesday morning at 10:30 o'clock.

S. E. BLOCH, President.

ADDISON.—On Sunday, Aug. 4, 1918, John Addison, beloved uncle of Mrs. J. Brown, in his 85th year. Funeral from his niece's residence, 1,763 49th St., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 7, at 10 A. M. The Exempt Firemen's Association will please attend in a body. Interment at Evergreen Cemetery.

BURHANS.—At Westfield, N. J., Aug. 4, 1918, Susie M. Burhans, wife of Samuel Burhans. Funeral from residence, 143 Dudley Av. West, on Wednesday, Aug. 7, 1918, at 2:30. Interment Fairview.

CASS.—Josephine, suddenly, on Aug. 3, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Charles H. Gillespie, at Belmar, N. J., in her 74th year, wife of Frederick Cass, deceased. Funeral services at Campbell's Chapel, 1,970 Broadway, corner 66th St., New York City, on Tuesday, Aug. 7, at 1:30 P. M. Interment private.

GAGER.—Monday, Aug. 5, George Walter Gager, in his 76th year. Funeral services at Mead's Parlors, 1,939 Madison Av., Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

GOLDFISCH.—Tillie, beloved wife of Adolph Goldfisch, mother of Lizzie Rosenbaum, Jacob, Sol. Funeral from residence, 570 Union Av., Bronx, Tuesday, Aug. 6, 2 P. M.

GREENWALD.—After a long illness, Moses Greenwald, age 82 years, on Aug. 3, beloved father of Daniel, Abraham, Minnie Morris, Lillie Stetner, Fannie Greenbaum, and the late Joseph Greenwald. Funeral from his late residence, 600 West 161st St., Tuesday, Aug. 6, at 10 A. M. Relatives and friends are invited. Kindly omit flowers.

GREY.—Leonard. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th St., (Campbell's.) Tuesday, 11 A. M. Auspices Actors' Fund.

HAMBURGER.—On Aug. 5, Isaac Hamburger, in his 83d year,

M'ADOO WINS POINT OVER PROFITS TAX

House Committee Forced to Reconsider Agreement So as to Reach the Profiteers.

RAISE LEVY ON BIG INCOMES

Impost on Earnings Above $200,000 Increased—Fear Delay in Framing Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The Ways and Means Committee, which is drafting the new War Revenue bill, began a reconsideration today of the tentative agreements reached as to excess profits taxes and individual income taxes. The reconsideration was the result of representations made by the Treasury Department that the proposed excess profits tax, ranging from 30 to 80 per cent., would not reach profiteers mentioned by President Wilson in his address to Congress or raise enough money.

It developed today that Secretary McAdoo, supported by President Wilson, is insisting upon a pre-war tax of 80 per cent.—a modification of the English system coupled with an invested capital tax. This recommendation was made by Secretary McAdoo in a letter written to Representative Kitchin, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, early in June. Mr. Kitchin, then dominating the committee, ignored the recommendations of Secretary McAdoo, and proceeded to write a bill which merely raised the tax rates of the present system of assessing war profits.

The committee proceeded to frame in a tentative way a bill which was based entirely upon a percentage capital tax. It is understood that Chairman Kitchin sponsored the excessive profits tax based on capital wherein the rates ranged from 30 to 80 per cent. As the action of the committee in this respect became known, members began to hear their constituencies demanding to know why a tax which, it was declared, would not reached the alleged profiteers had been agreed to.

In the last few days it has been apparent to members who followed Mr. Kitchin that the plan was neither acceptable to many people nor the Administration. When this condition became pronounced, following the offering of an amendment by Representative Crisp of Georgia suggesting that both the English system and the excessive profits plan worked out by Mr. Kitchin be adopted, there was a demand for the Administration's side of the case.

This was presented today by R. C. Leffingwell, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, who presumably spoke for Secretary McAdoo. The clash between Treasury experts and Mr. Kitchin occupied most of the day. The former contended that the excess profits scheme would not reach profiteers, and was not a sane and equable system of levying war profits. At the end of the day, according to the members, indications were that the committee would abandon the plan sponsored by Mr. Kitchin and adopt the system outlined by Mr. Leffingwell. In brief, the plan recommended by Mr. Leffingwell is:

The pre-war standard of assessing war profits as in vogue in England, making the tax 80 per cent. on profits in excess of the average pre-war profits for three or five years previous to the war.

In addition to this the Treasury officials proposed that there should be a capital percentage tax from 20 to 60 per cent., as at present, and that the corporation shall be required to pay that tax of the two provided which would bring the greatest revenue to the Government.

Mr. Kitchin's present plan provides for an excess profit tax with a specific exemption of $2,000 plus 10 per cent. on the amount of invested capital and upon these rates thirty per cent. upon the net income in excess of exemptions and not in excess of 20 per cent. of the net income; 60 per cent. in excess of 20 per cent. of the net income and not in excess of 25 per cent.; 80 per cent. on the net income in excess of 25 per cent.

Mr. Kitchin said tonight that he was not averse to writing a bill which would carry not only the above excess profits plan, but the English pre-war standard as well, so that the Government might impose whichever plan brought the largest return. The only difference between his latest proposition and that of the Treasury is that the Treasury wants the English system coupled with the present excess profits rates of from 20 to 60 per cent. rather than the graduated taxes with the top rate at 80 per cent.

Representative Moore of Pennsylvania offered an amendment which was adopted, increasing the surtaxes on large individual incomes. Mr. Moore said that the surtaxes tentatively agreed to were entirely too liberal to the rich man, while imposing a very heavy tax upon the individual of small income. The surtaxes agreed to today are as follows:

Incomes from	$200,000 to	$300,000.....55%
Incomes from	300,000 to	500,000.....60%
Incomes from	500,000 to	1,000,000.....65%
Incomes from	1,000,000 to	5,000,000.....70%
Incomes over	5,000,000	.....75%

The situation is that the salient features of the bill dealing with incomes, and war profits from which the Treasury Department estimated $6,000,000,000 should be raised, will be revamped and perhaps rewritten. Unless better progress and more co-operation is obtained the committee will be unable to report a satisfactory measure to the House by Sept. 1, in the opinion of some members. Things have come to such a pass that it is feared that a hastily written and ill-digested measure will be sent to the House with the result that the bill will be entirely reshaped in the Senate and the Conference Committee of the two houses.

The subcommittee considering the proposed luxury tax has been unable to make definite recommendations, and asked for further time to present its report. While a list of luxuries upon which it is suggested a 10 per cent. tax might be levied has been prepared, the committee has hesitated to place a tax on semi-luxuries or articles of wear selling beyond a certain price.

Several Democratic members of the committee who declare that the revenue bill must be equitable and sane, are hoping that Secretary McAdoo will return shortly to give them his advice.

OPPOSE LUXURY TAX.

Department Store Owners Believe War Board Should Control Output.

E. L. Howe, Executive Secretary of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, 33 West Forty-second Street, gave out a statement last night in which he said that his office was flooded with letters and telegrams from large dry goods and department store owners in all parts of the country protesting against the inclusion in the pending revenue bill of the list of articles suggested by the Treasury Department as "luxuries."

Secretary Howe said he had written Chairman Kitchin of the Ways and Means Committee pointing out that the collection of a luxury tax through the retail stores would entail much organization both in the stores and on the part of the Government in order to insure accurate returns. The National Association's executive told Mr. Kitchin that he estimated that it would cost $30,000,000 a year to collect this tax in 3,000 dry goods and department stores.

"Arguing from the standpoint of the retail merchant," Mr. Howe said, "I am unable to see any great advantage to be derived from the imposition of a luxury tax upon even the grade of articles that might clearly be taxed as luxuries, if the thought behind such a tax imposition is to discourage the use or purchase of such articles. Many others, as well as myself, entirely disagree with those who hold that the elimination or curtailment of the purchase of nonessential articles could best be controlled by an appeal to the consumer.

"Many of us believe that the Government already has at its command the proper agencies, such as the War Industries Board, to control the production of luxuries or nonessentials at the source by withholding materials, fuel, or transportation. We believe that in this, as well as for example the campaign of the Council of National Defense against Christmas giving, the attempt to control has been started at the wrong end, and might be likened to the attempt to divert the course of a river at its mouth rather than at its source."

In this connection, Mr. Howe said he had received a cable from Mr. Selfridge of London in which the London department store owner advised that the luxury tax in England had not yet become a law, as the House of Lords was unable to agree. In France, it was stated, the luxury tax, which is 10 per cent., was stated not to be working any too well. Mr. Howe said the French luxury tax was at best a dubious experiment.

GERMAN ARTILLERY LOSSES.

Ludendorff Admits Allied Batteries Destroy Hundreds of Guns.

A synopsis of a report by Ludendorff upon the wastage of German artillery in offensives is reprinted in the current issue of The Field Artillery Journal from The Canadian Military Gazette. The comment of The Gazette was that the gunworks in Germany were under great strain to keep the German artillery at strength under "alarming losses." It is the belief of the critic that Ludendorff's "secret" report, made in answer to "domestic criticisms" had "no great difficulty in justifying" the large losses of guns. The Gazette continues:

"For us the chief interest of the document lies in certain figures it contains. It stated that during grand operations the average number of guns lost by a single German Army in a single month either by wear and tear or by enemy fire are to be found as follows: Field guns, 870; heavy pieces, 585. This is a remarkable confession.

"A great industrial strain is the necessary results. The arsenals or workshops have had to make or repair pieces to the extent of three-quarters of the whole military establishment merely to keep up the existing strength. The industrial strain of such efforts makes it easy to understand why Ludendorff found it necessary to answer his German critics. Further, we have valuable statistical proof of the efficacy of the allied counterbattery work. Of an average of 1,455 guns put out of action, it appears that 655 were lost by wear and tear, and 800 by the allied bombardments. Ludendorff offers his critics this figure by way of reply to their contention that fire against the enemy's batteries is relatively unimportant, and that it is only the bombardment of infantry that seriously matters. The reply is decisive."

SUGGEST ALUMINIUM AS TIN SUBSTITUTE

National City Bank Bulletin Gives Figures Showing Need for Cheaper Metal.

TIN ABOUT $1 A POUND

Imported from Other Countries, While Aluminium Supplies Are Plentiful in America.

Recent quotations of $1 a pound for tin in the markets of New York suggest that this metal, for which the United States is dependent upon mines in other countries, may soon rank with "precious metals," says a bulletin of the National City Bank.

Tin importations averaged 12.9 cents a pound in value in 1897, 27.23 cents in 1900, 30.52 cents in 1910, 39.97 cents in 1917, and 59.4 cents in April, 1918, and responded to a recent jump of $50 per ton in London, with quotations in the New York markets of $1 a pound. The bulletin points out that the import prices quoted relate to the cost or selling price of the tin in the original markets, and not in the New York markets.

Tin mined in the islands of Banca, just off the coast of Java, has been reaching the United States lately across the Pacific, and not through the Mediterranean as under normal conditions. This is also true of part of the tin from the Malay Peninsula and the small quantity of tin from the mines in China, which are at the present time reported as "out of the market" on account of floods which prevent transportation to the Hongkong smelters. In comment on tin the bulletin says:

"Tin continues to be, despite this remarkable advance in prices in recent years, greatly in demand by the industries of the United States, chiefly for use in the manufacture of tinplate, of which the United States is now turning out over $100,000,000 worth annually. For all of this and the other industries using tin the United States is dependent in large part upon the mines on the opposite side of the globe, though considerable quantities are now being drawn from our South American neighbor, Bolivia, which produces nearly one-third of the tin of the world, but exports it as "concentrates," owing to lack of fuel for use in smelting.

"All efforts to develop tin production in the United States, which now uses about one-half of the tin mined in the world, have thus far been unsuccessful. The extremely small quantities found in Alaska and other parts of the country have been insufficient to supply even 1 per cent. of the steadily increasing quantity required by our industries. The quantity of tin imported into the United States has grown from 35,000,000 pounds in 1890 to 70,000,000 pounds in 1900; 101,000,000 pounds in 1910; and approximately 140,000,000 pounds in 1917, plus 10,000 tons of tin ore, valued at about $7,000,000. This importation of tin as ore is a comparatively new feature in our tin supply, though the United States has been, during the last two years, bringing tin ore for smelting in this country from Bolivia, which formerly sent all of her tin ore to Europe for smelting.

"The value of the tin imported into the country since the beginning of the tinplate industry in 1893 has aggregated approximately $700,000,000, about 90 per cent. of it used in the manufacture of tinplate, of which the production in the United States has grown from 42,000,000 pounds in 1892 to 1,000,000,000 in 1903, 2,000,000,000 in 1912 and 2,766,401,227 pounds in 1917.

"With the large growth in our production of tinplate has come an even more startling growth in the exportation of that article. The value of the exports of domestic tinplate amounted in the fiscal year 1898 to less than $1,000,000; in 1908, $1,300,000, and in the fiscal year 1918 to over $50,000,000. Of this large exportation in 1918 about $8,000,000 worth went to Argentina; $8,000,000 worth to Japan, $5,000,000 worth to Italy, $6,000,000 worth to Canada, and approximately $2,000,000 worth to the Straits Settlements and the Dutch East Indies, from which we drew most of the tin used in manufacturing the tinplate."

Attention is directed by the bulletin to the growth in world production of aluminium, which has been suggested as a possible substitute for tin in some products. Tin production of the world grew from 77,200 tons in 1900 to 117,500 tons in 1916, while aluminium production grew from 7,200 tons in 1900 to 135,000 tons in 1916. More than half of the world's aluminium is produced in the United States.

K. OF C. HUTS TO HAVE FREE WAR CANTEENS

The Knights of Columbus will open their "Victory Conclave" today at the Waldorf, when plans will be formulated for the $50,000,000 drive to be undertaken some time in January. Sentiment among officials of the order last night indicated that Raymond B. Fosdick's plea for a unified method of fund raising would be indorsed.

At a preliminary meeting yesterday the Supreme Board of Directors officially adopted the slogan "Everybody welcome; everything free," and voted not to install canteens in the order's huts in camps here or in France. Instead of charging the soldiers for tobacco, candies, and the like, all material will be furnished free to men, irrespectively of the men's faiths.

The ceremonies in connection with the opening of the conclave will start at 10 o'clock today, when a solemn high mass will be celebrated at St. Pattick's Cathedral by the Rev. Bernard J. O'Reilly, State Chaplain of the order. The delegates will be welcomed to this city by the Rt. Rev. Mgr. Michael J. Lavelle, rector of the cathedral, and Cardinal Farley will occupy the throne in the chancel during the service.

Following an address by Bishop Russell of Charleston, S. C., the convention at the hotel will hear reports by Supreme Secretary William J. McGinley and William P. Larkin, American Director of Overseas Work. Grand Knight Flaherty will explain what the K. of C. is doing with the $13,000,000 recently raised and will tell of the necessity for additional funds. Marcel Knecht, a member of the French High Commission, will address the conclave tonight. He will speak of the need for relief and recreation work in France.

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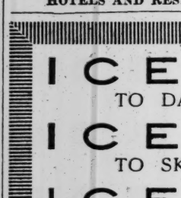

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"Where tired people grow strong and strong people enjoy life."
3 Hours by rail. Fare $2.25 by boat. Wonderful location and views. Private park of 25 acres of lawns and shade trees. Own vegetable and fruit farm. Broad, cool porches 800 feet long. Well appointed bath suites. Tennis, Golf, Baseball and Croquet on hotel grounds. Motor boating and canoeing. Deep water and bathing beach. Fine orchestra. Dancing afternoon and evening. Fine State roads.
Capacity 300. Now Open. Garage.
PETER G. CORNELL, Manager.

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AND COTTAGES
GOLF PAWLING, N. Y. LINKS FREE TO HOTEL GUESTS
Family and Tourist House, Home Garden Supplies. L. W. Blankinship, Phone 34 Pawling.

TERRACE HALL, FLEISCHMANNS, N. Y. Joseph Ginsberg, Mgr.
Modern. Excellent Table. Music. Dancing. $18

NEW YORK—Long Island.

Belle Terre
Port Jefferson, L. I.
Bathing, Motoring, Horseback Riding, Tennis, Golf and Dancing.

South Shore Hotel Freeport, L. I. 40 min.; modern; all outside rooms; boating, bathing, golf, &c.; excellent cuisine; reasonable. Tel. 2824 Chelsea.

NEW YORK—Adirondacks.

NEW SARANAC INN
ON UPPER SARANAC LAKE.
COTTAGES AND CAMPS FOR RENT.
All modern improvements.
Certified Milk.
Harrington Mills, Mgr., Upper Saranac, N.Y.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.—For booklets and full information of Hotels, Boarding Houses, Private Schools, Garages, &c., address C. A. Marshall, Bureau of Information.

Potters' Cottages, Blue Mountain Lake, N. Y.—All separate from dining room and office; $20-$25 per week. Booklet. E. C. Potter.

McPhillips Hotel and Cottages
In the Adirondacks; booklet on request. McPHILLIPS BROS., THE GLEN, N. Y.

MAPLE LODGE, Blue Mtn. Lake, Adirondacks.—Hunting, Fishing, Boating, Bathing, &c. Excellent table. Rates $15 to $25 per week. ERNEST BLANCHARD.

WINDSOR HOTEL ELIZABETHTOWN, NEW YORK.
N.Y. booking office Hotel Continental, B'way & 41 St.

LAKE GEORGE.—For historical booklet, road map and information of hotels, address Secretary, Board of Trade.

GLENBURNIE INN, on Lake George. Golf, Tennis, Boating, Bathing. $22 up. Booklet. Walton & Messner, Glenburnie, N. Y.

NEW JERSEY.

ALAMAC
In the Mountains
(formerly The Breslin)
LAKE HOPATCONG, N. J.
NEAREST MOUNTAIN RESORT TO NEW YORK
Thoroughly Rebuilt, Refurnished and Renovated
NEW ALFRESCO GRILL
Music, Dancing and Entertainment.
4 miles from New York, macadam roads. Garage and every convenience.
MACK LATZ CO.

The New MONMOUTH
Spring Lake Beach, N.J.
LARGE OCEAN FRONTAGE,
SAFE SURF BATHING,
TENNIS, GOLF, FISHING, Etc.
DAILY CONCERTS AND DANCING.
FRANK F. SHUTE, MGR.

Hathaway Inn
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Reconstructed, refurnished; cuisine, service, music, first class; 50 suites with bath, running water; phone every room, 18-hole golf course, tennis courts, ocean and pool bathing. A MODERN A LA CARTE RESTAURANT for the convenience of motorists.
TELEPHONE 2391 DEAL.
ARTHUR J. O'KEEFFE, President.
FRANK J. LYNCH, Sec'y & Treas.

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West End—Hollywood, N. J.
Now open. Within easy commuting distance of New York. Special attention to week-end and automobile parties. An exclusive seashore hotel operated only on the European plan. Private golf club and golf course. Tennis courts. Garage facilities.
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The Warren
ON THE OCEAN
SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.
A house that's "different" in its fine appointments, unusual and artistic decorations, homelike atmosphere and service. Surrounded by green lawns and gardens, at the edge of the sea. W. B. Stubbs, Prop. N. Y. telephone 7140 Schuyler.

THE LAKE VIEW HOUSE.
LAKE HOPATCONG, N. J.,
accommodates 250; boating, bathing, tennis, music, dancing. Superior table.
T. R. MOORE,
MT. ARLINGTON, N. J.

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BEACH HAVEN, N. J.
Open Under New Management.
MRS. ALAN H. HARRIS, Prop.

THE ALLAIRE SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.
Directly on beach. MAUD COLGATE HOLMES.

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Marlborough-Blenheim
The Leading Resort House of the World
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
"THE NATION'S HEALTH SHOP"
HEALTH IS EFFICIENCY
A Germicide Climate and Clean Streets. No Dust. No Dirt. Innumerable Outdoor Recreations and Indoor Entertainments. Ownership Management. Josiah White & Sons Co.

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COTTAGES AND CASINO
On the Beach, ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.
Coolest location on the Coast
Near all Piers and Amusements.
Swimming Pool, Tennis, Surf-bathing
Special Diet Kitchen
Cap. 600 S. Hanstein, Proprietor

Hotel St. Charles
With its new, absolutely fireproof addition. Entire block on ocean front. The final expression in appointment, service and comfort. Always open. Illustrated literature.
WILLIAM A. LEECH, Manager.

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OCEAN FRONT, IN THE HEART OF ATLANTIC CITY.
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.

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Atlantic City's Newest Fireproof Hotel
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Ocean view. Capacity 350. Private baths, running water in rooms, elec., porches. American plan. Open all year. Booklet and special rates upon request. SAMUEL ELLIS.

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PHILLIPS HOUSE,
Massachusetts Av. & Beach. E. F. Phillips.

RESORTS.

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The Ideal Resort Hotel
Directly on Ocean.
NOW OPEN
Accommodates 500.
SHERMAN DENNIS, Manager.
New York Office, 8 West 40th St. 'Phone Vanderbilt—2200.
McDonnell & Co., Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
North Asbury Park, N.J.

The Lafayette
ASBURY PARK, N. J.
Exclusive patronage. Beautiful suites with bath. Bachelor apartments with tub, needle and shower baths. Open until October 1. Season rates. White service.
M. B. FROST, Owner & Manager.

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ASBURY PARK, N. J.
Now open; a new, modern Hotel; concrete construction; centrally located; luxurious Suites; private baths; running water in all rooms. Music. Accommodations 300.
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The ideal resort, combining ocean, lakes and country. Write Publicity Bureau, 307 Boardwalk, Asbury Park, N. J.

Norwood Hall Ocean Block, Asbury Park, N. J. $14 up. Travers & Trumpbauer.

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Cap. 125. Bklt. Ownership Mgt. Wm. H. Allardyce.

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HOTEL AND COTTAGES
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The Hotel De Luxe of the Mountains.
Altitude 1,600 ft., 25-mile unobstructed view. Open until Oct. 1st. 18-hole golf course, finest in New Hampshire. Tennis, horseback riding. H. N. Townsley, Mgr.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Forest Park Hotel
FOREST PARK, PIKE COUNTY, PA.
ON FOREST LAKE.
Only three hours from New York, by Lackawanna R. R.; in 2,000 acre pine park; finest bathing, boating, fishing, tennis and baseball; dancing every evening; every modern improvement; elevation, 1,600 feet; capacity, 300. Apply to ARTHUR LEDERER, Owner, 135 Fifth Av., N. Y. Gramercy 4190.

KITTATINNY The Mountain Paradise.
DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.
Open from December to April 1900. Finest appointed, best located and leading hotel in this famous region. Orchestra; golf; tennis; saddle horses; bathing, fishing, etc. Grill; garage. Booklet and Auto Maps mailed. JOHN PURDY COPE.
84 Miles from New York—Good Roads.

"CASTLE INN." The most comfortable and modernly equipped hotel at Delaware Water Gap. Booklet. C. H. Jewett, Prop'r.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Burlington Hotel
431 Rooms, $2.50 to $5.00.
A safe place for your family.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE
UTAH FUEL COMPANY

Sinking Fund.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, as provided in Article 12 of the Mortgage of the Utah Fuel Company and Pleasant Valley Coal Company, executed March 1, 1901, that written proposals will be received by the undersigned at its office, 140 Broadway, New York, until 10 o'clock, A. M., Monday, August 26th, 1918, for the sale to it as Trustee, at the lowest price at which such bonds shall be offered, not exceeding 110% and accrued interest to that date, of sufficient of the above bonds to exhaust the sum of eighteen thousand four hundred and fifteen dollars and seventy-eight cents $18,415.78.) The Trustee reserves the right to reject any or all proposals in whole or in part. Such proposals must designate the bonds offered by their serial numbers and should state the Post Office address of the party making the proposals, should be enclosed in sealed envelopes, and endorsed "Proposals for sale of Utah Fuel Company Bonds to Sinking Fund" and addressed to the TRUST DEPARTMENT.

Persons desiring to make offers of bonds to Sinking Fund, whose responsibility is not known to the Trustee, should accompany their offer by a sufficient letter of introduction in sealed envelope, and by a bank, banker or others whose responsibility is established.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By CHARLES H. SABIN, President.
Dated, August 5, 1918.

ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT
5% Internal Gold Loan 1909

Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co. are instructed to give notice that they are prepared to receive Tenders for the amortization on 1st September, 1918, of $312,000 Argentine gold pesos, say £62,400 nominal of the above loan.

Tenders for sale of bonds with Coupons due 1st March, 1919, at a price to be stated in the Tender, must be lodged not later than 12 o'clock noon on 12th August, 1918, with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York, who will announce the result of the Tenders as soon thereafter as possible.

Tenders will be received also in Paris by the Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas, in London by Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., Ltd., and in Buenos Aires by the Credito Publico Nacional.

Each bond has a par value of $978 U. S. Gold Dollars, and Tenders must be made at a flat price under par expressed in dollars per bond.

Tender must be made on a form obtainable on application, and must be securely enclosed in an envelope marked "Tender of Argentine Government 5 per cent. Internal Gold Loan 1909 for amortization."

Forms of Tender may be obtained on application to Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York, who reserve the right to reject all or any Tenders.

Dated New York, 29 July, 1918.

FAIRMONT COAL COMPANY.

The undersigned Trustee under the First 5% Mortgage of the above company has received the sum of $17,071.31, pursuant to the Sinking Fund provisions of said mortgage. Sealed offers of bonds to exhaust said sum at a price not to exceed 105 per centum and accrued interest will be received by the undersigned at its office, No. 55 Cedar Street, New York City, up to 12 o'clock noon on Aug. 20th, 1918.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST CO.
By CALVERT BREWER, Vice-President.

COTTON OPENS HIGH, THEN SAGS A LITTLE

But Market Closes 37 to 58 Points Higher Than on Saturday.

At the opening the cotton market yesterday was active and strong, but later in the session the volume of business diminished considerably and prices sagged off. The market closed steady at an advance of 37 to 58 points compared with Saturday's final figures.

There was an excited opening, with prices 75 to 120 points higher for the later month positions. January contracts sold up to 28.30c, while September moved up to 28.60c, and October to 28.50c. The upward movement was ascribed to the reports of the absence of rain in the Southwest, the weather map showing clear conditions all over the belt, with high temperatures. Private reports from Texas were unfavorable for the crop, and the bulls took advantage of this fact.

The buying was quite general and there was some covering by the shorts. Commission houses and Wall Street made considerable purchases, and there was a moderate demand for December from Liverpool where the Exchange observed a holiday. The selling came chiefly from spot firms, although a few of the room traders took profits. The early buying movement sent active months some 102 to 138 points above Saturday's closing figures. After the urgent demand disappeared late during the morning session the market became less active. There followed some Southern selling and a reaction set in. The reactionary tendency became more pronounced in the early afternoon and prices declined 50 to 60 points.

So far this season no exports of cotton have been reported.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Previous Day.
Aug.	27.75	28.24	27.65	27.97@28.04	27.60
Sept.	...	28.60	28.30	28.07 bid	27.61
Oct.	28.20	28.50	27.46	27.97@27.99	27.45
Nov.	...	...	...	27.60 bid	27.03
Dec.	27.75	27.97	27.25	27.52@27.55	26.95
Jan.	28.30	28.30	27.20	27.40@27.44	26.92
Feb.	...	...	...	27.33 bid	26.80
March	28.00	28.00	27.25	27.38 bid	26.80
April	...	...	...	27.38 bid	26.80
May	28.00	28.00	27.53	27.38 bid	26.80

The local market for spot cotton was steady and 40 points higher, 31½ cents for middling upland; sales, nil.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 28½c; New Orleans, 28¼c; Savannah, 29¼c; Augusta, 29½c; Memphis, 30c; Houston, 28c; Little Rock, 29c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Last Wk.	Prev. Wk.	Last Yr.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Port receipts	4,916	8,347	6,673
Exports	.....	.....	44,994
Exports, season	.....	.....	70,471
New York stocks	136,820	127,095	73,477
Port stocks	957,416	1,011,200	556,389
N Y. arrivals	3,291	6,733	.....

The Liverpool market was closed.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Forecast:

N. C., S. C., Ga., Ala., and Miss.—Fair and warm Tues. and Wed.

Fla.—Fair Tues. and Wed.

Tenn., Ky., Ind., Ohio, and Mich.—Fair and warm Tues. and Wed.

La.—Cloudy Tues.; rain Wed.

Ark., Okla., and Tex.—Fair Tues. and Wed.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 5.—Twenty-eight new corporations, with an aggregate capitalization of $2,748,500, were chartered today. They include:

D'Orey & Co., Manhattan, mercantile business, $200,000; F. and D. Freiberger, J. D'Orey, 1101 West 80th St.

New York Evening Post, Manhattan, $1,000,000; T. G. Durkan, W. S. Orr, F. A. Jenkins, 14 Wall St.

O. C. Stone & Co., Manhattan, advertising business, $30,000; C. Stone, I. S. Jones, N. Forman, 375 Park Av.

R. & P. Shoe Mfg. Co., Manhattan, $15,000; D. Pearlstein, P. and J. Rubin, 911 Southern Boulevard, Bronx.

Sandbloom Estate, Manhattan, goods, wares, and merchandise, $25,000; L. V. Hulse, J. T. Booth, G. Sandbloom, 127 Riverside Drive.

Garden Trucking Co., Manhattan, $10,000; J. F. Gadsden, M. and J. E. McNally, 218 East 27th St.

Acorn Engineering Works, Brooklyn, garage, $5,000; W. N. MacLean, L. F. and W. J. Kopf, 4,516 18th Av., Brooklyn.

The Artic Knitting Mills, Queens, $75,000; J. O. Miller, M. Kruse, C. W. Philipthar, 148 Hewes St., Brooklyn.

Mindlin & Rosenman, Manhattan, silk, yarn and textile fabrics, 15,000 shares, common stock, no par value; active capital; $1,-000,000; L. (in care), H. Mindlin, L. Rosenman, 105 East 29th St.

Hotel Anderson, Manhattan, $5,000; R. Rosenbluth, A. S. Cohen, F. E. Anderson, 42 East 11th St.

Marine Navigation Co. of America, Manhattan, $100,000; F. Martin, R. T. Mount, C. Palmer, 27 William St.

Buch & Rosenthal, Brooklyn, women's wearing apparel, $5,000; J. P. Newman, H. Rosenthal, I. Buch, 192 Driggs Av., Brooklyn.

Sell Well Waist Co., Manhattan, $10,000; S. and M. Preis, C. T. Wiss, 2,004 83d St.

Vasa Temple Assn. of New York, Manhattan; maintenance of Home for Lodges of the Order of Vasa, $25,000; W. Stenberg, M. Anderson, J. Hoving, 1,125 West 122d St.

Eastern Dyeing Corp., Manhattan, $10,000; O. H. Shugard, S. L. Snyder, A. Arfstron, 321 East 49th St.

512 West 56th Street Corp., Manhattan, real estate and brokerage, $10,000; H. F. Delehanty, A. and H. S. Allen, 604 West 146th St.

Non-Alcoholic Beverage Co., Manhattan, $50,000; S. Fromkess, J. Nacht, E. Weiss, 601 West 174th St.

Cohn Bros. Furniture Co., Brooklyn, $100,000; J. R. Gerber, Tarshis, A. Kassner, 1,012 East 18th St., Brooklyn.

Torino Italian Cigar Co., Manhattan, $5,000; W. J. Miller, H. Brasch, J. De Julio, 347 East 115th St.

William C. Hart Co., Manhattan, printers' accessories, $100,000; F. H. Sincerbeaux, M. M. A. and W. C. Hart, New Gardens, L. I.

Field & Hausen, Manhattan, millinery, $10,000; C. Frischnberg, M. Hausen, M. Field, 273 Grand St.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Niewenhous Bros., Bronx, $40,000 to $70,000.

J. H. Doxsee & Sons, Islip, $20,000 to $50,000.

R. & R. Bag Co., Manhattan, $5,000 to $20,000.

New York Sample Card Co., Manhattan, $3,000 to $6,000.

R. J. Donovan Co. of New York, Manhattan, $25,000 to $125,000.

Vulcan Steam Forging Co., Buffalo, $10,000 to $60,000.

Adams Coal Co., Adams, $35,000 to $50,000.

Crandall Packing Co., Palmyra, $75,000 to $1,000,000.

Modern Tool and Machine Works, Manhattan, $20,000 to $50,000.

MERGER.

Continental Coal and Ice Co., Manhattan, with Burns Bros. Ice Corp.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Light pf Western Stars Corp., Del., motion pictures, $130,000; representative, M. F. Tompkins, 15 Broad St.

S. S. Stafford, ltd., paints and varnishes, 2,503 shares common stock, no par value, active capital 10 shares; representative W. S Stafford, 609 Washington St.

NAME DESIGNATIONS.

Fitcairn Varnish Co., New Jersey, new representative, J. W. Mowrey, Woolworth Building.

Patton Paint Co., Wisconsin; new representative, same as preceding.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Denis Lunch, Inc., Manhattan.

M. Kobner & Co., Brooklyn.

C. A. Georgia Electric Co., Elmira.

Fenlo Realty Co., Manhattan.

The Jackson & Wilson Audit Co., Rochester.

Esthold Realty Co., Manhattan.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Aug. 5.—Charters filed:

Majestic Oil Co., $2,000,000; M. E. Dorsey, Ferris Giles, John J. Kennedy of Wilmington.

Locomotive Lubricator Co., $300,000; C. L. Rimlinger, F. A. Armstrong, S. E. Dill of Wilmington.

Soluble Coffee Co., $250,000; C. L. Rimlinger, S. E. Dill, M. V. Mahrer of Wilmington.

The Superior Oil and Refining Co., $250,000; F. R. Shepperd, Heiner McConnell, Willard Miller, all of Columbus, Ohio.

Thram-n Oil Co., minerals, &c., $200,000; C. L. Rimlinger, F. A. Armstrong, S. E. Dill, of Wilmington.

Commercial Oxo-Hydrogen Co., $200,000; C. L. Rimlinger, S. E. Dill, F. A. Armstrong of Wilmington.

Keystone Tire Co., $100,000; C. L. Rimlinger, S. E. Dill, M. V. Mahrer of Wilmington.

Great Lakes Petroleum Co., $100,000; H. H. Moore, G. N. French, J. H. French, all of Winchester, Ky.

Corporation Service Co., to act as registrar for bonds, investments, &c., $100,000; James C. Wickes, George T. Maxwell, Frank Jackson of Dover.

New York Business Exchange, to conduct a general real estate business, $100,000; Claude G. Dunn, Olive M. Dunn, George W. Bingham, all of New York.

The Liberty Spruce and Pulp Co., $100,000; A. M. Fox, L. A. Brownhill, Samuel H. Baynard, Jr., of Wilmington.

Anthracite Recovery Corp., $100,000; Paul S. Smith, Clarence S. Rice, S. B. Howard, all of New York.

Amazon Gas and Oil Co., $100,000; C. L. Rimlinger, S. E. Dill, F. A. Armstrong of Wilmington.

Morning Star Photoplay Production Co., $50,000; Vasilios Nicolopoulos, Christ Nicolopoulos, Gus Speridakos, all of Pittsburgh.

Senaca Navigation Corp., to engage in ocean commerce of all kinds, $10,000; C. L. Rimlinger, S. E. Dill, F. A. Armstrong of Wilmington.

Blaisdell Contracting and Eng. Corp.; N. Bruce Blaisdell, Brooklyn; Charles G. Roehme, Newark, N. J.; Philip W. Diehl of Wilmington.

INCREASES IN CAPITAL.

Neptune Navigation Co., New York, from $100,000 to $280,000.

Pittsburgh Oil and Gas Co., from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000.

General Amusement Enterprises, Pitts,-burgh, from $15,000 to $50,000.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company will be held at the local offices of the company at noon on Aug. 29 to approve the railroad contract with the Government.

The special meeting of stockholders of Wilson & Co., called for yesterday to discuss plans in reference to raising funds, was again adjourned, no date being set for the next meeting.

Clarence L. Howland, for the last eleven years a member of the New York Stock Exchange firm of William Herbert & Co., is now associated with Markoe, Morgan & Co.

The special meeting of stockholders of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company called for the purpose of ratifying the contract with the Government has been adjourned to Sept. 12.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

CORN.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
August	1.59⅞	1.57½	1.59⅞	1.55¼	..
September	1.63	1.59	1.62¾	1.57½	..
October	1.63	1.59	1.63	1.56¾	..

OATS.

In the local cash market standard was quoted at 83@83¼c; No. 2 white, 83¼c; No. 3 white, 82¼@83c; No. 4 white, 82@82¼c; ordinary clipped, 82@83c.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
August	69	67¾	68¾	66⅞	..
September	68¾	67	68⅝	66⅞	58⅝
October	69¼	68	69¼	67	..

PROVISIONS.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
September	26.75	26.70	26.72	26.65	22.35
October	....	..	26.07	..	..
Ribs—					
September	24.95	24.85	24.87	24.90	22.65
Pork—					
October	....	..	24.92	..	..
September	..	..	44.85	44.95	42.10

COFFEE.

Range of prices:	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
August	.....	..	8.05	8.06
September	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.26
October	.....	..	8.35	8.35
November	....	..	8.45	8.44
December	....	..	8.55	8.54
March	.....	..	8.77	8.78

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 8,810 packages. Tone of the market is firm on the high grades of creamery due to continued deterioration of the average quality of arrivals and warmer weather generally reported from producing sections. Trading, however, not active. Creamery, higher than extras, per pound, 45¼@46c; extras, (92 score,) 45c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 43¼@44¼c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 41@43c; thirds, 39@40½c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 46¾@47½c; extras, 46@46½c; firsts, 44½@45½c; seconds, 42@44c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 44½c; good to prime, 42@44c; common to fair, 37@41c; renovated, extras, 40@40¾c; firsts, 39@39½c; lower grades, 36@38c; imitation creamery, firsts, 37@38c; ladles, current make, firsts, 36@36½c; seconds, 35@35½c; lower grades, 33½@34½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 35@35½c; No. 2, 34@34½c; lower grades, 32@33½c.

EGGS.—10,397 cases. The market opened with lighter receipts and advices generally indicated lighter supplies in transit. There is still a large accumulation of medium and ordinary qualities unsold and the pressure to move these continues. High qualities are in relatively light supply, and there is rather more inquiry, especially as the strike of egg candlers is increasing the preference for the better class of Western candled eggs. The market on top qualities is rated firm, but is irregular and unsettled on all medium and lower grades in about the same range of values as recently quoted. Nearby white eggs of fine to fancy quality are scarce and firm; defective stock irregular. Fresh gathered, extras, dozen, 46@47c; regular packed, extra firsts, 44@45c; firsts, 40@43c; seconds and poorer, 35@39c; dirties, No. 1, 36@37c; No. 2 and poorer, 32@35c; checks, good to choice, dry, 33@34c; under grades, 25@32c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 55@57c; ordinary to prime, 48@54c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 45@54c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 42@52c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 48@50c; gathered browns and mixed colors, 38@47c; refrigerator firsts, charges paid, 41@42c.

Wolverine Copper Report.

The Wolverine Copper Mining Company reports the sale last year of 3,988,836 pounds of copper for $985,123. The net profit for the year before providing for excess profits and income taxes was $241,920. William A. Paine was elected a Director at the annual meeting of stockholders yesterday to succeed George W. Drucker, who retired.

The Wide Significance of the Chinese Loan to Capital and Commerce.

How the proposed $50,000,000 loan to China will help the United States in after-the-war competition is shown in an article in The Annalist this week. At news stands, 10c a copy—$4.00 a year.—Advt.

B68

Protecting Prosperity

The present condition of prosperity is perilous. None who are familiar with the past can doubt it. The reaction will be proportionate to the present inflation.

At such a time as this, American Credit Insurance furnishes a bulwark of safety to manufacturers and wholesalers, against the uncertainties of trade. It assures, under policies of unusual clearness and liberality, against excessive losses through sudden mishaps—against temporary or prolonged reaction through falling prices or any other cause.

The American's Unlimited Policy not only insures against abnormal credit losses; it serves to *prevent* losses. It provides for the collection of all covered accounts not over 45 days past due, or the loss is provable under the bond.

Such service is of tremendous protective value, not only to the individual business man, but to the whole community as well. The full particulars will gladly be sent free to any manufacturer or wholesaler upon request.

The AMERICAN CREDIT-INDEMNITY CO.

A. B. TREAT, Gen. E. Mgr. R. S. CHAMBERS, Gen. Agt.
91 William St., Phone John 533-534-3365, New York City

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	98½	99	4s, registered, 1925	106½	107
2s, coupon, 1930	98½	99	4s, coupon, 1925	106½	107
2s, coupon, '38, reg	98¼	98¾	2s, Panama, '38, coupon	98¼	98¾
3s registered, 1946	85	89	3s, Panama, '61, reg	86	89
3s, coupon, 1946	85	89	4s, Panama, '61, coupon	88	89
3s, conversion, 1947	85	89	5s, Fed. Land Bank, '38	103	103¼

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Saturday. Bid.
4½s July, 1967	99½	100	99½
4½s June, 1965	99⅞	100¼	99¾
4½s Mar., 1963	99⅜	100	99¾
4½s Nov., 1957	99¼	100¼	99¾
4½s Mar., 1960-30	94⅜	95¼	94½
4½s April, 1963	94⅜	95¼	94½
4½s Mar., 1964	94⅜	95¼	94½
4½s Mar., 1957	94⅜	95¼	94½
4½s Sep., 1960	94⅜	95¼	94½
4s May, 1959	90	91	90
4s Nov., 1958	90	91	90
4s May, 1957	90	91	90
4s Nov., 1956	89	..	89
4s Nov., 1955	89	..	89
4s Nov., 1936	92½	93¾	92½
4s Nov., 1919	99½	..	99⅝
4s Nov., 1918	99½		99½

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Saturday. Bid.
3½s Nov., 1955	81	82¾	81
3½s Nov., 1954	81	82	81
3½s May, 1954	80½	..	80½

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s 1924-1931	4.60	4.45	4.60
4½s 1921-1928	4.60	4.45	4.60
4½s 1918-1933	4.60	4.45	4.60
4½s 1918-1923	4.60	4.45	4.60
4½s 1924-1932	4.60	4.45	4.55
4½s 1940-1956	4.70	4.55	4.70
4½s 1918-1939	4.70	4.55	4.70
4½s 1922-1929	4.70	4.55	4.70
4½s 1918	.....	..	4.75
4½s 1940-1953	4.70	4.55	4.70
4½s 1926-1930	4.70	4.55	4.70
4½s 1918-1925	4.70	4.55	4.70

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
135 Cities Service	210½	210	200½	211
425 Cities Service pf	74¾	74½	74¾	75

	Bid.	Asked.
Adiron. Elec. Power	15	17
Adiron. Elec. Power pf.	72	73
Am. Gas & Electric	81	83
Am. Gas & Elec. pf	88	90
Am. Light & Traction	187	190
Am Light & Trac pf	92½	94
Am. Power & Light	41	43
Am. Power & Light pf	67	70
Am. Public Utilities	25	30
Am. Public Utilities pf.	50	60
Am. W. W. & Elec.	4½	6
Am W W & E 1st pf.	56	59
Am. W. W. & E. pref	12	14
Carolina Power & Light	28	30
Carolina Power & L.pf.	85	90
Colorado Power	23	25
Colorado Power pf.	97	99
Columbus Elec. & Pow.	70	78
Com Pow. Ry & Lt.	22	23½
Com. Pow.,Ry.& Lt.pf.	41	43
Conn. Power pf.	82	84
Consumers Power pf.	85	88
Eastern Texas Electric	50	75
Eastern Texas Elec. pf.	70	75
El Paso Electric	90	100
El Paso Electric pf.	80	85
Electric B. & S. pf.	93	96
Empire Dist. Elec. pf.	70	75
Federal Light & Trac.	7	10
Federal Li. & Trac. pf.	35	40
Galveston-Hous. Elec.	19	20½
Galveston-Hous. El. pf.	57	62
Gas & Elec. Securities	200	250

	Bid.	Asked.
Gas & Elec. Secur. pf.	90	95
Miss. River Power	13	17
Miss. River Power pf.	42	50
Northern Ohio Electric	15	25
Northern Ohio Elec.pf.	50	60
North. Ont. Lt. & Pow.	11	15
North. Ont. L. & P. pf.	53	55
Northern States Power	42	45
North States Power pf.	80	83
Northern Texas Electric	53	57
Northern Tex. Elec. pf.	70	75
Pacific Gas & Electric	33½	35
Pacific Gas & Elec. pf.	75½	80
Puget Sd. Tr., L. & P.	12	14
Puget Sd. Tr., L. & P. pf.	44	47
Ry. & Light Secur. pf.	80	85
Republic Ry. & Light	20	22
Republic Ry. & Lt. pf.	58	60
Southern Cal Edison	76	79
South. Cal. Edison pf.	95	98
Stand. Gas & Electric	4	6
Stand. Gas & Elec. pf.	21½	23
Tampa Electric	100	104
Tenn. Ry., L. & Power	3	3½
Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf.	14	18
United Light & Rys.	30	31
United Lt. & Rys. pf.	62	64
Wash. I. W. L. & P. pf.	82	84
Western Power	12	14
Western Power pf.	50	52
West. Church & Kerr.	61	65
West. Church & K. pf.	78	83
Yadkin Riv. Power pf.	93	100

Bonds.

Alabama Water 6s, '20	96½	97

Strategic Reserves

Besides your Government securities, the safest reserves for business or personal emergencies are securities that are both liquid in form and safe in character.

There are several securities of this kind described in our booklet T-200, which we will gladly send you free of charge, yielding as high as

8%

A.H. Bickmore & Co.
111 BROADWAY, N.Y.

Ottumwa Railway & Light Company
Bond Secured 7% Notes
Due December 1, 1920.
Price 97½ and Interest
Yielding 8%
Details on request

Bonbright & Company
Incorporated
25 Nassau Street New York

6% from now until 1963

no matter how low the interest rate on securities may be in the future, when money is more plentiful, and the demand is not such as to warrant payment of high rates for a short term.

This investment is in a 5% bond, tax exempt in New York State, which sold near 100 in 1917. At the present time, with the conditions of the Company more favorable than ever before, these $1,000 Bonds are offered at price $845 and interest to yield about 6%.

Discriminating investors are taking advantage of present low prices for long term seasoned bonds, and if you are one of those investors, circular T-21 will be of interest to you.

E. H. Rollins & Sons
43 Exchange Place, New York
Boston San Francisco Chicago

GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER CO.
2nd Pfd. Stock To Net 8%
Unusual retirement Feature. No Precedent Bonds or Mortgages.
Circular "28" on request

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New York Central Convertible 6s, at the market, to yield about 6.60%
New York

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Investment Securities.
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Chicago Philadelphia Boston Buffalo
Cleveland Baltimore Minneapolis

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Rise In Latter Part of a Dull Session—Harvester Shares Gain.

Until the early part of the afternoon yesterday the stock market appeared almost indifferent to the change in the complexion of the war situation. Trading was so sluggish as to promise another record of inactivity, and prices were little more than firm in most issues. A fairly brisk period of trading in the final hours brought about an advance in nearly all issues, with the industrials moving forward so easily as to suggest the possibility of a sharp advance on any marked increase in demand.

Steel advanced two points from its low price of the day, and closed at the top of the movement with a net gain of 1⅝. United Cigar Stores, American Linseed preferred, Baldwin, Sumatra, General Motors and International Harvester of New Jersey all gained two points or more, and only a few issues, notably P. Lorillard, showed changes on the wrong side. The volume of the day's business, despite the increased activity in the afternoon, was small.

The dissolution of the International Harvester Company appears to have been accomplished to the satisfaction of the stockholders as well as of the Department of Justice, and the market welcomed the announcement with an advance of 4⅝ for the New Jersey company's shares. As a matter of fact, the separation involves little hardship on the company, while freeing it of litigation that might have proved extremely embarrassing in the carrying out of plans for getting after-war business. The three lines which the company agrees to dispose of within a year after the ending of the war—the Osborne, Milwaukee and Champion—have not been profitable and have been tacitly for sale for some time past. The Harvester management finds most of its business west of the Mississippi, and the Eastern plants were not well adapted to the production of agricultural machinery destined for Texas or the Dakotas. The decree opens the way to the consolidation of the two companies, so that the parent company may again handle its foreign business direct. The existing arrangement had proved far from satisfactory, and with the return of peace the management expects to be able to retrieve much of the loss written off from the investment in Russia and Germany.

As to a similar, voluntary settlement of the Steel Corporation suit there is substantial agreement in the financial district that conditions are so far from parallel as to make it out of the question. The Steel Corporation never controlled any such preponderance of capacity in its field, and its demonstrated emergency value to the country since the entry of the United States into the war is held to justify continuance of the present relation between the subsidiaries.

Trading Active on Bourse.

PARIS, Aug. 5.—Trading was active on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 61 francs 85 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 15½ centimes. Five per cent. loan, 87 francs 55 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loan Rates Range from 5 to 6% —Time Money Unchanged.

The money market was not active yesterday, and rates for call loans ranged from 5 to 6 per cent., with every indication, according to bankers, that quotations were not likely to decline in the near future. The renewal rate was 5 per cent. The time money market conditions were unchanged and rather dull.

Call Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'LS.	ALL INDUSTRIALS.
High 6	High 6¼
Low 5	Low 5½
Renewals ...5	Renewals ...5½
Last 6	Last 6½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'LS.	ALL INDUSTRIALS.
Sixty days.....5½@6	Sixty days.....6
Ninety days.....6	Ninety days.....6
Four months.....6	Four months.....6
Five months.....6	Five months.....6
Six months.....6	Six months.....6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....4½@4¾
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days.....4¾@4⅞
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....5@5¼

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 60 days.....6
4 to 6 months.....6
70 75
Other Names.
4 to 6 months.....6
100 103

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.7540	$4.7540	$4.7540	+.0003
Cables	4.76½	4.76½	4.76	+.0005
France—				
Demand	5.70⅝	5.70⅞	5.70⅞	+.00⅛
Cables	5.69½	5.69½	5.69½	+.00⅛

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Demand or Checks.	Close. Cables.
4.8665 London	$4.7540	$4.7645
5.1828 Paris	5.70⅞	5.69½
China—		
Hongkong	80.00	80.25
Peking	121.50	121.75
Shanghai	114.50	114.75
19.50 Greece	19.45	19.50
40.20 Holland	52.00	52.325
32.44 India—		
Bombay	35.73	35.78
Calcutta	35.78	35.73
5.1826 Italy	7.91	7.90
Japan—		
Kobe	53.50	53.75
Yokohama	53.50	53.75
19.30 Spain	26.50	26.60
60.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.875	50.00
26.80 Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	35.35	35.75
Copenhagen	31.10	31.50
Christiania	31.50	31.70
South America—		
42.64 Buenos Aires	44.50	44.75
34.42 Rio	24.00	24.10
9.1826 Switzerland	3.94⅜	3.92½
51.46 Russia—		
100 rubles	13.85	14.00
500 rubles	13.75	13.90

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.72½	$4.71	$4.71⅞	$4.70⅝

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $890,129,058; balance, $35,362,274; United States Treasury credit balances, $3,324,864; Federal Reserve credit balance, $24,594,645.

Domestic Exchange.

Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 25@15c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $17.1875 premium.

Silver Quotations.

Bar silver in London, 48.13-16d, unchanged; in New York, 99⅝c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 77c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—Statement for Aug. 3. Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$1,642,585	$17,480,475
Internal revenue:		
Income and excess profits taxes	3,567,771	501,664,147
Miscellaneous	12,378,585	118,896,661
Miscel. revenue	1,811,085	28,765,896
Total receipts	$19,400,028	$660,657,171
Excess of ord. disb. over ord. receipts	95,987,114	714,512,671
Exc. of total disb. over total receipts	45,978,202	128,701,079
Expenditures	115,387,143	1,375,169,742

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Spelter	8.45	8.55	8.37½	8.47½
Antimony	13.00	13.25	13.00	13.25
Quicksilver	$125.00	....	$125.00	....
Aluminum	....	....	33.00	....
Iron, No. 2X f'dry	....	....	34.25	....

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 26c.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Friday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	122	0	0	122	0	0
Tin, spot	394	0	0	399	0	0
Tin, futures	394	0	0	396	0	0
Spelter	54	0	0	54	0	0
Lead	29	10	0	29	10	0

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, AUG. 5, 1918.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Day's sales	267,690	423,081	118,829
Year to date	82,285,999	115,824,871	95,611,991

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
16½	17	400	Advance Rumely	16⅝	17⅛	16⅝	17⅛	+1⅛
43	44	100	Advance Rumely pf	44	44	44	44	+ ⅛
...	...	200	Ajax Rubber	62½	63⅛	62½	63¼	+ ⅜
3½	3⅝	900	Alaska Gold Mines	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
2	2¼	500	Alaska Juneau	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	...
34	34¼	1,700	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	33⅞	34¼	33⅞	34¼	+ ⅝
88	91	300	Am. Agricul. Chem	80	90	80	90	...
69	69⅝	200	Am. Beet Sugar	69	69	69	69	...
47½	47½	200	Am. Can	46⅝	47⅝	46⅝	47½	+ ⅝
84½	85	800	Am. Car & Fdry	84½	84½	84½	84½	+ ⅛
107⅞	110	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	− ¼
33	33½	100	Am. Ice	33	33	33	33	...
42¾	42½	3,400	Am. Linseed	41	42¼	41	42¼	+1¼
79⅜	81	1,900	Am. Linseed pf	79	80½	79	80½	+2
78¾	79	500	Am. Smelt. & Ref	78	78⅝	78	78⅝	+ ⅛
106	106½	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	106	106	106	106	− ⅛
131	131½	22,300	Am. Sumatra Tob	123⅜	131	123⅜	131	+6⅛
90	100	100	Am. Sumat. Tob. pf	92½	92½	92½	92½	+1½
92	92½	7,900	Am. Tel. & Tel	92	92½	90¾	92⅝	+ ⅝
58⅜	59	200	Am. Woolen	58⅝	58⅞	58⅝	58⅞	+ ⅛
18	18¼	600	Am. Zinc, L. & S	18¼	18¼	18	18⅛	− ⅛
66½	66⅝	2,900	Anaconda Copper	66⅛	66⅝	65⅞	66⅝	+ ⅜
15	15½	100	Asso. Dry Goods	15	15	15	15	...
85	86	200	Atch., Top. & S. F	85	85½	85	85½	+ ½
81½	82½	300	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	82½	82½	82	82	−1½
102¼	104	200	At. Gulf & West I	103	103½	103	103½	...
63½	65	100	At. Gulf & W. I. pf	64½	64½	64½	64½	− ½
92⅝	93	20,600	Baldwin Loco	90¼	93	90	92⅞	+2⅝
53¾	54	400	Baltimore & Ohio	54⅛	54⅝	54	54	...
56½	57½	200	Baltimore & O. pf	57	57	57	57	...
1¼	1⅝	100	Batopilas Mining	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
84	85	200	Bethlehem Steel	84½	84½	84½	84½	+ ½
84½	84⅝	9,900	Beth. Steel, class B	82⅝	84⅞	82⅝	84⅝	+1½
25⅝	26¼	200	Booth Fisheries	26¼	26¼	25⅝	25⅝	− ½
41¼	41⅞	340	Bklyn Rapid Tran	41⅛	41⅝	41⅛	41⅝	+ ⅝
11½	12⅛	100	Bruns. Ter. & Ry.S.	11½	11½	11½	11½	− ⅛
141	141¼	1,100	Burns Brothers	140	141	140	141	+1½
27½	27⅝	200	Butte & Superior	27⅛	27¼	27¼	27⅛	− ⅛
42⅝	43⅞	100	California Packing	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	+1¼
153	154	400	Canadian Pacific	152½	153	152½	153	+1
67¼	67½	200	Central Leather Co	67	67½	67	67¼	+1
34	34½	600	Cerro de Pasco Cop	34½	34½	34⅝	34⅝	+ ⅛
88	89	100	Chandler Motor	89	89	89	89	...
56	56¼	100	Chesapeake & Ohio	56	56	56	56	− ¼
43⅞	44	400	Chi., Mil. & St. P	43⅜	43⅝	43⅜	43⅞	...
75¼	75½	500	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	74⅜	75¼	74⅜	75¼	+ ⅛
92	92½	100	Chi. & Northwest'n	91½	91½	91½	91½	−1½
23⅝	24	400	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	23½	23½	23½	23½	...
74	74½	300	C., R. I.& P.7 p.c.pf	73⅝	74¼	73⅝	74¼	+ ⅛
63	63½	500	C., R. I.& P.6 p.c.pf	62⅞	63⅝	62⅞	63⅝	+ ⅝
39¼	39⅝	300	Chino Copper	38⅝	39½	38⅝	39½	+ ½
45½	46⅝	200	Col. Fuel & Iron	45⅛	45⅝	45	45	...
32½	33½	200	Columbia Gas & El	33	33	33	33	...
90½	91½	100	Consolidated Gas	90¼	90½	90¼	90½	...
44¼	44⅝	4,600	Corn Products Ref	43⅝	44⅝	43¼	44⅝	+ ⅝
100	100¾	200	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	100	100	100	100	+ ⅛
66¾	67¼	2,600	Crucible Steel	65¼	67¼	65¼	67	+1½
30	30½	500	Cuba Cane Sugar	30¼	30½	30¼	30½	...
81	82	200	Cuba Cane Sug. pf	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	...
161	164¾	300	Del., Lack. & West	163	163	163	163	+1
6	6⅛	700	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	6¼	6¼	6	6	− ¾
58⅝	58⅝	8,200	Distillers' Securities	57⅝	58⅝	57⅝	58⅝	+1
85	87⅝	200	Dome Mines	87½	87½	84½	87½	+ ⅛
14⅞	15	1,100	Erie	14⅝	15	14⅝	15	− ⅛
30¾	31	300	Erie 1st pf	31⅞	31⅞	31	31	+ ⅛
22	23	200	Erie 2d pf	22	22	22	22	−1
38½	39	500	Fisher Body	38½	39¼	38½	39¼	+1¼
90	91	100	Fisher Body pf	90	90	90	90	−
151½	153	2,900	General Motors	146⅞	152½	146	152	+6
45½	46	200	Goodrich Co	45¼	45⅝	80	45⅝	− ⅛
80¼	81	500	Granby Consol	80	80½	80	80½	+1½
90¼	91	100	Great Northern pf	90½	90½	90½	90½	+ ⅛
31⅛	31⅞	900	G. N. ctfs. for O. P.	31½	31⅝	31½	31⅝	+ ⅛
44½	45	400	Greene-Cananea Cop	44½	45	44½	44⅝	+ ⅛
47	48	400	Haskell & Barker	47	47½	47	47¼	...
52⅝	53	2,000	Inspiration Copper	52⅜	53	52¼	53	+1½
129	129⅞	2,500	Int. Harvester, N.J.	125½	129⅞	125½	129⅞	+4⅞
65¾	66	400	Int. Harvester Corp	65	66⅛	65	65¼	+ ⅛
26¼	26⅝	700	Int. Mer. Marine	26¼	26⅝	25¾	26	+ ⅛
97⅛	98	4,900	Int. Mer. Mar. pf	96⅝	98	96⅛	97⅝	+ ⅝
30⅜	30½	1,700	Int. Nickel	30⅛	30⅜	29⅞	30⅜	+ ⅛
36½	37	300	Int. Paper	35⅞	36⅝	35⅞	36⅝	+ ⅛
33⅜	34	700	Kennecott Copper	33⅜	34	33⅜	34	+ ⅛
83½	84	300	Lackawanna Steel	83	83½	82¾	83½	+ ⅛
57½	58	200	Lehigh Valley	57½	57½	57½	57½	+ ⅛
50	103	50	Liggett & Myers pf	102	102	102	102	...
151¼	152	600	Lorillard (P.) Co	151¼	151¼	150½	150½	−⅝
12⅝	13	5,960	Loril. (P.) Co. rgts	12⅝	12⅝	12	12⅜	−1⅛
64¼	68	100	Mackay Cos. pf	64¼	64¼	64¼	64¼	...
27	27½	300	Maxwell Motors	27	27	27	27	+ ⅛
55⅛	56	100	Max. Motors 1st pf	55½	55½	55½	55½	+ ½
20	22	200	Max. Motors 2d pf	20	20	20	20	−1⅜
101¾	103	2,800	Mexican Petroleum	101¼	101¾	100⅞	101⅜	+ ⅝
28¼	28¾	100	Miami Copper	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ⅛
52⅜	52¾	1,500	Midvale Steel	51⅝	52¾	51⅝	52¼	+ ½
87½	89	70	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	85½	88½	85½	88½	...
5¼	6	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	5½	5¾	5½	5¾	...
8⅜	10	100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	...
23½	23¼	500	Missouri Pacific	23¼	23½	23¼	23⅜	− ⅛
54½	55¼	1,100	Missouri Pacific pf	53½	55¼	55	55	− ⅛
52⅛	52⅝	1,500	Nat. Enam. & St	51⅜	52⅝	52⅛	52⅝	+1⅛
58½	60	100	Nat. Lead	58½	58½	58½	58½	+ ⅛
20	20¼	200	Nevada Con. Cop	20⅛	20½	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
126	130	100	N. Y. Air Brake	128	128	128	128	−2
71½	71⅝	600	N. Y. Central	71½	71⅝	71⅜	71½	...
39¼	40¼	300	N. Y. N. H. & Hart	39¼	40	39½	40	+ ⅛
103	103¼	400	Norfolk & Western	103	103¼	103	103¼	+ ⅛
87⅞	88	600	Northern Pacific	88	88	87⅞	88	...
2,500	39	2,500	Ohio Cities Gas	38¼	38⅞	38½	38⅞	+ ⅝
9⅜	10	100	Ontario Mining	9⅜	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	− ⅛
31	31¼	100	Pacific Mail x r	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼	+ ⅛
...	...	600	Pac. Mail pf rights	2	2	2	2	...
43⅜	43⅞	700	Penn. R. R.	43⅞	44	43⅞	43⅞	...
47	47	200	People's Gas, Chi	47	47	46¾	46¾	−1
28	28	100	Philadelphia Co	28	28	28	28	...
51	51	800	Pittsburgh Coal	51	51	50⅜	51	+ ⅝
78	80	100	Pitts. & W. Va. pf	78⅜	78⅜	78⅜	78⅜	...
70⅜	70⅝	1,200	Pressed Steel Car	70½	70⅝	70⅛	70⅝	+ ⅜
97	100	100	Pressed Steel Car pf	100	100	100	100	+4
111	112	100	Pullman Co	112	112	112	112	+ ⅛
61¼	61⅝	600	Railway Steel Sp	61¼	61⅝	61¼	61⅝	+ ⅜
23¾	24	500	Ray Con. Copper	24	24	23¾	23⅞	+ ⅛
87¼	88	3,100	Reading	87⅛	88	87⅛	88	+ ⅝
92⅜	93	3,400	Rep. Iron & Steel	91¼	92⅞	91¼	92⅞	+1⅝
70	72	500	Savage Arms	71	71	70½	71	−1
136	140	200	Sears, Roeb. & Co	137	137	136¼	136¼	−2⅝
16¼	16½	100	Shattuck-Arizona	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	...
32¼	32⅝	3,500	Sinclair Oil & Ref	31⅞	32⅝	31½	32⅜	+1⅛
84½	84½	700	Southern Pacific	84	84½	84	84½	+ ⅛
23½	23⅝	500	Southern Railway	23⅜	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	+ ⅛
62⅜	62⅝	200	Southern Ry. pf	62½	62¼	62¼	62¼	−⅜
44	44½	1,900	Studebaker Corp	44	44⅞	43¾	44	− ⅛
109	110	100	Tenn. C. & C	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	...
152½	153	400	Texas Co	151½	153	151½	153	+2
69¼	69½	1,000	Tobacco Products	69	69⅝	68¾	69⅝	+ ⅛
70	75	100	Union Bag & Paper	70	70	70	70	−1½
121	121¼	1,800	Union Pacific	121	121¼	120⅜	121¼	+ ⅛
101	102	2,000	United Cigar Stores	99¼	101	99¼	101	+ ⅛
128¼	128½	1,500	U. S. Ind. Alco	127⅜	128½	127⅜	128¼	+ ⅛
61⅛	62	300	U. S. Rubber	61⅞	62	61⅞	62	...
42	42⅜	100	U. S. Sm., R. & M	42	42	42	42	...
109⅞	110	92,400	U. S. Steel	108	110	108	110	+1⅝
...	...	800	U. S. Steel pf. x d	109⅞	110¼	109⅜	110¼	+ ⅛
81⅜	82	1,200	Utah Copper	81⅛	82	81⅛	82	+1⅛
51	52	300	Va.-Car. Chemical	51⅜	51½	51⅛	51½	+ ⅞
9¼	9⅜	700	Wabash	9¼	9½	9¼	9¼	...
37⅞	38¼	1,400	Wabash pf. A	37⅞	38	37⅝	38	+ ⅛
78¼	79	100	Western Union Tel	79	79	79	79	+1
41½	42¼	200	Westinghouse E. & M	41½	42	41½	42	+ ¼
43	43¼	100	White Motors	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼	+ ¾
60¼	61½	200	Wilson & Co	61	61	61	61	−1
19¾	20	700	Willys-Overland	19½	19¾	19½	19¾	...
110	112	100	Woolw. (F. W.) Co	111	111	111	111	−1½
65	65¼	300	Worthington Pump	64¾	65	64¾	65	...

Urges the Safeguarding of Credit in Tax Proposals

Banker Discusses Fresh Problems Arising from Tax Plans Now in Congress.

By JAMES N. WALLACE,
President of the Central Union Trust Company.

The direct effect which the new Federal tax proposals will have on war finance, especially on the market for succeeding Liberty bond issues, has had much discussion. A point of no less importance is the indirect effect which taxes, if excessive, are sure to have on war finance through the credit extended by banks to business.

A large use of credit, especially bank credit, is required to carry on modern industry and trade in sufficient volume. The extension of this credit by banking institutions is guided chiefly by the evidence of paying power on the part of borrowers. This paying power depends in turn on the margin of earning power applicable to the discharge of debts.

The liabilities of banks are practically all payable on demand, so bank resources have to be liquid. In the Federal Reserve system, which has been established on sound banking principles, only short-time paper is eligible for rediscount and renewals are not contemplated. Bank credit generally is not extended as a more or less permanent investment, supported by a prospect of ultimate payment if borrowers are obliged to liquidate. Banks give credit to borrowers, whose purpose and ability to pay notes promptly at maturity are reasonably certain, and assurance of payment is afforded by the excess earnings which constitute business reserves. If taxes make unduly heavy demands on the earning power of business and so threaten the marginal earnings which guarantee the payment of debts, there will be an all-around contraction of credit lines or there will be a great deal of unsound credit represented in bank loans.

Should taxation force a contraction of credit, the result will be a large decrease of productive enterprise at a time where there is greatest need to encourage an increased output of goods and commodities essential for the conduct of the war and the national wellbeing. The sequel to such a shrinkage will also be a heavy falling off in earnings available for taxes and Liberty Bond subscriptions. The Government will then have to resort to artificial stimulants of production by forced loans from the public through fat paper money issues and by forced loans from the banks. The outcome of such a vicious process of inflation is well known.

On the other hand, if, in the effort to keep production up, the banks extend credit which they know to be unsound because the debt-paying power of borrowers is impaired by taxation, a state of basic economic weakness will be brought about. This, in turn, will operate quite as disastrously as a Governmental recourse to paper money and other forced loan measures. Bank resources will become tied up in slow and doubtful loans, and credit will be pyramided, with the consequences of financial stringency and collapse which always follow such a course.

The Government officials feel that it is desirable to meet all the bills of the war that we can meet through taxation now; but wise legislation will consider carefully the possibility of balancing tax levies with bond issues in order to distribute high taxes over a series of years and so preserve the sources of revenue. The marginal earnings, the business reserves protecting business credit, must be safeguarded if we are to go on producing the wealth needed to finance the war now and peace afterward.

Looking for Facts.

Whenever an occasion arises for the date and a brief summary of any subject, the quarterly issues of The New York Times Index will prove invaluable. Sent for examination, $2.00 on term, $8.00 per year. The New York Times Index, Times Square.—Advt.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Steel Proves Its Leadership.

Steel common demonstrated its power of leadership again, if its action could be so defined in a market as dull as that of yesterday. Outside of scattered bulges in stocks which are wont to move in rapid fashion, the list presented hardly any feature until some sizable buying orders for Steel appeared early in the last hour. The consequent advance to 110 not only brought the highest quotation in a number of weeks, but stimulated bidding for other leading industrial shares.

***

A Theory Against a Bull Market.

It is possible to find close observers of money market conditions willing to state that a bull market, of large or moderate proportions, is impossible for some time to come. In fact, the feeling prevails in some quarters that as long as the war lasts money rates will tend to stiffen so rapidly immediately on the appearance of a large aggregate of buying orders that the movement would be automatically choked off. These prophets of developments not congenial to bullish speculators base their attitude on the known heavy demands upon capital, present and pending, and a belief that the Government's financial leaders would not favor a broad awakening of speculation.

***

Waiting and Hoping.

Whatever may be the factors which would oppose a period of activity on the long side of stocks, it seems as though the commission houses contain more partisans of the upward side than of those who wait hopefully for a decline. The volume of business for many days past has indicated, however, that neither side is putting many orders into brokers' hands to support their mental appraisement of the market.

***

Harvester Shares Move Forward.

The rise of 4⅛ points in International Harvester of New Jersey yesterday may have been the product of speculative buying, but inquiry among share owners indicated that it expressed their feelings in regard to the settlement of the Government's suit. The pending return of the organization to its old form is not expected to result in any sort of a special benefit to owners of the stock. It is believed, however, that when the change is made, with a part of the business disposed of, the future of the unified company will be satisfactory to investors who hold the common and preferred shares from the income they produce. In the opinion of experts in selling agricultural machinery, a vast field will lie open before the manufacturers when peace comes.

***

Dry Weather Stimulates Corn Prices.

Attention was drawn to the condition of the growing corn crop yesterday through dispatches received in the financial district from Southwestern points telling of extraordinarily high temperatures and lack of rain. One review of conditions in Nebraska said that the hot wave was without precedent and that the cornfields were parched. The sharp advance which occurred on the Chicago futures market reflected the news, corn for October delivery rising 8 cents a bushel, a net gain for the day of 6¼ cents. At $1.62⅝ September corn was up more than 5½ cents, and the August delivery advanced 4½ cents to $1.59⅜.

***

Copper Refinery Output.

The production of refined copper in July is estimated at 205,000,000 pounds, a decline of 5,000,000 pounds from the estimated June outturn and of 15,000,000 pounds from the May output. In July last year approximately 228,000,000 pounds was produced by the refineries, but by September the aggregate was down to 165,000,000 pounds, due to strikes at the mines.

***

American Tel. and Tel. Bonds.

Bankers interested in the recent issue of $50,000,000 convertible 6 per cent. bonds of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company report that a steady demand has been in evidence ever since the issue was offered to stockholders. It is understood that the amount which the stock owners did not subscribe for has been reduced more than 50 per cent. by sales to other investors.

***

Per Capita Circulation.

The Treasury Department in Washington announces that the per capita circulation of money in the United States on Aug. 1 amounted to $52.44, as against $46.53 on the corresponding day last year. On July 1 of the current year the per capita circulation was placed at $50.86. The Treasury figures show that on Jan. 1, 1879, the circulation was only $16.02.

***

Municipal Notes Sold.

The City Treasurer of Boston sold yesterday $1,000,000 of City of Boston notes, maturing Nov. 5, to F. S. Mosely & Co. at 4.18 per cent. The City Treasurer of Worcester, Mass., awarded $100,000 of city revenue notes, maturing Nov. 20, to J. P. Morgan & Co. at 4.20 per cent. discount, plus $50 premium, which is equivalent to 4.04 per cent.

***

Pending Problems.

There are a number of important matters which are receiving the attention of Wall Street bankers, but about which they are not yet ready to make any formal announcements. First, there is the Chinese loan; secondly, the completion of arrangements for the establishment of the big discount company; third, the Interborough financing, and fourth, the revision of plans for helping out the public utility corporations, the proposed project of organizing a $100,000,000 corporation having been abandoned as a result of the Attorney General's opinion concerning certain provisions of the War Finance Corporation act. Although committees are working on all of these and other financial problems, action is necessarily slower than usual by reason of the fact that so many of the bankers are taking vacations and making trips to Washington. It is becoming more and more the custom of bankers to take week-end holidays instead of going away for periods of two weeks or more.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Amer. Oil	5	5⅛	Homa Oil	70	71
Bay S. Gas	7	9	Iron Cap	18½	19
Begole	60	66	Iron Blos'm	36	42
Black Hawk	95	98	La Rose	35

The Graphite Industry and Its Possibilities

Present Status of the Oil Industry
Royal Dutch to Increase Capitalization
Attractive Foreign Government Bonds
Fortnightly Market Analysis
The Part Payment Plan
Our semi-monthly financial publication, Securities Suggestions, *featuring these subjects, sent free upon request for 20-Q.*

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FIGHT ON $1.25 GAS IS TAKEN INTO COURT

Public Service Commission Gets Temporary Restraining Order to Test Hughes Decision.

HEARING IN CASE TOMORROW

Test for Commission's Jurisdiction, Says Brooklyn Borough Company's Counsel.

At the instance of the Public Service Commission an order was signed by Supreme Court Justice Benedict of Brooklyn yesterday morning, temporarily restraining the Brooklyn Borough Gas Company from charging $1.25 per 1,000 feet for gas, or for any other amount in excess of the 95-cent rate fixed by the commission. The order requires the company to show cause in the Special Term of the court at 10:30 o'clock tomorrow morning why the injunction should not be made permanent.

This is the first of the legal moves made to prevent the company from taking advantage of the recent decision of Charles E. Hughes, as referee, to the effect that the statutory maximum of 80 cents for gas was confiscatory and that the commission has no power to increase a rate above that fixed by law.

Wilson W. Thompson of counsel for the company said the jurisdiction of the commission would now be tried out in court, and the bearing of the recent decision of the Court of Appeals restricting the rate-making power of the commission, so far as it relates to the Borough Company, would be determined.

"The issue," said Mr. Thompson, "is now brought squarely to the front by the announcement of the company that it intended to charge $1.25. If the 80-cent rate is confiscatory, as held by Mr. Hughes, and the 95-cent rate fixed by the commission has been superseded by the act of 1916, which deprived the company of its right to charge $1, there is no valid order of the Public Service Commission standing in the way of the company from charging what it considers to be a fair and reasonable rate.

"If Justice Benedict finds on Wednesday that the commission has no power to fix a rate above 80 cents we will have the right to charge what we please, providing we can show that it is a fair rate. Otherwise, proceedings can be instituted against us under the common law. If any consumer pleases he can refuse to pay his bill and we can, if we please, shut off his gas and thus bring the matter into court."

Mr. Thompson said the bills for July were being held up to wait a court decision. If the company wins, the rate will be $1.25. If it loses the rate will be whatever the commission says it should be. It was also said that the city, through its Corporation Counsel, or the State, through the Attorney General, has no jurisdiction over the matter in any way, although either, or both of them, might cause some confusion by beginning injunction proceedings.

A statement made by the commission yesterday approved a statement made by Commissioner Kracke, which was to the effect that the public would not permit any gas company to charge what it pleased. Proceedings are now pending before the commission to ascertain what would be a fair rate for the company to charge. The last appraisal of the company's property was made in 1913 and was followed by a reduction in the rate from $1 to 95 cents.

In applying for the restraining order, Chief Counsel Ransom of the commission submitted to the court a statement containing these two points:

"That the company has not filed with the Public Service Commission, as required by law, any tariff or schedule showing the proposed increase to $1.25, the law specifically prohibiting a gas company from changing a rate without filing a tariff, and prohibiting the company from charging any rate not specified in a schedule.

"That the company, having voluntarily accepted the commission's 95-cent order made in 1913, and having complied with it before and after the 1916 enactment of the 80-cent statute recently invalidated by Referee Hughes, the annulling of the 80-cent statute as confiscatory does not free the company from the 95-cent order or entitle it to fix a rate above 95 cents, without filing a schedule."

Mr. Ransom called the attention of the court to the action of the company in raising the rate of gas served through "quarter meters," which he called a violation of the law.

The commission will continue its hearings today to "develop the facts as to the company's finances and operating costs, and thus to find out whether the wartime rate needs to be more than 95 cents."

A mass meeting to protest against the action of the Brooklyn Borough Gas Company in raising its price to $1.25 was held last night in Parish Hall, East Twenty-third Street and Voorhees Avenue, Sheepshead Bay. The speakers were John P. O'Brien of the Corporation Counsel's office, Magistrate Alexander H. Geismar, Joseph Fennelly of the Department of Public Works, William R. Lucas, and John Temple Graves. A. W. Dennen was Chairman.

A telegram from Mayor Hylan, who is at Saratoga, was read. He assured the consumers of gas that the city administration would "go the limit" in assisting the consumers to fight for their rights, and said that 80-cent gas was not confiscatory.

A decision by Supreme Court Justice McAvoy yesterday sustained the contention of the Public Service Commission that it had the power of changing rates for gas. The case was that of Queens consumers against the Newton Gas Company. After an inquiry the commission reduced the rate from $1 to 85 cents.

This was in July, 1915, and the company began certiorari proceedings and procured a stay which prevented the new rate from becoming operative. The difference between the old and the new has been deposited by the company pending a final decision.

Lieut. Arnheim Left $392,950.

Lieutenant Samuel W. Arnheim, chief stockholder of Marks Arnheim, Inc., who died in Texas in an aviation training camp on March 21 last, left an estate appraised yesterday at $392,950, the bulk of which was in common and preferred stock of his corporation. He gave 1,000 shares of the preferred stock, worth $50 a share, to his brother-in-law, William W. Arnheim, and the remainder of the stock, valued at $114,000, and an interest in $200,000 of the residuary estate to his sister, Mrs. Minnie Z. Arnheim. He gave his personal effects and an annuity of $10,000 to his sister, Mrs. Sophie G. B. Untermeyer.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.02	Justice	.01
Alta	.03	Mexican	.18
Andes	.05	Occidental	.76
Best & Belcher	.03	Ophir	.06
Bullion	.01	Overman	.02
Challenge Con.	.03	Potosi	.05
Chollar	.03	Sevage	.03
Confidence	.04	Seg. Belcher	.01
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.04
Con. Virginia	.22	Union Con.	.42
Gould & Curry	.01	Utah	.01
Jacket	.07	Mexican dollars	.77¼
Julia	.01		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	2.75	Goldfield Con.	.24
Cash Boy	.05	Goldfield Merger	.02
Halifax	.12	Great Bend	.03
Jim Butler	.59	Jumbo Ext.	.11
McNamara	.31	Kewanna	.03
Midway	.04	Lone Star	.07
Mizpah	.06	Silver Pick	.04
Monarch Pittsburg	.06	Spearhead	.02
Montana	.10	MANHATTAN.	
North Star	.09	Big Four	.03
Rescue	.09	Consolidated	.04
Tonopah Divide	1.80	Mustang	.01
Tonopah Ext.	1.65	White Caps	.01
West End	1.07½	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
West Tonopah	.22	Nevada Hills	.01
GOLDFIELD.		Packard	.27
Atlanta	.06	Rochester	.37
Florence	.10	Round Mountain	.18
Booth	.04	United Eastern	3.00

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	4¾	4¾	Isabella	4¼	5
Dr. Jackpot	4½	6	McKinney	8¼	12
Elkton	4¼	6	Portland	80	87
El Paso	10	25	U. Gold M.	13	15
Golden C.	164	168	Vindicator	43	47
Granite	19	25	Rose Nicol.	6½	8

CALL UPON BANKERS TO CONSERVE CREDIT

Federal Reserve Directors, However, Warn Against Undue Embarrassment to Borrowers.

Pierre Jay, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, made public yesterday a minute adopted by the Directors at their meeting last Wednesday in which they expressed approval of the views of the Federal Reserve Board in respect to the necessity of banking institutions conserving credit. The Directors of the local Reserve Bank adopted a resolution calling upon the banks in this district to endeavor to obtain a gradual reduction of loans now carried for nonproductive and nondistributive purposes. Following is the text of the minute:

"It is clear that the increasing volume of Government financing makes necessary a far more united and consistent effort on the part of the bankers of the country to conserve and save credit than has heretofore been undertaken. The Federal Reserve Board, accordingly, on July 6, addressed a letter to all banks and trust companies requesting them to exercise 'a reasonable discretion to restrict credits which are clearly not needed for the prosecution of the war nor for the health and necessary comfort of the people,' and at the same time asked the Federal Reserve Banks in every practicable way to bring about a better understanding of the necessity for the conservation of credit. Therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Directors of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, in full sympathy with the views of the Board, hereby direct the officers of the bank, in such ways as may be appropriate, to express to the banking institutions of this district the importance and necessity of conserving credit.

By endeavoring to secure such gradual reduction as may be practicable of loans now carried for nonproductive or nondistributive purposes.

By gradually reducing the amount of credit granted for purposes not clearly necessary for the prosecution of the war or the health and necessary comfort of the people; and

By educating borrowers of all classes to keep their demands for credit down to the very minimum.

"Such a concerted campaign of action and euducation by the banking institutions of this district will surely lead to a spirit of economy in credit transactions, as well as to an actual saving of credit comparable to the saving already effected in food and other commodities, and will enable the Government to command the credit thus saved and use it diercetly and with full force for the winning of the war. It is of the highest importance, however, that nothing should be done to cause undue embarrassment to borrowers or affect necessary credits."

PICK SEED POTATOES EARLY.

Growers Urged to Avoid Diseases That Cut Crop in Half This Year.

The fact that bad seed were responsible for many of the troubles that potato growers, not only on Long Island, but all over the country, have experienced this Summer, which have resulted in a scant half crop, has caused the Department of Agriculture to again urge growers to produce their own seed.

Do not wait until planting time next Spring to select your seed potatoes, the department urges. Do not even wait until harvest time this Fall. Begin now by making a study of the plants. Potato growers should have a seed plat, which may or may not be a part of the main crop, and from the best growing, disease-resistant plants in this plat, which produce high yields of marketable sized potatoes, select their seed for the following year. An area of one-tenth or one-fifteenth of the entire acreage will usually provide sufficient seed for the following season's planting.

While it is an advantage to start the seed plat with selected material, the work may be begun during the growing season with any good stock of promising quality planted in suitable soil and properly cared for. The best portion of the field, therefore, should be selected for the seed plat. It should be well drained, frequently cultivated, and thoroughly sprayed.

Several times during the growing season the seed plat should be inspected. All weak, degenerate, and diseased hills and those showing varietal mixtures should be pulled, so that only the progeny of healthy hills of the correct variety will remain at harvest time. Plants showing stem rot either at or below the surface of the soil, plants developing any type of abnormal rolling of the leaves, those with mottled or crinkled leaves, and any plants that are stunted, weakened, or that make unthrifty growth, should be discarded.

If practicable, it is best to dig the seed plat by hand, care being taken to eliminate all low yielding hills and those producing an undue proportion of small or unshapely tubers. In harvesting avoid unnecessary cutting, bruising, or other injury, since the vitality of damaged tubers is reduced. Gather and store the seed potatoes in slat crates. Place them as soon as possible after harvesting in a cool, reasonably moist storage house provided with good ventilation and maintained at a temperature of 30 to 40 degrees.

Before the next planting time the stock could be carefully worked over to remove all badly cut or bruised tubers and those showing serious scab of black-scurf and decay of any kind. Tubers badly off type should also be discarded, as should any showing abnormal discoloration of flesh, which can be seen, of course, only at the time of cutting. If scab or black-scurf is present in any degree, it is advisable to treat the seed by covering for thirty minutes in a solution containing four ounces of corrosive sublimate to thirty gallons of water.

HARVESTER STOCK IS UP 4 1-4 POINTS

Holders Believe Agreement with Government Will Aid Corporations.

PREPARE FOR TRADE RUSH

Decks Are Now Cleared to Supply Tremendous Replacement Demand When War Is Over.

Considerable relief was evident among stockholders in the International Harvester Company and the International Harvester Corporation yesterday over the agreement between the Government and the management in respect to the suit under the Sherman law. While it was realized that the sale of certain machinery lines and two of the plants would reduce the facilities of the organization, this penalty was submerged in the belief that the new company would be in a position to go ahead unhampered by questions of its legality in certain particulars when the "unscrambling" had been completed.

Meetings of stockholders of both corporations will be held on Sept. 10, to reunite the organizations and combine their stock issues. International Harvester Company shares reflected the pending change of operating status by advancing 4¼ points on the Stock Exchange. It is expected that a new company bearing the name of the old will be formed, which will handle both the domestic and export business, as was the case prior to 1913.

Interests close to the management said the prime reason for the company's agreement with the Government was to clear the decks for the expected large business after the war ends. A survey of the world markets, it was said, had showed that the coming of peace would necessarily bring a tremendous replacement demand from some European countries, while neutral nations, being unable, because of lack of shipping and restricted manufacturing, to keep their supplies of farm implements up to the normal totals during the war, would be important buyers.

The Harvester Corporation had a large market in Russia before the war. The loss subsequent to the ending of the old régime in that country, according to the last annual statement, amounted to about $18,000,000, which was written off by the management. Despite this setback, it was stated, the export company is strong in cash and there will be no immediate need for the new corporation to borrow money for the conduct of its business.

SHIPPERS' VIEWS HEARD.

Commerce Board Examiner Gets Opinions on New Freight Classifications.

Joseph C. Colquitt, examiner of the Interstate Commerce Commission, presided yesterday at a hearing in the office of Hulse & Allen, 244 Madison Avenue, for the purpose of giving shippers an opportunity to be heard on the proposed consolidated freight classification changes embodied in a report submitted by a special committee appointed by the Railroad Administration. The classification effects a consolidation of the official, Southern, and Western classifications prevailing heretofore.

J. C. Collyer of the special committee read a summary of the conclusions reached, all of which are in the direction of greater uniformity and the elimination of discriminations. It was said that Director General McAdoo desired to put the new uniform classification into effect at the earliest date possible. The proposed new classification calls for an increase in 3,857 ratings, while there are 1,840 reductions in ratings.

Owing to the 25 per cent. increase in freight rates, shippers are evincing more than usual interest in the classification hearings now being held in the chief commercial centres of the country. Many protests against the increase have been made, and at yesterday's hearing several out-of-town shippers gave their views. No New York City merchants appeared. The witnesses yesterday told of the effect the higher rates would have on their products shipped in carload, or less than carload, lots.

The discussion embraced a large number of commodities ranging, from watch chains to Jumbo rolls of wall paper. All of those heard wanted a lower classification for their particular commodities. The American Iron and Steel Institute has asked for an opportunity to show how the new classifications are expected to affect iron and steel products. Automobile manufacturers and shippers in other lines will give testimony at today's hearing.

Eastern Power Shows Gain.

The Eastern Power and Light Corporation for the year ended Dec. 31, 1917, reports gross earnings of $4,495,593, compared with $3,960,700 for the year 1916 and a net income of $467,006, as against $543,536 the previous year.

LABOR FOR COMMON ACTION.

Russell Cables Proposal of Britain's Trade Union Committee.

The American Alliance for Labor and Democracy has received the following cable message from Charles Edward Russell, who, it was announced yesterday, had severed his connection with the Bureau of Public Information in order to tour the allied countries with the representatives of the Social Democratic League now in France:

"The Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress, the most representative national organization of Great Britain's organized workers, has taken a most important step in international labor relations, in having drafted a proposal for common action among trade unions of the allied countries.

"After consideration by the constituent bodies, the Parliamentary Committee proposal will be discussed by the Trade Union Congress, which meets in Derby in September. There was before the war an international trade union organization in existence, with headquarters in Berlin, but only a minority of the British trade unions were affiliated with it.

"The antipacifist section of the labor movement has gained further ground since the recent Labor Party conference. The Labor members of the Government have been strengthened by the unopposed re-election to the House of Commons of J. R. Clynes, the new Food Controller, and some are waging an active propaganda against their pacifist critics.

"John Hodge, Secretary of the Steel Workers and Minister of Pensions, whose humanitarian administration has made him very popular, is taking a strong attitude against the 'Stockholm' policy represented by Arthur Henderson and J. Ramsay MacDonald, and contends that they do not represent the real views of the overwhelming bulk of British trade unionists. His organization will probably take a vote on the question of seceding from the Labor Party."

EARNINGS.

Railroad.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN—	1918.	1917.	1916.
June gross	$1,030,607	$804,718	$726,018
Def. aft. tax.	120,820	*236,484	*273,324
Def. aft. chg.	244,220	*129,509	*146,849
6 mos. gross	4,776,007	4,109,637	4,149,809
Net aft. tax.	129,980	862,028	1,012,552
Def. aft. chg.	575,563	*253,962	*241,966

*Surplus.

Public Utilities.

ALABAMA POWER CO.—	1918.	1917.	Increase.
June gross	$259,059	$170,578	$88,481
Net aft. tax.	130,812	108,062	22,750
12 mos. gross	2,502,539	1,778,141	724,398
Net aft. tax.	1,465,484	1,162,729	302,755

AMERICAN POWER & LIGHT CO.—
(Earnings of subsidiary companies.)

June gross	1,029,205	860,265	168,940
Net aft. tax.	416,159	366,408	49,751
12 mos. gross	12,258,293	10,842,682	1,415,611
Net aft. tax	4,995,826	4,735,309	260,517

ALABAMA WATER CO.—Earnings six months to June 30—

Gross	143,336	100,600	42,736
Operating exp.	64,713	37,849	26,864
Net	78,623	62,751	15,872

BLACKSTONE VALLEY GAS & ELECTRIC—

June gross	204,147	159,333	44,814
Net aft. taxes	67,146	48,545	18,601
Sur. aft. chgs.	45,105	27,587	17,518
12 mos.' gross	2,168,965	1,844,188	324,777
Net aft. taxes	658,453	700,300	*4,847
Sur. aft. chgs.	397,108	448,132	*51,024

*Decrease.

COLORADO POWER CO. for June—			
Gross earnings	103,451	93,318	10,132
Net earnings	54,281	51,701	2,579
Total income	57,470	53,958	3,511
Twelve months ended June 30—			
Gross earnings	1,263,375	1,135,855	117,519
Net earnings	718,290	629,781	88,509
Total income	754,533	662,610	91,922
Net income	405,461	323,604	81,856
Pf. dividend	50,703	42,350	8,353
Com. dividend	221,264	221,264	.....
Surplus	133,493	59,990	73,503

COLUMBIA ELECTRIC CO.—

June gross	95,152	83,127	12,025
Net aft. taxes	57,022	51,140	5,882
Sur. aft. chgs.	24,242	22,163	2,179
12 mos.' gross	1,178,396	988,223	190,173
Net aft. taxes	702,730	614,333	88,397
Sur. aft. chgs.	329,090	272,030	57,060

CONNECTICUT POWER CO.—

June gross	75,967	70,220	5,747
Net aft. tax.	30,000	33,038	*3,938
Sur. aft. chgs.	9,408	17,288	*7,880
12 mos. gross	916,630	818,736	97,903
Net aft. tax	380,731	400,189	*19,458
Sur. aft. chgs.	153,111	203,020	*49,900

*Decrease.

EASTERN TEXAS ELECTRIC AND SUBSIDIARIES—

May gross	94,396	74,233	20,163
Net aft. tax	41,076	30,275	10,801
Sur. aft. chgs.	28,024	20,333	7,690
12 mos. gross	906,075	883,415	112,660
Net aft. tax	441,169	406,252	34,917
Sur. aft. chgs.	314,465	293,491	20,974

EL PASO ELECTRIC CO.—

June gross	96,236	101,371	*5,135
Net aft. tax	27,038	34,527	*7,489
Sur. aft. chgs.	20,173	29,873	*9,700
12 mos. gross	1,272,065	1,216,517	55,548
Net aft. tax	439,396	442,066	*2,670
Sur. aft. chgs.	362,251	381,618	*19,367

*Decrease.

GALVESTON-HOUSTON ELECTRIC—

June gross	230,752	164,448	66,304
Net aft. tax	82,857	55,056	27,801
Sur. aft. chgs.	43,433	17,489	25,944
12 mos. gross	2,385,354	1,959,871	425,483
Net aft. tax	829,413	673,695	155,718
Sur. aft. chgs.	365,123	231,466	133,657

KEY WEST ELECTRIC CO.—

June gross	16,157	11,743	4,414
Net aft. tax.	6,091	4,405	1,686
Sur. aft. chgs.	3,621	1,925	1,696
12 mos. gross	166,118	127,271	38,847
Net aft. tax.	60,411	42,484	17,975
Sur. aft. chgs.	31,046	12,294	18,751

MISSISSIPPI RIVER POWER CO.—

June gross	182,590	168,408	14,182
Net aft. tax.	148,586	134,820	14,766
Sur. aft. chgs.	29,324	27,515	1,809
12 mos. gross	2,115,033	1,842,899	272,134
Net aft. tax.	1,705,710	1,469,652	236,058
Sur. aft. chgs.	254,487	184,448	70,039

NORTHERN TEXAS ELECTRIC—

June gross	259,163	179,406	79,757
Net aft. taxes.	103,419	67,213	36,197
Sur. aft. chgs.	75,238	38,087	37,151
12 mos. gross	3,078,818	2,088,392	990,426
Net aft. taxes.	1,417,803	860,977	556,826
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,074,172	511,728	562,444

PADUCAH TRACTION & LIGHT—

June gross	24,510	23,652	858
Net aft. taxes.	6,078	6,416	*338
Def. aft. chgs.	2,135	1,056	1,079
12 mos. gross	305,872	309,993	*4,021
Net aft. taxes.	77,736	84,199	*6,463
Def. aft. chgs.	16,982	2,920	14,062

PENSACOLA ELECTRIC COMPANY—

June gross	42,733	30,148	12,585
Net aft. taxes.	16,533	14,255	2,278
Sur. aft. chgs.	8,429	6,525	1,904
12 mos. gross	417,518	297,414	120,104
Net aft. taxes.	197,029	124,827	72,202
Sur. aft. chgs.	62,581	31,819	30,762

PUGET SOUND TRACTION, LIGHT & POWER, and subsidiaries—

May gross	919,764	762,663	157,101
Net aft. taxes.	329,086	301,724	27,362
Sur. aft. chgs.	121,916	110,380	11,536
12 mos. gross	10,329,754	8,689,134	1,640,620
Net. aft. taxes.	3,893,395	3,398,864	494,529
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,465,281	1,150,287	314,944

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON COMPANY—

June gross	777,871	650,511	117,360
Net aft. taxes.	516,001	493,063	22,068
Sur. aft. chgs.	272,408	298,144	*25,735
12 mos. gross	6,275,264	8,294,602	*19,338
Net aft. taxes.	5,299,969	5,163,918	136,051
Sur. aft. chgs.	2,571,482	2,888,630	*317,148

EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1918-'27	4 @4½	6.25	5.75
Buff., Roch. & P.	1918-'33	4½@5	6.25	6.50
Can. Pacific	1918-'28	4½	6.50	6.00
Ches. & Ohio	1918-'27	4½	6.30	5.70
Chi. & N. W.	1918-'23	4½	6.00	5.60
C. R. I. & P.	1918-'27	4½@5	7.25	6.25
C., St. L. & N. O.	1918-'24	5	6.10	5.60
Chick. Refining	1918-'21	6	8.00	7.00
C., C., C. & St. L.	1918-'29	5	6.60	6.00
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	6.30	5.70
Erie Railroad	1918-'27	4½@5	6.50	6.00
Ill. Central	1918-'26	4½@5	6.00	5.50
Louis. & Nash.	1918-'23	5	6.00	5.50
Mich. Central	1918-'30	5	6.25	5.75
Mo., K. & Tex.	1918-'23	5	7.25	6.25
Mo. Pacific	1918-'22	5	7.25	6.25
Mobile & Ohio	1918-'26	4½@5	6.50	6.00
N. Y. Central	1918-'32	4½@5	6.30	5.70
Norf. & Western	1919-'24	4½	6.00	5.50
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1918-'28	4½@6	6.50	6.00
Penn. Gen. Frt.	1918-'23	4 @4½	6.00	5.50
Seaboard A. L.	1918-'36	5 @6	7.00	6.00
Sinclair Refining	1918-'21	6	7.50	7.00
So. Pacific	1918-'28	4½	6.15	5.65
So. Railway	1918-'24	4½@5	6.50	6.75
Union Tank Line	1918-'20	5	6.60	6.10

SHORT TERM NOTES

Government and Municipal Loans.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Gov.	6	May 15,'20	97¼	97	7.75
Dom. of Can.	6	Aug., 1919	97¾	97½	7.60
Gov. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	95	97	8.10
Norweg. Gov.	6	Feb., 1923	102½	104	5.10
Prov. of Q.	5	Apr., 1920	94	96	6.60
Russian Gov.	6½	June, 1919	87	89	..
Russian Gov.	5½	Dec., 1921	55	57	..
Do rubles	5½	Feb.14,'26	96	100	..
Swiss Gov.	5	Mar., 1920	100	100¾	4.75

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Sep., 1918	99¾	100	5.00
Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Sep., 1919	97¼	97¾	7.40
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	90	95	7.50
Am. T. & T.	6	Feb., 1919	99½	99¾	6.50
Am. Thread.	4	Jan., 1919	99	99¼	5.95
Ark. Val. Ry., L. & P.	6	July, 1919	95	97½	8.00
B. & O. R. R.	5	July, 1919	98¼	98½	6.50
Beth. S. Corp.	6	Feb.15,'19	99¾	99¾	6.10
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15,'19	100	100¼	6.85
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15,'20	99⅞	100¼	7.00
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15,'21	99¼	99¾	7.15
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15,'22	98¾	98¾	7.40
Beth. S. Corp.	7	July 15,'23	98¾	98¾	7.40
C., B. & Q.	5	July, 1921	94	94¼	6.10
C. & W. Ind.	6	Sep., 1918	99¾	99	12.00
Can. North.	6	Sep. 2, '18	99½	100	6.00
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	Mar. 2,'20	99	99¼	6.10
Cub.-Am. Sug.	8	Jan., 1919	99½	100	6.00
Cub.-Am. Sug.	6	Jan., 1920	98¼	99¾	8.30
Cub.-Am. Sug.	6	Jan., 1921	98¼	99	6.45
Del. & Hud.	5	Aug., 1929	97¾	97¾	5.20
Erie R. R.	5	Aug., 1919	99½	99¾	6.50
Fed. Sug. R.		Jan., 1920	95½	97	7.10
Gen. El. Co.	6	July, 1919	99¾	100	6.00
Gen. El. Co.	6	July, 1920	100	100¼	5.85
Gen. Rubber.	5	Dec., 1919	99¾	99¾	5.75
Gt. A. & P.	6	June, 1921	98	99	6.35
Gt. Nor. Ry.	5	Sep., 1920	97½	97¾	6.30
Hocking Val.	4	Nov., 1919	95¾	101	6.00
K. C. T. Ry.	4½	Nov.15,'18	98¾	99½	6.10
L. G. & E.	5	Sep., 1920	99¾	99¾	8.00
M. V. G. & E.	5	May, 1922	78	80	9.00
N. Y. C. R.R.	8	Sep., 1919	97½	98	7.00
Okl. G. & E.	8	June, 1919	95	98	7.75
P. S. S. N.J.	5	Mar., 1919	95	96¼	12.50
Phil. El. Co.	5	Feb., 1920	97¾	98½	5.90
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1919	100	100½	6.10
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1920	100	100¼	6.90
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1921	100¼	100¾	6.70
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1922	100	100¼	6.80
Proc. & Gam.	7	Mar., 1923	100¼	101¼	6.75
Rem. & Un. Met. C. Co.	5	Feb. 2,'19	98	99¼	6.00
Read. T. & L.	6	Aug., 1919	94½	98¼	7.50
San Diego C. G. E. E.	6	Dec., 1922	95	100	6.00
Southern Ry.	5	Mar. 2,'19	98¼	98½	7.00
United Lt. & Ry. Sec.	6	May, 1920	94¼	97¾	7.50
W. E. & M.	6	Feb., 1919	99¼	99¾	6.50
W

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THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants
50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Botany 315, taupe and burgundy at a price; also Buckley & Cohen silvertone. Gramercy 6174.

BROADCLOTH Wanted. — Burgundy and plum at a price. I. Novick & Co., 45 West 27th St. Farr. 9644.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Open for botany or Columbia Pekin and Belgium. Gramercy 6518.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—F. & H. or botany, all shades, U. S. 235, cash. Greeley 833.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Navy and delphine. Henry Leavy & Sons, 9 West 31st St.

BUNTING Wanted for flags, cotton; any quantity; for cash. Phone Stuyvesant 2770.

BURELLA Wanted.—09057, brown and colored, for cash or exchange for other shade. Farragut 613.

BURELLA Wanted.—American 09057, brown and navy. L. Wolfberg & Co., 346 6th Av.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Prominent jobber placing orders on better made and better priced coats and suits. Fourth floor, 48 West 25th St. Call all week.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at coats of better kind all week. Fourth floor, 12 West 27th St.

COATS Wanted.—Big jobber placing stock orders on junior and misses' coats. 22 West 32d St., 16th floor.

COATS, Suits, Dresses Wanted.—Only jobs, any quantity, spot cash. Farr. 5154.

COATS Wanted.—Better grade. Fifth floor, 109 West 26th St.

CORDUROY Wanted.—Cash for 28-inch wide wale corduroy and 22-inch straight-back velveteen. Spitzer, 1,265 Broadway.

CORDUROY Wanted.—Narrow wale; all colors; any width; spot cash. Phone Spring 5547.

CORDUROYS Wanted.—Open for 613, white, at a price. X 371 Times Annex.

COTTON BEAR SKIN Wanted.—54 inches wide, in all shades, $1.65 to $2.50 a yard. American Produce Stuffed Toy Co., 116 Wooster St.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—Will buy plain or fancy sheer white goods, small or large lots. H 356 Times Downtown.

COTTON PLUSHES Wanted.—Any make, all colors; must be cheap. Greeley 6172.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—3-thread, for cash; quantity no object. Call between 11 and 1, Tuesday morning, Room 701, 39 West 34th.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—Any quantity, any color; spot cash paid. Miller & Gleen, 484 Broadway.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—3-thread, principally white. Schlang & Co., 151 West 26th.

CREPE DE CHINE Wanted.—Open for large quantity. Room 1219, 220 5th Av.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing immediate orders on silk and serge dresses. Call with samples from 8 to 10 A. M., 32 West 31st, 1st floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber ready to place stock orders on serges, satins, and jersey dresses. I. A. Harstein, 5 West 31st.

DRESSES Wanted.—Will pay spot cash for jobs of silk and serge dresses. Spiro & Kutner, 279 5th Av.

DRESSES, Coats, Suits, Skirts, Waists Wanted.—Better grade; cash. National, 4343 Franklin.

DRESSES Wanted.—Satins, jerseys, serges, jobs, any quantity; spot cash. Farragut 5154.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking in silks and wool jersey. 510 6th Av., 9th floor.

DRILLS Wanted.—Massachusetts and dogshead; 1,000 pieces. Stuy. 2035.

FURS Wanted.—What have you in manufactured furs or skins to close out for spot cash. Furs, 212 Times Downtown.

FURS Wanted.—Raccoon, sealine, and nutria shawl collars for cash. Flapper Coats, Inc., 105-107 East 29th St.

FURS Wanted.—Kit Coney skin; large quantity for cash. Farragut 4588.

GEORGEENS Wanted.—Large quantity raw or dye finished; mail swatches with best cash price. A 62 Times.

GEORGINES Wanted.—White, flesh and peach; call with samples. M. Weisman & Sons, 118 West 22d St.

GEORGETTE Wanted.—$1.20 a yard; call any morning, 360 5th Ave., Room 707.

GINGHAMS Wanted.—Open for 36-inch gingham, Philip Epstein, 315 4th Av.

HUDSON SEAL PLUSH (Salts) wanted for cash. Gramercy 5124.

JERSEY Wanted.—Can use 100 pieces of jersey for cash. Farragut 3905.

KERAMI Wanted.—Quantity no object. Phone Greeley 5290.

KHAKI Wanted.—All cotton, 28 inches, army shades. 354 4th Av., Room 1613.

MIXTURES Wanted.—Odds, ends, quantities, shepherd checks, cotton or worsted. Gramercy 6648.

PLUSH Wanted.—Seal plush, any style, cheap; also remnants. Call Chelsea 9535.

PLUSH Wanted.—White; open for quantity. Phone Spring 6739.

POPLINS Wanted.—Silk and cotton Susquehanna, high lustre, any quantity, spot cash. Room 1106, 44 East 23d St.

SERGES Wanted.—Open for large quantity Whitman 94, navies and blacks. Henlein & Greentree, 1,333 Broadway, use 36th St. entrance.

SERGES Wanted.—7120, navy and black, and 104, navy and black; open to buy any quantity. Finkelstein Skirt Co., 138 West 25th St.

SERGES AND GRANITES Wanted.—Mills; C. S. C. G. N., 36 inch; half wool; all colors. Gramercy 2905.

SERGES Wanted.—54288, W. F. X., and S. B. G. L.; also Scotia's cotton warp poplin. Stuyvesant 3410 and 3411.

SERGES Wanted.—Open for quantities of Pacific serges, panamas and poplins. Call Gramercy 1283.

SERGES Wanted.—Cotton warp and botany broadcloth; taupe shade. Sol. Levine & Co., 12 West 27th St.

SERGES Wanted.—Dobson's style 106 or 971, in black only. Madison Square 9656. Kramer.

SERGES Wanted.—Call with samples; no telephone calls. Salembier, Levin & Co., 334 4th Av.

SERGES Wanted.—09070, 0936, 838, 235, 8200. Madison Square 7559.

SERGES Wanted.—7120 black, 50 pieces, at a price. Gramercy 3260.

SHEPHERD CHECKS Wanted. — All constructions, 54-inch. Call 354 4th Av., Room 1613.

SHEPHERD CHECKS Wanted.—Open for jobs; submit samples. X 370 Times Annex.

SILKS Wanted.—Open for a quantity of taffeta in blacks, solid colors, and changeables for cash. Lewis Hurwitz & Co., 136 Madison Av.

SILK DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber looking at silk dresses; call all week. 3d floor, 22 West 27th St. from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

SILKS Wanted.—Open to buy discontinued lines of silks, large or small lots; most any shade. Spring 7934.

SILK Wanted.—Jap., any quantity; 6½ to 10 mm; for immediate delivery. H 309 Times Downtown.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Pekin, taupe, gray, and plum; also heavy weight velours, American, and burgundy. Chelsea 9513.

SUITS Wanted. — Jobber placing order on suits better grade. Call with samples, between 1 and 5 P. M., 6th floor, 24 East 28th.

SUITS Wanted.—Jobber looking all week at suits from $16.50 to $35. Twelfth floor, 37 West 28th.

TRICOTINE Wanted.—F. & H. and Garfield, for spot cash. Madison Square 5825.

VELOURS Wanted. — American, heavyweight; will pay cash. Wolf & Steinberg, 32 West 20th.

VELOURS Wanted.—0360, 964 copen. Mad. Square 3240.

VELVETEENS Wanted.—All shades, mostly black, 27-inch Worrall dye, fast pile and color, for cash. Schulman Bros., 104 W. 27th.

WAISTS.—Wanted for spot cash, jobs in all kinds waists, house dresses, hosiery; Western house. Address W 72 Times.

WAISTS Wanted.—Open for jobs silks and cottons. Underselling Waist Co., 118 West 22d St.

WOOLENS Wanted.—We buy for cash, surplus stocks of woolens, silks, and cotton goods from garment manufacturers. X 369 Times Annex.

WOOL JERSEYS Wanted.—Any color, any quantity, for cash. Periman & Tiffany. Chelsea 330.

WOOL JERSEY Wanted for cash. Annetta Dress, 111 West 27th. Farragut 3003.

WOOL JERSEY Wanted.—100 pieces, dress weight, gross. Leibowitz, 134 West 26th.

$100 REWARD.

A reward of $100 will be paid by The New York Times for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person publishing an advertisement in The Times containing false or misleading information.

Offerings to Buyers
50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

AUTO DUSTERS.—Of pure Irish linen, to close out. Seliger, 11 West 17th St.

BATHROBES.—Will sell 10 dozen men's Indian and plaids cheap. Gramercy 2871.

BEAVER. — Blumenthal's beaver; also Schafe's nutria, at a price. Greeley 5611.

BLUMENTHAL'S Prybiloff and Furmoss, Chase's Nutria, Hydol's 27-inch beaver plush, Collin Aikman; all shades cotton plush, Peerless plush. Phone Hydol, 5264 Madison Square.

BROADCLOTH.—One piece, white sponged, and examined, for sale, cash. Madison Square 2128. Sonny Dresses, 5 West 31st.

BOLIVIAS.—F. & H. 5771, gold and chartreuse, $4.50. Mad. Sq. 1520.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany's 362, 50-inch, $3.10 net, 70 days, original tickets; Green and Brown storm serge, Hamilton's 3850 brown, black and navy; big quantity; below market value. Goodman, Gram. 1587.

BROADCLOTH, Serges, Poplins, Velours, and Kerseys, all numbers. Henry L. Bunin, 348 4th Av. Madison Square 651.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany 315 and Columbia; all shades; Holden-Leonard Bolivia. Madison Square 7950.

BROADCLOTH, plum; also American lightweight velour, taupe, plum, reindeer. Farragut 9406.

BURELLA.—American 0310, all colors, 0360 velour, all colors, for sale. Farragut 2641.

CAPS.—Army officers' overseas caps; finest whipcord and serge, all branches of service; immediate delivery; lowest prices. Overseas Cap Co., 51 East 42d, Room 308. Murray Hill 1081.

CELLULOID SHEET MATERIAL, all colors and thicknesses. D-B-L Products Corporation, Woolworth Building. Barclay 597.

CHARMEUSE.—All colors, below market price. Phone Greeley 6755. Mr. Furman.

CHIFFON VELVET, Cheney's; all colors; immediate delivery. Phone 5651 Murray Hill. Kahn.

CHIFFON, Velvets, all high shades; ten boxes; 42 inches; silk back. Madison Square 7950.

CHINCHILLA, navy, in ¾ and 6-4 width. Gramercy 6518.

CLOAKING.—Manufacturer selling poplins, velours, kerseys, below market price. Farr. 2357.

COATINGS.—Flagler's 1500, brown, navy, oxford; McKenney, navy and green. Gramercy 2066.

COATINGS.—¾ goods, Flaglers 24-5. Gramercy 1313.

COATS.—5,000 coats for immediate delivery; all the the latest material, prices which will interest you; don't miss seeing our velour cheviot coats, 48 inches long, plush trimming, large plaid all around, $8.75. F. J. Gelfond & Co., 141 West 28th.

COATS.—Salt's pile fabrics and velours, kerseys, and broadcloths, at right prices; jobbers invited. N. Hurwitz & Son, 109 West 26th St.

COATS, for immediate delivery, 2,000 pile fabric and 3,000 cloth coats, velours, broadcloths, mixtures. Ulin Bros., 34 East 12th.

COATS of all styles, made of pile fabric materials; special offer to our patrons. Benj. Shapiro, 27 West 20th St.

COATS.—Wish to close out a job lot of 75 Spring coats of finest quality. M. S. Scheinman, 26 Division St.

COATS.—1,000 all wool velours and mixtures, assorted styles, 4 to 14; $3.75 and $4.75. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

COATS.—Smart styles in better grade coats at surprisingly low prices. I. Novick & Co., Inc., 45 West 27th St.

COATS.—100 coats and 100 suits to close out cheap. A. Greenhaus Co., 36 W. 17th. Chelsea 5921.

COATS.—Plush coats of the better kind; reasonable prices. A. L. Schulman, 27-33 West 20th St.

COATS, wool velour, all lined, interlined fur collars, $16.75. Rosenman, 40 West 27th.

COATS.—Job of Fall coats; to close at sacrifice. E. Manuel, 43 West 27th.

COATS, children's to close out. Levitan Bros. & Zarkower, 136 West 21st St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Stouts, at popular prices. Dunn, 127 West 25th St.

CORDUROY.—All colors; cotton plushes all colors; low prices. Chelsea 7836.

CORDUROY.—36-inch narrow wale, turquoise, sand, Indian, Nile pink. Spring 8517.

CORDUROY.—500 yards, colors, 57½c. net cash. 456 4th Av., Room 714.

COTTON PLUSHES.—Pearson's 8041; also single width, black and colors, below market prices. Greeley 4582, Piece Goods Department.

COTTON GOODS.—54-inch assorted checked cotton dress goods, about 300 pieces. Call Orchard 827.

COTTON DRESSES, Voiles and Ginghams, at sacrifice prices. Queen, 149 West 36th.

COTTON FLANNELS.—Interlinings, various weights; spot delivery. Mad. Sq. 5852.

COTTON SKIRTS. — Close out, sacrifice prices. Queen, 149 West 36th.

DRESSES. — Better kind of novelty voiles, organdies, Anderson's, Scotch; also imported ginghams; special prices. Glockner, 40 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Job of Georgette and crepe de chine, also wash dresses, at a price. Big N. Dress Co., 15 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—Satin and serge dresses on racks; large assortment; immediate delivery. Congress Dress Co., 32 West 20th St.

DRESSES.—Special offering in 2,000 silk, taffeta, satin, and serge; snappy styles. Kirschner & Bosniak, 20 West 27th St.

DRESSES, silks, satins, and taffetas, $6.25; best values in market. Lauretta Skirt Co., 450 4th Av. Madison Square 6945.

DRESSES.—Wonderful values in satins, serges, jerseys from $6.50 to $10.75; immediate delivery. Loeb, Nussbaum, 31 W. 26th.

DRESSES.—1,000 taffeta and beaded Georgette, to close out; large sizes in all materials. Princess, 19 West 24th.

DRESSES.—High-grade Georgette and satin, to close out at a low price. J. Lesser, 47 West 34th.

DRESSES for immediate delivery; high-grade satins and serges, at unusually low prices. Kilf Dress Co., 3 West 29th St.

DRESSES.—6-14 gingham and crash, $9 to $13.50 doz., spot delivery. Levi Bros., 55 West 3d St.

DRESSES.—Jobs; extraordinary values; satins, crepes, taffetas, Georgettes, serges. Ruby, 116 West 29th.

DRESSES.—Voile, linene, silk dresses, to close out; also wool jerseys. Balsam & Schirmer, 37 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Hygrade georgettes, silk jerseys, stout washables; sacrificed. Deutsch, 23 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Alert buyers can save $2 on each garment. Let's prove it. Deutsch, 23 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—See our all-wool serge dresses at $7.75 each. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

DRESSES.—Taffetas, satins, and serges to close out. Queen, 149 West 36th.

DRESSES.—Wool jersey, serge, satin, georgette, $10.75. Annetta Dress, 111 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Job organdies and voiles to close out. Bodow, 145 Madison Av.

DRESSES.—See our all-wool serge dresses at $7.75. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

FLANNEL.—White, 56-inch and 51-inch, for interlining cloaks and Government coats; also unbleached sheeting. Franklin 5632.

FLANNELS. — Amoskeag 1101, 30c, 2 off. Call Chelsea 7665.

FUR TRIMMINGS.—Large lot and cheap; coney, skunk, and near seal, &c.; width 1 to 6 inches. S. Steinfeld & Co., 43 West 23d St.

FUR COLLARS.—200 sealine collars and 200 collar and cuff sets for sale; reasonable. Farragut 2980.

GABARDINE COTTON, 5,000 yards, white, at 26½ cents net cash. F. Feynman Co., 19 West 21st St.

GABARDINES.—40 pieces khaki, 36 inches wide; will close cheap. J. C. Platt Clothing Co. 87 5th Ave.

GABARDINES for sale; Spring shades. Knickerbocker 909.

JUILLIARD, 20 pieces; Juilliard, oxford style, 2086, price $1.62½ net. Phone Madison Square 1826.

KHAKI CLOTH, knitted worsted, 15 ounce; limited quantity. K. C., 230 Times Downtown.

LACES.—In various widths and quality, to close out at a bargain. A 204 Times.

MACKINAWS.—28-ounce American Woolen Co. No. 7670, 744, 40 pieces. Call Orchard 327.

MEN'S NECKWEAR.—Knitted and cut silks, latest novelties, best values in town; see our windows, street floor. Standard Neckwear Co., Broadway and 30th St.

OXFORDS, serges, velours, poplins, &c., to cutting-up trade; all leading numbers. Evans Brothers, 404 4th Av., Mad. Sq. 292.

OXFORDS.—Juilliards, 2086, 5 pieces; Kitten Ear Juilliard, 2085, 5 pieces, and 3 pieces of brown tricotine. Madison Square 7950.

POM POM.—American 12075, all colors; also shows 1717 tan, below market prices. Greeley 4582, Piece Goods Department.

POM POMS.—Will close out American 0816 at $5. Mad. Sq. 1520.

POMEROY PLUSH.—Big lot of black plush, below market. Spring 7350.

POPLINS AND VELOURS. — American, 09077, 0360; Stevens, 3866, 4281, also broadcloths. Franklin Woolen, 11 East 22d. Gramercy 2991.

POPLINS.—09077, Saxonia 949, Jolesch, Dobson, Lorraine 3868, Seiden, also botany and Lorraine gabardines. Greeley 1120.

POPLINS.—Dobson's 503, Brightwood 4916, American 0609, Scotia 0302. Gramercy 4404.

SATEENS.—All colors and qualities; also canvas; low prices. Chelsea 7836.

SATINS.—Heavy, remnants, brocades, braids, buttons, haircloths, notions. 74 West 46th. Upper bell.

SERGES.—1209, 1210, 6002, 6301, 7301, 94, 211, 3, 7614, 6122, 7120, 54, 280, 760, 528, 519, 7512, 9056, 1464, 99, 9, 11433, 809, 0936, 925. Finkelstein & Sons, 696 Broadway. Spring 6311-12.

SERGES. — 0609, 09070, 11433, 104, 7120, 10830, R. W. S. 42-inch Juilliards, oxfords, kerseys, broadcloths, velours; quick action. Phone Hydol, 5264-5 Madison Square.

SERGES.—Will sell below market price long terms, 11433, 54289, 7120, 1464, 528; C. S. cotton warp; 4408 Panama; all colors. W. P. X., Box X 385 Times Annex.

SERGES.—Juilliard 4060, navy, 40 pieces, $1.42½ net cash. Call Farragut 8196.

Offerings to Buyers
50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

SERGES, 1464, 104, Gera 10453, 54289, 7120, C. F. S. 9283, 9204; also Burgundy velours and kerseys. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway. Spring 2716.

SERGES, 0609, 09070, 838, 3850, 9058, 7713, 9288, 8002, also 4061 Juilliards. Telephone Gramercy 2991-2992.

SERGES.—Botanys, style No. 780; original tickets, $2.30. Shapiro, Madison Square 3564.

SERGE.—54289, dark navy, original tickets; spot cash; reasonable. Call Farragut 9783.

SERGE.—Navy 104, will sell cheap. Mad. Sq. 2195. Behrmann-Glekel, 484 6th Av.

SERGES.—Have 15 pieces of U. S. 235 at $3. Farragut 4962.

SERGES.—9288, 9302, 0609, 6234, 0036, Newport. Gramercy 4404.

SERGES.—Garfield 528, $2.45 spot cash. Phone Madison Square 761.

SILKS of every description for the dress, waist, underwear, and retail trade, for immediate delivery; buyers are invited to call at our showroom; lowest prices. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av. Madison Square 9380.

SILK JERSEYS, Pongees, Foulards, Plaids. —Odd pieces. Deutsch, 23 West 32d St.

SILK LININGS.—Fancy poplin, to close out. Madison Square 7950.

SILVERTONES.—Velours, broadcloath, poplin, serges, American cotton warp poplin. Madison Square 9837.

SILVERTONES and velours for sale, all colors. M. Hyman, Madison Square 5348.

SILVERTONES, kerseys, poplins, velours, jerseys, and tricotines. Farr. 3555.

SILVERTONES.—All colors; also F. & H. Duvet de Laines. Mad. Sq. 1520.

SILVERTONES, velours, cheviots, tricotines, serges, 519, 528; reasonable. Gram. 1429.

SILK SKIRTS.—100 extra size serge skirts, black and navy; will close out very cheap. A. G. Bahn, 9 West 20th St.

SKIRTS.—1,000 all wool, American poplin, $3.25; quantities. Ford, 149 West 36th.

SKIRTS.—Sixty poplins to close at $2.25; also silks. Madison Square 2311.

SUITS.—Our $10.90 and $16.50 values are worth while seeing; don't leave town until you have seen our six new numbers; immediate delivery. Hirschhorn Bros., 12 West 27th St.

SUITS.—Forstmann & Huffmann broadcloth suits, fancy trimmed, at $17.75; all colors. Abraham Lustgarten, 8-10 West 19th.

SUITS.—American Woolen Company's all-wool poplin suits, nicely trimmed, $13.75. Abraham Lustgarten, 8-10 West 19th.

SUITS.—Absolutely all hand-tailored, at machine-made prices; jobbers invited. N. Hurwitz & Son, 109 West 26th.

SUITS of the better kind to close out. A. Leif, 18 West 21st. Farragut 3558.

SWEATERS.—Shetland sweaters, silk slipovers, bathing suits, close out below cost. Room 506, 377 Broadway. Franklin 6153.

THIBETS.—Black and ¾ cheviots; all colors. Stuyvesant 1024.

TRICOTINE AND GABARDINE, Walworth; also F. & H. velours and American velours; all colors. Madison Square 5825.

TRICOTINE.—Taupe, F. & H. and Garfield; also F. & H. velour. Chelsea 2840.

VELOURS.—Heavy weight Beering Milliken 1157, American, Stoney-St. rikey 305, 2260; Valentine 110, Kelly 3000, 300, 701. Greeley 1121.

VELOUR.—Will exchange taupe velour for F. & H. 624 brown, 673 navy, Copen, velour, or Copen. D. D. Laine, Mad. Sq. 1390.

VELOUR.—Open to exchange about 15 pieces Buckley Cohen beaver velour for either dalphine or burgundy. Farragut 2177.

VELOURS.—American 0360, all shades; 15020; also 12075 Pom Pom, below market price. Telephone Farragut 0498.

VELOUR.—Taupe velour for sale; American 0360, Forstmann & Huffmann, Stevens 4281. Madison Square 1381.

VELOUR.—No. 3000, G. S. Kelley, 25 pieces, all colors, below market price. Tel. Farragut 9498.

VELOURS, Broadcloths, and Overcoating. Philokstein & Sons, 696 Broadway. Spring 6311-12.

VELOUR.—American 0360, taupe, Burgundy, $3.10; 09070 serge, $2.67½ net. Stuyvesant 7359.

VELOUR.—Garfield 5118, 1 piece Pekin, reindeer and rose taupe. Madison Square 7933.

VELOURS.—Lightweight, all colors, $2.75. Farragut 4072. Tenth floor, 45 West 25th.

VELOURS.—Green American 13046, $3; also F. & H. velours. Mad. Sq. 1520.

VELOURS.—Cotton warp and ¾ cheviots; all shades. Stuyvesant 1624.

VELOURS.—American 0360, all shades, $3.15 cash. Farragut 3378.

VELVETEENS, 27 inches, twill back, navy, black, green, Burgundy, African brown, Havana brown, $1.25. Republic Textile Co., 244 5th Av. Madison Square 3564.

VELVETEEN.—Black and colors; Lawrence's 8084, straight back, 20-inch. Spring 7350.

VELVETEENS, all colors, all widths; English Worrall dye; immediate delivery. Gramercy 3445.

VELVET.—Black and colors, good shades; suitable for millinery trade; low prices. Preston Mills, 7 West 22d St.

VENETIANS.—32-36 black and colors, below market price for cutting-up and jobbing trade. Weinstein Co. Madison Square 4620.

VENETIANS.—30-32 inch; will sell very cheap; also mercerized plushes. Greeley 1121.

VENETIANS.—For sale, below market price, for cash. Call Madison Square 6143.

VENETIANS.—William V. T. Samuel, Piece Goods Broker, 17 Madison Av.

WAISTS.—Our line of $2.75 Georgette waists are ready and as good as anywhere a $3.75 and $4.50 waist. Maxwell Waist, 189 6th Av., corner 14th St.

WAISTS.—2,000 dresses, voile, organdy, and dress novelties at $9.50 a dozen; also big bargains in silk waists. Belmore Waist Co., 27 West 24th St.

Contracts Offered.

CONTRACTOR making better silk waists wanted; can offer proposition of interest to right party. Alphra Waist Co., 29 West 35th St.

CONTRACTORS.—Call with samples of better kind dresses; orders placed immediately. Room 703, 39 West 32d.

DRESS CONTRACTORS.—A large firm looking at samples; orders placed immediately. Fifth floor, 31 East 31st St.

DYEING.—All kinds of piece goods and trimmings dyed; also garments. Arrow Piece Dye Works, 160 West 36th St. Greeley 1693.

Allied Industries.

TAI CUM POWDER.—Standard oval package, assorted odors, 10 and 15 cent sellers, 4½ cents per can. Herman Chemical Co., 230 Adams St., Brooklyn.

Help Wanted.

SALESMEN to handle a good line of ladies' and misses' coats, California, Southwest, Nebraska, Iowa, Middle West, Pennsylvania and New York; 100 per cent. house; commission basis. A 190 Times.

Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN, exempt, acquainted with city and surrounding trade, wishes represent manufacturer ladies' waists or underwear. S 29 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 20, experienced in ready-to-wear line, desires connection with reliable resident buyer. N 349 Times.

$100 REWARD.

A reward of $100 will be paid by The New York Times for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person publishing an advertisement in The Times containing false or misleading information.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday.....6 per cent. for the best names
Saturday..... " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Will Work Out Packing Plan.

Members of the Executive Committee of the National Association of Knit Goods Selling Agents met yesterday in the office of that organization, 350 Broadway, to discuss the conservation of shipping space by means of new methods of packing hosiery, underwear, and other knit goods. After considerable discussion, it was decided to adjourn the meeting until Monday next, when representatives of the various mills making these goods would submit samples of packing. It is planned to have the best of these methods submitted, by a committee which will probably be chosen then, to the Conservation Division of the War Industries Board in Washington on Aug. 15. It is the belief of the division that, by adopting a new method of packing these goods, 20 per cent. or more of the freight cars now used annually to transport knit goods can be released and used for other purposes.

Garment Retailers Meet Today.

The first annual convention of the National Garment Retailers' Association will be held today at the Hotel Astor. The afternoon session, which will be presided over by P. A. O'Connell of the E. T. Slattery Company, Boston, will begin at 2 P. M., and will include addresses by Herbert E. Peabody of the War Industries Board, on the woolen situation, and J. H. Tregoe of the National Association of Credit Men, on trade acceptances. The revised constitution of the association and its activities. Elections to the Board of Directors and the election of officers also will take place. A dinner will be given at the Astor at 7:30 P. M., at which the toastmaster will be F. Irving Fletcher. Among the speakers will be Judge W. H. Wadhams and J. H. Edwards of the Y. M. C. A. Several special features will mark the dinner.

Banded Hats Favored for Fall.

Makers of banded hats for women here assert that these models in hatters' plush combined with velvet, or in panne velvet combined with velvet, will be most in favor this Fall in tailored headgear. Among the favored shapes will be small sailors with 1½ to 2-inch brims and high crowns, large sailors with low crowns, and large mushrooms with high or telescope crowns. Some of the crowns of the low sailors slope to one side. The trimmings will be of bands and tailored bows, and ribbon-edged binding to match the bands is also seen. The leading shades appear at present to be black, navy, brown and purple. The excellent business done on banded straw hats through the Spring and Summer is one of the reasons manufacturers advance for their contention that similar effects in seasonable fabrics will repeat this success during the Fall and Winter.

Burlaps Open Quietly.

Little snap was apparent in the demand for burlaps in the local market yesterday, but spot prices were nominally firm on the bases of 18⅝@19 cents for 8-ounce 40s and 25 cents for 10½-ounce goods of the same width. Afloats could be had under these figures. On the west Coast 8-ounce goods were quoted at 18½ cents, with 10-ounce burlaps held at 22½ cents. Present Calcutta costs are higher than any of these figures, one report having it that, for August snipment, 21 cents was asked for 8-ounce 40s there and 27½ cents for 10½-ounce 40s. The Siberian situation, including the landing of American and Japanese troops at Vladivostok, is expected to have a bullish effect on burlaps, in that the ships now carrying these goods will, at least in part, have to be turned over to the transport of men and equipment. This action, it was said, would lessen shipments from Calcutta and make goods scarcer and higher here.

Gray Goods Demand Lags.

Activity on the part of buyers was lacking in the local market yesterday, with the result that things were pretty dull. Second hands sold some nearby 38½-inch 60-48s at 14 cents, and some business was done also on 5 and 5.50-yard sheetings at the Government prices. Additional sales of voiles and lawns were made at figures subject to later revision, but aside from this there was little that is worthy of special comment.

Novelty Ribbons in Demand.

From local manufacturers of ribbons come reports of a steady improvement in the demand for these goods, especially novelties. The retailers are gradually showing increased interest in their offerings, but for the moment the bulk of the demand is coming from the wholesale milliners. Both narrow and wide ribbons are being taken. Among them are novel gold and silver effects, faille moirés, grosgrain ribbons with gold and silver edges, and wide ribbons showing brocaded floral figures or squares in gold and silver. These ribbons are used in a large way on black, brown, or navy hats.

To Buy New Zealand Wool.

The British Government has advised the Governor General of New Zealand that it proposes to purchase the New Zealand wool clip for this season and until one year after the close of hostilities at the same prices as were paid during the last two seasons, according to information received by the Department of Commerce from Consul General Alfred A. Winslow, who is at Auckland. The payment for the wool is to be made by the British Government on the fourteenth day after valuation has been made by the official valuers, and thereafter all shipping expenses are to be borne by that Government.

Following American Wishes.

The United States Government has asked Great Britain to guarantee the need of American goods imported into the British Isles, according to a bulletin of the American Chamber of Commerce in London, which says: "It has been stated in London by representatives of the British Government that import restrictions are at present being operated entirely in accordance with the American Government's desire that no licenses should be issued by the British Government except for goods of national importance. In the attempt to carry out this American suggestion the Department of Import Restrictions is making a very close study of all articles for which permits are requested, including watches and clocks, proprietary medicines, borated talcum powder, and numerous other things the importation of which was permitted till very recently."

Big Stores Will Play Fair.

Apropos of the recent expression of opinion here that the consumer stood little chance of benefiting from the Government's price-fixing activities in the cotton goods trade unless some successful method of checking profiteering in resale prices were worked out, particularly in the case of retailers, it was said here yesterday that the bigger stores would be more likely to pass the cuts on to their customers without this check than the smaller ones. It was pointed out that it would be very difficult to set fair bases of retail selling prices, as what might prove only just in the case of a large store, might be excessive in the case of a small one because of the lower overhead of the latter. This, it was said, would give the small retailer a fine chance to profiteer without running counter to the Government's ideas. It was further asserted that in places large enough to support big stores competition usually was keen enough to insure the consumers, getting all that was due them.

IN OFFERING
SLIMLINE STOUTS
You satisfy every woman's natural craving to be
Stylishly Gowned
Her being stout becomes an asset to her attractiveness in a "Slimline" Dress, while the saving in cost proves the irresistible element to her shopping instinct.
"Slimline Stout Dresses" that feature appealing styles at moderate prices.
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FULL FORM
FULL FORM SUITS & COATS for stout Women
The store that sells F. F. Models is the store that secures the pick of the stout patronage — and holds it.
F. F. Models fit the full formed woman perfectly, without sacrifice of style.
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Simple, Practical Styles
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Conveniently and Centrally Located at
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In styles, materials and workmanship the fall line of HA-KU-RA Silk Waists has few equals within the price range of $18 to $54.
Stripe Tubs, Stripe Crepes, Colored Taffetas, Georgettes, Crepe de Chines and Habutais.
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Our Fall Line
On EXHIBITION
Now
Wool Jerseys
Serges Satins
Black Laces
Cotton Dresses.
in all desirable materials, ready to ship for
Midsummer Sales

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Final Clearing of 2000 choice Wash Dresses
AT A PRICE
"Our values are our attractions."
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A knitted 60-inch JERSEY cloth in all new shades—looks and handles like silk, but at quite a different price.
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SPECIALISTS IN SILK WAISTS
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If you're looking for stylish models that will win instant favor, be sure to see our
All Wool French Serge Dresses
$8.75
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Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

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ALBANY, N. Y.—John G. Myers Co.; W. A. Findlay, coats, suits; 220 5th Av.
ATLANTA, Ga.—J. M. High & Co.; R. J. Haynie, Mr. Hopkins, domestics, linens, wash goods; 353 4th Av.
ALTON, Ill.—Jungk D. G. Co.; Mr. Jungk, ready-to-wear; 44 East 23d St.
ANDERSON, S. C.—Moore-Wilson Co.; Miss O. Moore, Mrs. D. M. Wilson, millinery, ready-to-wear; Imperial.
AUGUSTA, Ga.—J. B. White & Co.; B. Ormsby, silks; J. A. Carr, neckwear, knit goods; 23 East 26th.
BALTIMORE—Armstrong, Cator & Co.; J. K. Hill, flowers, feathers; 597 B'way.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; A. J. Fry, cloaks, suits, furs, dresses; Miss L. Hochheimer, Miss S. Rafelman, ready-to-wear; 220 5th Av.
BINGHAMPTON, N. Y.—Sisson Bros. & Welden Co.; L. R. Marvin, coats, suits, waists; Breslin.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Southern Novelty House; B. Joseph, novelties; Grand.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; Mrs. Hirsch, Miss Karp, waists; basement buyers, A. Cohen, ready-to-wear; Mrs. Palmer, waists; Miss E. Keltner, muslin underwear, corsets, infants' wear, kimonos, house dresses; 200 5th Av.
BOSTON—Emporium World Millinery Co.; Miss Clifford, millinery; 621 B'way.
BOSTON—M. H. Frank Co.; Mr. Wellman, representing; 906 Broadway.
BOSTON—"Butler's"; J. Griffith, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Miss L. M. Sweeny, corsets; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Miss H. B. Cobham, cloaks, suits; 470 4th Av.; Breslin.
BOSTON—E. T. Slattery Co.; P. A. O'Connell, ready-to-wear; 25 West 33d St.
BOSTON — Peerless Petticoat Co.; S. Andrews, petticoat materials; 1,182 Broadway; Breslin.
BOSTON—J. A. Landau; M. Lawson, millinery; Cumberland.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Gilman, children's, juniors' coats, dresses, misses' skirts; Miss Louis, trimmed, untrimmed millinery, basement buyers; Mr. Rafeld, children's, juniors' coats, dresses; Mr. Dutch, ladies', misses' coats; Mr. Whipple, general mdse.; Miss Sweeney, millinery; Miss Duguette, sweaters; Mr. Koenigsthol, men's, boys' clothing; Mr. O'Brien, ladies', misses' suits; Mr. Schroeder, corsets; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; W. Meyers, waists, sweaters; G. A. Hitchcock, men's clothing; K. A. Maddock, children's millinery; A. G. Sanborn, silks; A. W. Anderson, men's furnishing goods; G. H. Guest, house furnishing goods; E. A. Pitman, books; A. McKitterick, cottons, bedding; D. Robillard, boys' clothing; M. G. Cronin, infants' wear; S. E. Emery, petticoats, cotton underwear; F. A. Burdick, women's coats, skirts; D. Feeley, misses' waists; 432 4th Av.
BOSTON—Rivitz Bros.; E. T. Rivitz, silk, serge dresses, coats, suits, waists; McAlpin.
BOWLING GREEN, Ky.—Nahm Bros.; F. S. Nahm, carpets; 44 East 23d.
BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Howland Dry Goods Co.; L. B. Withstanley, domestics; Mr. Lynehan, millinery; 404 4th Av.
BUFFALO—William Hengerer Co.; Mrs. F. C. Mellon, infants' wear; Miss M. J. Hogg, pictures; 2 W. 37th.
BUFFALO—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; Mrs. Mason, millinery; 230 5th Av.
BUFFALO—Siegrist & Fraley; J. J. Glaser, notions, toilet goods, hosiery, ribbons; Miss R. Klump, millinery; 212 5th Av.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Hens & Kelly; C. E. Bassett, millinery; 1,133 Broadway.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Siegrist & Fraley; B. Lasiewics, millinery; 212 5th Av.
BUTLER—J. S. Cohn, ready-to-wear, millinery, furs; McAlpin.
BUTTE, Mont.—J. Weinberg, women's ready-to-wear, silk hosiery; 110 W. 34th, Breslin.
CHARLESTON, S. C.—L. Cohen & Co.; P. Schatz, ready-to-wear; 44 East 23d St.
CHATTANOOGA—Miller Bros. Co.; J. C. Henderson, clothing, furnishing goods; M. M. Catron, domestics; 1,150 Broadway; Grand.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; J. C. Gardiner, leather goods; U. S. Grant, laces, curtains; 404 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; J. J. Davenport, silks; 1,107 B'way.
CHICAGO—Boston Store; B. J. Ryan, domestics, cotton goods; 44 E. 23d.
CHICAGO—Meisel Bros.; E. Beale, silks; Miss J. Nichols, millinery; 13 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—Sears-Reobuck & Co.; O. J. Falk, domestics; 116 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Hillman's; J. J. Seehof; Miss Larger, millinery; 277 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Montgomery Ward; G. E. Jonson, youths', boys' clothing; Mr. Alconbrack, notions, art needlework; 309 6th Av.
CHICAGO—C. J. Stevens & Bros.; Mrs. M. Mee, skirts; 40 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—S., M. & Rosenfeld; notions, bathing suits, caps, leather goods, beltings, braids; 31 Union Square, Room 301.
CHICAGO—Consolidated Millinery Co.; F. Hengesch, millinery; 621 Broadway.
CHICAGO—Emporium World Millinery Co.; Mme. P. Anderson, millinery; 621 B'way.
CHICAGO—J. Oppenheim & Co.; Miss L. Keller, cloaks; Holland House.
CHICAGO—J. & R. Hank; J. P. Hank, millinery; Manhattan.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; J. L. Mayne, suits, dresses, waists, skirts; 1,107 B'way.
CHICAGO—W. A. Welboldt & Co.; H. Van Gils, F. Sylvanus, coats, suits, skirts, dresses; Mr. Kiriloch, waists, muslin underwear; Mr. Swenson, laces, neckwear, ribbons; 351 4th Av.
CINCINNATI, Ohio— Alms & Doepke Co.; A. G. Williams, upholstery; T. J. Manley, ladies' cloaks, suits; 350 B'way.
CINCINNATI—McAlpin Co.; Miss I. Lenz, millinery; 23 East 26th.
CINCINNATI—H. & S. Pogue Co.; E. Ganspohl, draperies, rugs; 116 W. 32d.
CINCINNATI—McAlpin Co.; J. C. Neuhoff, millinery; Miss Larsen, corsets, muslin underwear, infants, children's wear; 23 E. 26th.
CINCINNATI—I. Friedman, coats, suits, dresses; 36 West 34th.
CINCINNATI—John Shillito Co.; Miss M. Wilkie, art needlework; 432 4th Av.; Breslin.
CLEVELAND—Higbie Co.; Miss Mendelkorn, petticoats; 230 5th Av.
CLEVELAND—Higbee Co.; Miss Valentine, leather bags; J. J. Kelly, ready-to-wear; 230 5th Av.
CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; C. Mashek, millinery; 37 W. 26th.
CLEVELAND—Ames Co.; S. L. Hahn, ready-to-wear; 116 W. 32d.
CLEVELAND—Harrington Millinery Co.; G. L. Harrington, millinery; Breslin.
CLEVELAND—Ames Co.; Miss S. Cohen, waists; 116 West 32d St.
CLEVELAND—Wm. Taylor Son & Co.; C. Hasenohr, laces, neckwear trimmings; 470 4th Av.
CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; Mr. Thompson, children's serge dresses, knit goods, children's coats; Mr. Meisel, jobs wash skirts, cloth, silk skirts; 37 West 26th.
COLUMBUS, Ga.—D. Rothschild & Co.; C. P. Mooty, laces, waists, notions, furn. goods; 43 Leonard St.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Famous Undergarment Co.; Mrs. Dory, silk underwear; McAlpin.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—The Union Co.; R. Levy, boys' clothing, furnishing goods, hats, girls' coats, suits, dresses; 116 West 32d.
COLUMBUS, Ga.—J. A. Kirven Co.; G. L. Sheram, domestics; 1,170 B'way; Latham.
COLUMBUS—E. M. Newman Co.; E. M. Newman, millinery; Ansonia.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Roberts Cloak and Suit House; H. L. Roberts, ready-to-wear; 1,133 Broadway; Collingwood.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—F. & R. Lazarus & Co.; W. J. Huber, juniors' furnishing goods; 225 5th Av.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Columbus D. G. Co.; Miss M. Burns, millinery; 1,150 B'way; Breslin.
COLUMBUS—Green-Joyce Co.; M. A. Sells, prints, wash goods; 354 4th Av.
CORTLAND, N. Y.—Beandry, Allen Co.; G. F. Beandry, dry goods; Imperial.
DALLAS, Texas—Sanger Bros.; A. J. Frankenstein, stationery, perfumery; 19 East 24th; Collingwood.
DALLAS, Texas—Berwald Bros.; H. Berwald, ready-to-wear; 1,170 B'way; Breslin.
DANVILLE, Ky.—Welch-Wiseman Co.; G. E. Wiseman, notions; 353 4th Av.
DANSVILLE, Ill.—Schmitt & Leachman; H. Schmitt, coats, suits, millinery, muslin underwear; 212 5th Av.
DANVILLE, West Va.—Samuel Manale; S. Manale, ladies' ready-to-wear, millinery; Elks' Club.
DAVENPORT, Iowa — J. H. C. Peterson's Sons' Co.; C. J. Von Maur, general mdse.; 1,133 B'way.
DAYTON, Ohio—Rike-Kumler Co.; Miss D. Jacobs, hdkfs., neckwear; 225 5th Av.
DAYTON, Ohio—Regent Co.; Mrs. Whitcomb, Mrs. Dee, women's wear; Claridge.
DECATUR, Ill.—William Gushard Dry Goods Co.; H. C. Hill, notions, furnishing goods; 44 East 23d.
DELPHI, Ind.—J. Y. Ives & Sons Co.; E. Ives, ready-to-wear; 44 East 23d St.
DENVER, Col.—The Denver D. G. Co.; Miss K. M. Bennett, leather goods, notions, novelties; R. E. Doughty, upholstery, draperies; 200 5th Av.
DES MOINES, Iowa—Younker Brothers; A. Younker, neckwear, gloves, books; 303 5th Av.
DES MOINES—J. Mandelbaum & Son; S. Mandelbaum, general mdse.; 404 4th Av.; Woodward.
DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; C. S. McDonald, hosiery, knit underwear; 225 5th Av.
DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; Miss A. F. Morris, books, stationery, favors; 225 5th Av.
DETROIT—Newcomb, Endicott Co.; C. A. Eland, basement depts.; 200 5th Av.
DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; A. H. Schroshun, jewelry, leather goods; 225 5th Av.
DETROIT—D. J. Healy Co.; Miss B. Gray, waists, petticoats, underwear; Miss Potter, underwear, tea gowns; 1,270 B'way.
DETROIT—J. A. Landau, millinery; Cumberland.
DETROIT—Emporium World Millinery Co.; Miss Beaty, millinery; 621 B'way.
DETROIT—J. A. Landau; Mrs. J. B. Meyers, millinery; Cumberland.
DUBUQUE, Iowa—J. F. Stampfer Co.; M. J. Malone, hosiery, underwear, men's furn. goods, small wares; 351 4th Av.
EASTON, Penn.—Bon Ton Co.; Mr. Schiff, silk waists, skirts; 37 West 26th.
ELHART, Ind.—The H. B. Sykes Co.; L. C. Maisner, ready-to-wear; 1,133 Broadway.
ELKHART, Ind.—J. A. Landau; L. C. Maisner, millinery; H. F. Burkhart, millinery; Cumberland.
ELKHART, Ind.—H. B. Sykes Co.; E. N. Sykes, ready-to-wear, corsets, muslin underwear; 404 4th Av.; Great Northern.
ELMIRA—Stewart & Co.; H. D. Kaufman, ladies' ready-to-wear; Room 712, 1,123 Broadway.
ERIE, Penn.—Erie Dry Goods Co.; E. A. Laird, rugs, draperies; 432 4th Av.
EVANSVILLE, Ind.—H. E. Bacon & Co.; Miss A. Becker, coats, suits, waists; 351 4th Av.
FAIRMONT, W. Va.—J. M. Hartley & Son Co.; J. H. Round, dry goods; 105 Grand St.
FALL RIVER, Mass.—R. A. McWhirr Co.; J. Conn, coats, suits; 404 4th Av., Wallick.
GALESBURG, Ill.—C. T. Larson, general mdse.; Latham.
GLASGOW, Ky.—Depp & Morris; Mr. Morris, ready-to-wear; 25 W. 33d.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Herpolsheimer Co.; G. W. Pope, furnishing goods; 1,170 Broadway; York.
GRAND RAPIDS—C. Trankla & Co.; F. W. Wendland, ready-to-wear, children's serge dresses; 432 4th Av.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Charles Trankla & Co.; Miss Tully, millinery; 432 4th Av.
GRAND RAPIDS—Charles Trankla & Co.; Mrs. H. B. Hill, notions; Mrs. G. W. Holmes, ribbons; Miss B. C. Monroe, fancy goods; Mrs. D. Martindale, Miss R. M. Schiel, representing; 432 4th Av.
GREENVILLE, S. C.—Hobbs-Henderson Co.; W. A. Steinhaus, coats, suits; 23 E. 26th; Aberdeen.
HARRISONBURG, Va.—Joseph Ney & Sons Co.; Mr. Ney ready-to-wear; 44 East 23d.
HARTSVILLE, S. C.—J. L. Baker & Co.; J. E. Henderson, shoes; Collingwood.
HARTFORD, Conn.—L. S. Goldschmidt & Co.; L. S. Goldschmidt, cotton piece goods, ribbons; Manhattan.
HARTFORD, Conn.—Emporium World Millinery Co.; Miss King, millinery; 621 B'way.
HOLYOKE, Mass.—A. Steiger & Co.; P. C. Steiger, coats, suits, skirts, millinery; 404 4th Av.
HUNTINGTON, W. Va.—Croft, Stanard Co.; O. L. Stanard, ready-to-wear; S. J. Williams, piece goods; 256 Church St.
HUNTSVILLE, Ala.—The Famous; T. T. Terry, ready-to-wear; 1,123 Broadway; Park Avenue.
INDIANA, Penn.—S. W. Rose, silk waists, skirts; 37 West 26th.
INDIANAPOLIS—Pettis D. G. Co.; Mr. Walters, millinery; Miss Brandenberg, gloves; 230 5th Av.
INDIANAPOLIS—Pettis Dry Goods Co.; C. R. Hoffman, house furnishing goods; 230 5th Av.
INDIANAPOLIS—L. S. Ayres & Co.; F. O. Edmonds, basement ready-to-wear; T. F. Zierz, fur skins; 225 5th Av.
INDIANAPOLIS—H. P. Wasson & Co.; J. Miller, silks; 116 West 32d St.
JACKSON, Mich.—S. A. Schwartz, ready-to-wear; Aberdeen.
JOHNSTOWN, Penn.—George K. Kline, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.
JOHNSTOWN, Penn.—M. Nathan & Bro.; Mr. Jacobs, jobs silk dresses; 37 W. 26th.
JOLIET, Ill.—Boston Store; Miss Gray, coats, suits; Holland House.
KALAMAZOO, Mich.—Gilmore Bros.; Mrs. K. H. Wheeler, coats, suits, waits; 404 4th Av.
KANSAS CITY—Leiser Co.; W. Silberberg, dresses; 1,133 B'way.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Emery-Bird-Thayer D. G. Co.; Mrs. Boyle, women's wear; Miss Corrigan, lingerie; Mr. Gill, glassware; 25 Madison Av.; Cumberland.
KANSAS CITY—Montgomery Ward Co.; Wm. Youngrum, men's working clothes; 309 6th Av.
KANSAS CITY—G. Bernheimer Brothers & Co.; Lee J. Schiff, coats, suits; 7 West 22d.
KEWANEE, Ill.—Lyman, Lay & Co.; Miss Albrecht, piece goods, notions, jewelry; Prince George.
KOKOMO, Ind.—Wm. H. Turner Co.; F. F. Witte, women's ready-to-wear; Flanders.
LANSING, Mich.—J. W. Knapp Co.; J. C. Felley, men's furn. goods; 116 W. 32d.
LIMA, Ohio—L. Schwartz, women's suits, coats, skirts, waists; Aberdeen.
LOUISVILLE—J. Bacon & Sons; G. Elder, laces, embroideries; 23 East 26th.
LOUISVILLE—J. C. Lewis Co.; Mr. Reilly, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.
LOUISVILLE—A. C. Hand, millinery; Waldorf-Astoria.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Casey, Morrison & Co.; Miss E. Sturgis, notions, ribbons; Navarre.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—M. L. Greenstein & Bro.; Mr. Greenstein, silk waists; 37 West 26th.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Stewart Dry Goods Co.; G. D. Sleigh, jewelry, leather goods; 2 West 37th; Broztell.
MACON, Ga.—Donnenberg Co.; L. Irvine, general mdse.; 1,133 B'way; Wallick.
MASON CITY, Iowa — Killian Co.; Mr. Klindt, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.
MARION, Ohio—Uhler-Phillips Co.; J. E. Phillips, general merchandise; J. M. Burke, dry goods; L. E. Grundy, notions, fancy goods; Mrs. B. Hammer, children's wear; Mrs. B. Wertz, ladies' ready-to-wear; Mrs. M. Snyder, waists; 44 East 23d.
MEMPHIS, Tenn.—J. Summerfield; H. H. Samuels, millinery; 1,140 B'way.
MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Levy & Greif, D. Greif, ready-to-wear; 212 5th Av.; Aberdeen.
MEMPHIS—Bry Block Mercantile Co.; B. B. Weisner, jobs waists, skirts, dresses, basement; 470 4th Av.
MEMPHIS—J. Goldsmith & Sons; Mr. Herzberg, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.
MILWAUKEE—Adolph Mohler; Miss J. Block, ready-to-wear; Prince George.
MILWAUKEE—Gimbel Brothers; A. M. Crofoot, clothing; B'way and 32d.
MILWAUKEE—Gimbel Bros.; E. Hirsch, millinery; B'way & 32d.
MILWAUKEE—Paris Fashion Co.; Geo. B. Schoen, Fall suits; 15 East 26th.
MILWAUKEE—B. E. Heller Co.; B. E. Heller, millinery, women's ready-to-wear; 1,161 B'way.
MINNEAPOLIS — The Dayton Co.; Miss Fiegler, millinery; 225 5th Av.
MIDDLETON, Conn.—J. H. Bunce Co.; P. H. Burr, wall paper; 404 4th Av.
MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—Wenbel's; Miss R. Wenbel, ladies wear; Park Av.
MINNEAPOLIS — Powers Mercantile Co.; Mrs. C. Capps, art needlework, yarns; 2 W. 37th.
MINNEAPOLIS—L. S. Donaldson Co.; D. P. Birkett, laces, h'dk'fs, neckwear, gloves, ribbons; 230 5th Av.
MINNEAPOLIS—L. S. Donaldson Co.; Miss F. McNamee, art goods; 230 5th Av.; Marie Antoinette.
MINNEAPOLIS—L. S. Donaldson Co.; Miss R. English, Miss Fitzgerald, Miss Prendergville, millinery; 230 5th Av.
MOBILE, Ala.—L. Hammel D. G. Co.; B. Pressberg, ready-to-wear; 1,150 B'way.
MORGANFIELD, Ky.—Robertson Co.; Mr. McMurray, domestics, 105 Grand St.
MORRISTOWN, Tenn.—Myers D. G. Co.; W. S. Myers, dry goods, furn. goods; 395 B'way.
NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Wiener Bros. & Grief; N. Wiener, ready-to-wear; Flanders.
NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Hirshberg Bros.; C. Hirshberg, men's, women's clothing; 636 Broadway; Somerset.
NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Cain Sloan & Co.; B. W. Landstreet, dress goods, silks; 353 4th Av.; Breslin.
NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Castner, Knott Dry Goods Co.; Mrs. L. Branden, muslin underwear; 23 East 26th.
NEW ALBANY, Ind.—S. W. Newburgher Co.; S. W. Newburgher, ready-to-wear; 353 4th Av.
NEWBERRY, S. C.—J. L. Mimnaugh, general mdse.; Aberdeen.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Emporium World Millinery Co.; Miss Nolan, millinery; 621 B'way.
NEW ORLEANS, La.—Schwartz Bros. & Co.; L. E. Schwartz, dry goods; 60 Worth.
NEW ORLEANS—D. H. Holmes Co.; J. W. Gemmell, laces; Miss I. Kinkaid, fancy leather goods, jewelry; 15 East 26th.
NORRISTOWN, Penn.—H. C. Warner, dry goods; York.
OMAHA, Neb.—Burgess, Nash Co.; Miss F. Michaelis, blouses; 200 5th Av.
OMAHA—Beddeo Clothing Co.; E. Beddeo, women's ready-to-wear; 1,123 B'way, Flanders.
PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Shartenberg & Robinson Co.; C. H. Clark, coats, suits, waists; 404 4th Av.
PHILADELPHIA—Lit Bros.; Mr. Feldman, jobs dresses; 1,261 B'way.
PHILADELPHIA—Greenebaum Bros. & Co.; S. Greenebaum, cotton piece goods; 200 5th Av.
PHILADELPHIA—L. Harris & Co.; L. Harris, piece goods; Aberdeen.
PHILADELPHIA—N. Snellenberg & Co.; Miss E. Esterly, waists; 1,261 B'way.
PHILADELPHIA — Strawbridge & Clothier; J. Egan, millinery; 230 5th Av.
PHILADELPHIA—N. Snellenberg & Co.; Miss R. Cohen, jobs dresses; 1,261 B'way.
PHILADELPHIA—Ullman Bros.; B. H. Ullman, skirtings; Imperial.
PHILADELPHIA—Gross Bros.; I. Gross, piece goods; Imperial.
PHILADELPHIA—M. Gross & Co.; M. Gross, women's suitings; Breslin.
PHILADELPHIA—M. Norwick & Son; H. Norwick, piece goods; 1,182 Broadway; Aberdeen.
PHILADELPHIA—Daniel & Blumenthal; J. Blumenthal, woolens; Herald Square.
PITTSBURGH—Lewin-Neiman Co.; B. Nieman, Mrs. Flatow, jobs silk dresses; 470 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl; Miss A. Eckert, misses' coats, suits, dresses; Miss K. Sullivan, coats, suits, dresses; 1,140 Broadway.
PITTSBURGH, Kan.—Famous D. G. Co.; Mr. Frolich, ready-to-wear; 353 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH — Frank & Seder; Miss Schmidt, Miss Lambert, M. J. Sternberg, trimmed hats; 364 5th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Store; A. B. Keuhn, ready-to-wear; 1,261 B'way.
PITTSBURG, Kan.—Famous D. G. & Shoe Co.; L. Frolich, dry goods; Imperial.
PITTSBURGH — McCreery & Co.; R. C. Clark, millinery; B. S. Chapin, ready-to-wear; 23 East 26th.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; Mr. Ferber, millinery; C. H. Van Scoten, men's, boys' furnishing goods; 404 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; Miss A. Schaeffer, Miss E. Eberhard, art needlework; Miss M. Folkes, women's suits; Miss M. Lyons, Miss Kerr, women's coats; 116 West 32d.
PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; I. Seder, general mdse.; C. L. Maas, mdse. manager; Miss Decker, skirts, plush coats; Miss Meyers, misses' dresses; S. Finkelhor, general mdse., basement; J. Cohen, silk, cotton, serge, jersey dresses, tub skirts; D. Katzenburg, H. J. Shamberg, furs; 364 5th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann's Dept. Store; S. G. Kerngood, millinery; 1,261 B'way.
PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; M. E. Baer, millinery; 116 W. 32d.
PITTSBURGH—S. Lando & Co.; D. Goldman, woolens; Breslin.
PITTSTON, Penn.—Waldman Co.; H. Waldman, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.
PIQUE, Ohio — Rankin & Zimmerman; P. Zimmerman, books, stationery; Park Av.
PORTLAND, Me.—J. A. Landau; E. J. Sullivan, millinery; Cumberland.
PORTSMOUTH, Va.—Silverman & Co.; J. Silverman, ready-to-wear; Room 801, 1,133 Broadway.
PORTSMOUTH, Ohio.—Marting Bros. Co.; H. G. Dalus, notions, gloves, ribbons, fancy goods; 353 4th Av.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Schloss Millinery Co.; W. Schloss, B. Schloss, millinery; Collingwood.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Shepard Co.; Mrs. B. MacNeil, gloves; 220 5th Av.
PUDUCAH—William M. Rieke & Co.; W. M. Rieke, dry goods, hosiery, notions; 404 4th Av.
PUNXSUTAWNEY, Penn.—J. L. Rosenthal; A. G. Rosenthal, millinery; McAlpin.
READING, Penn.—Kline-Epplihmer Co.; S. E. Heckman, carpets; J. S. Tobias, upholstery goods; 44 East 23d; Broztell.
READING, Penn.—Home Store; H. D. Kurtz, ready-to-wear; 37 West 26th; Breslin.
READING, Penn.—Strands Men's Wear Co.; F. S. Bucks, men's, boys' furn. goods; Broztell.
RICHMOND, Ind.—H. C. Hasemeier Co.; J. F. Hasemeier, wash goods; Flanders.
RICHMOND, Va.—Miller & Rhoads; W. S. Knisely, art needlework; 432 4th Av.; Grand.
ROANOKE, Va.—Roanoke Clothing Co.; J. Spiegel, ready-to-wear; 40 E. 22d.
ROANOKE, Va.—George McBain Co.; Mr. McBain, general mdse.; 432 4th Av.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; Miss E. A. Fitzgerald, silk, georgette waists; 432 4th Av.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; G. W. Bachus, wall paper, interior decorating; 432 4th Av.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Emporium World Millinery Co.; Miss May, millinery; 621 B'way.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; R. G. Powers, books; 432 4th Av.; Broztell.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; J. R. McCarthy, waists; 432 4th Av.; Sherman Square.
ROME, Ga.—A. Fahy, dry goods; 1,150 Broadway; Collingwood.
SALISBURY, Md.—R. E. Powell Co.; A. Toadvine, domestics, dress goods, ready-to-wear; Collingwood.
SAN ANTONIO, Texas—Wolff & Marx Co.; M. Smith, notions, laces, fancy goods; 353 4th Av.
SAN FRANCISCO—O'Connor, Moffatt & Co.; Mrs. Fall, ready-to-wear; 114 5th Av.
SAVANNAH, Ga.—Frank & Co.; C. Kuhns, Jr., furnishing goods; 43 Leonard; Woodward.
SAVANNAH, Ga.—Frank & Co.; H. J. Frank, dry goods, notions, furn. goods; 43 Leonard St.
SAVANNAH, Ga.—Walsh & Meyer; T. F. Walsh, dress goods, ready-to-wear; Gregorian.
SAVANNAH, Ga.—D. Rothschild & Co.; D. Rothschild, coats, suits; 43 Leonard.
SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Carl Co.; C. W. Carl, suits, dresses; 1,239 B'way.
SCRANTON, Penn.—Scranton D. G. Co.; W. J. Martin, furn. goods, boys' clothing; 37 W. 26th.
SCRANTON, Penn.—Emporium World Millinery Co.; Miss Coughlan, millinery; 621 B'way.
SHELBYVILLE, Tenn.—H. J. Thompson, domestics; 105 Grand St.
SIOUX FALLS, S. D.—Macey Co.; A. Silverstein, children's coats, dresses; Room 1126, 1,133 Broadway.
SOUTH BEND, Ind.—M. Adler Co.; M. Adler, clothing, furnishing goods; St. Andrew.
SPRINGFIELD, Mo.—Keet & Rountree D. G. Co.; G. L. Campbell, hosiery, underwear; 72 Leonard St.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass. — Poole Dry Goods Co.; M. T. Cummings, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.
SPRINGFIELD, Mo.—Reps D. G. Co.; W. Reps, ready-to-wear; 44 East 23d St.
SPRINGFIELD, Ohio—Edward Wren Co.; M. F. Dowley, general manager; E. H. Burgoyne, linens, domestics, and bedding; M. F. Tucker, ladies' coats, suits, dresses, waists, shirts, sweaters, furs, and ladies' ready-to-wear; J. Burns, men's furnishings, ladies' knitwear, and hosiery; C. C. Shaw, silks, dress goods; M. G. Dowling, laces, gloves, jewelry, leather goods, stationery, neckwear, ribbons, silverware, toilet articles; Miss Margaret O'Brien, ladies' ready-to-wear; Miss Minnie Oelschlager, notions; C. J. Weichel, china, cut glass, toys, books, house furnishings; Mr. Meyers, men's and boy's clothing; Miss Lillian Wheeler, millinery; H. W. Hebb, furniture, office equipment, talking machines, luggage; J. M. Ashcraft, carpet, rugs, linoleums; Miss Fannie Leverrier, arts, draperies; Miss Winnie Higgins, corsets, children's, infants' wear; W. C. Strine, ladies', children's shoes; D. H. Jerauld, men's hats; 351 4th Av.
ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Townsend, Wyatt & Wall D. G. Co.; Miss L. Marcell, infants', children's wear; 1,261 B'way.
ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Sturgess, Ellingwood & Goerman D. G. Co.; Miss F. Pepperell, cloaks, waists; J. S. Ellingwood, dry goods; Latham.
ST. LOUIS—B. Nugent & Bros. Dry Goods Co.; Mrs. Pannell, dresses, 470 4th Av.
ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; Mrs. C. Schnepf, hair goods; 116 W. 32d.
ST. LOUIS — Scruggs-Vandervoort-Barney Dry Goods Co.; Mrs. Reynolds, juniors' suits, dresses; Mr. Suhler, men's furnishing goods; Miss E. Rohrman, millinery, sweaters; 225 5th Av.
ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; T. Moffett, furn. goods, hosiery, underwear; 116 W. 32d.
ST. LOUIS—Stix Baer & Fuller Co.; F. Ulman, laces, embroideries, hdkfs.; 116 West 32d St.; Great Northern.
ST. LOUIS—Emporium World Millinery Co.; Miss Murphy, millinery; 621 B'way.
ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; W. Zipper, jewelry, leather goods; J. E. Wallace, silks, dress goods, (basement;) F. Lowe, men's, boys' furn. goods; Miss A. Becker, skirts; Miss C. Hamm, women's, children's ready-to-wear; 116 W. 32d.
ST. PAUL, Minn.—Emporium Mercantile Co.; H. A. Andree, coats, suits; 404 4th Av.
ST. PAUL, Minn.—Golden Rule; G. Dalrymple, notions; 1,261 B'way.
ST. PAUL, Minn.—Bannon Bros. Co.; J. B. Forrest, millinery; 1,261 Broadway.
STYRE, Penn.—Crawford & Co.; H. D. Kaufman, ladies' ready-to-wear; Room 712, 1,123 Broadway.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—L. A. Witherill; Miss M. Shaunessy, laces, ribbons, neckwear; Breslin.
TAMPA, Fla.—Maas Bros.; E. Maas, Miss A. Thompson, coats, suits, waists; 1,170 B'way.
TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—J. A. Landau; A. W. Simon, millinery; Cumberland.
TOLEDO—Thompson-Hudson Co.; E. A. Beciguel, millinery; 200 5th Av.
TOLEDO—Lasalle & Koch Co.; C. H. Hoffner, notions, jewelry, leather goods; 225 5th Av.; Somerset.
TOLEDO—Thompson-Hudson Co.; H. J. Mason, dress goods, silks; 200 5h Av.; Flanders.
TOLEDO—Lion D. G. Co.; Miss McGrath, gloves; 23 East 26th St.
TOLEDO—Emporium World Millinery Co.; Mrs. B. F. Key, millinery; 621 B'way.
TOLEDO—W. L. Milner & Co.; T. F. Steinmetz, embroideries, laces, trimmings, handkerchiefs, neckwear, ribbons; 116 West 32d.
TOLEDO—Lasalle & Koch Co.; B. Shiels, decorating dept.; H. M. Oleonner basement ready-to-wear; 225 5th Av.
TOLEDO—Lion D. G. Co.; J. A. Mack, infants' wear; Miss S. McGrath, gloves; Miss B. Murray, waists, neckwear; J. W. Dickerhoff, Miss R. Cain, leather, toilet goods; Miss C. Metcalf, muslin underwear; Miss E. B. Starkey, art needlework; M. Miller, millinery; E. Munro, housefurn. goods; E. Faris, representing; 23 East 26th.
TWIN FALLS, Idaho—United Stores; F. W. Dunke, women's ready-to-wear; Prince George.
UTICA, N. Y.—Robert Fraser; A. W. Germann, upholstery goods; Woodstock.
VICKSBURG, Miss.—Valley D. G. Co.; L. L. Switzer, ready-to-wear; 404 4th Av.
VICKSBURG, Miss.—Baer & Bro.; A. Adler, ready-to-wear; Wallick.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—King's Palace; H. King, dry goods; Cumberland.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—S. Kann, Sons & Co.; T. F. Finnin, notions, jewelry; Mrs. C. M. Nche, millinery; Mrs. M. G. Holtt, ladies' neckwear; 432 4th Av.
WATERBURY, Conn.—Reid & Hughes D. G. Co.; A. E. Wood, coats, suits; 404 4th Av.
WICHITA, Kan.—Geo. Innes D. G. Co.; W. Innes, dry goods; 220 5h Av.; Great Northern.
WINDER, Ga.—J. T. Strange Co.; A. D. McCurry, ready-to-wear; 25 W. 33d.
WINNIPEG—Robinson & Co.; P. H. Ross, ready-to-wear; Marie Antoinette.
WINSTON, N. C.—Ideal D. G. Co.; H. L. Trotter, hosiery, gloves, ready-to-wear; Herald Square.
WORCESTER, Mass.—Denholm & McKay Co.; F. A. Krim, ready-to-wear; 230 5th Av.
WORCESTER, Mass.—Barnard-Sumner-Putnam Co.; Mrs. E. Griffin, corsets; 404 4th Av.; Latham.
WORCESTER, Mass. — Barnard Sumner & Putnam Co.; Mrs. E. Griffin, corsets; 404 4th Av.; Latham.
YORK, Penn.—James McLean & Sons; Miss M. Kaufman, coats, suits; 432 4th Av.
YORK, Penn.—C. H. Bear & Co.; Miss Zinn, corsets, laces, neckwear; 44 E. 23d.
YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—G. L. Fordyce & Co.; E. E. Moore, ready-to-wear, muslin underwear; 404 4th Av.
ZANESVILLE, Ohio—A. E. Starr Co.; Mr. Bernstein, women's ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.

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On Saturdays steamer leaves Desbrosses St., 2; W. 42d St., 2:20; W. 129th St., 2:40; Yonkers, 3:10, for Bear Mountain, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany.

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Special Schedule TUESDAY, AUG. 6th.
Lv. W. 129th St. 9:40, 10:30, 11:15, 12:15, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30.
PIER 1, N. R., 10:20, 11:15, 12:00, 1:00, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:00, 6:00, 6:40, 7:15, 8:15, 9:30.
CONEY, †11:25, 12:25, 1:10, †2:10, 3:10, 3:55, *4:55, 5:25, 6:10, *7:10, 7:50, 8:25, 9:25, 10:30.
Trips marked * do not go to 129th St.
Trips marked † do not stop at Pier 1, N. R.
ROCKAWAY BEACH
Lv. W. 129 St. 9:30 A. M. Pier 1, N. R., 10:15 A. M. Rockaway, 5:30 P. M. Tel. Rector 872.

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Franklin St., 4 P. M.; W. 129th St., 4:30 P. M. Franklin St. 6 P.M. for Newburgh. Tel. 4675—Franklin
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LOANS TO MOVE CROPS.

War Finance Corporation Invites Applications from Banks.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—To help finance crop movements the War Finance Corporation announced today it would welcome applications from banks for loans to cover advances by the banks to farmers and merchants for harvesting and marketing wheat and other crops. Loans will be limited to four months and will carry interest at 6 per cent. per annum.

Advances will be made up to 75 per cent. of the face value of loans to farmers or merchants, or up to 100 per cent. providing additional collateral amounting to one-third of the loan is furnished by the banks. The security demanded by the Finance Corporation must be notes "evidencing loans which have been made by the applying bank for crop-moving purposes or notes evidencing loans which have been made previously to farmers and merchants, provided a statement is made by the applying bank that the proceeds of the advance will be used for crop-moving purposes."

BUSINESS RECORDS.

In Town.

ROGERS-RUSSELL MARINE TRANSPORTATION CORPORATION of 17 South Street.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against this corporation by the following creditors: Dane D. Russell, $294; New York Wholesale Fish Dealers' Association, Inc., $800, and Daniel Danehy, $250.

SOLOMON KIRP, dairy products, of 1,548 Park Avenue.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against him by the following creditors: William R. Golden, $139.12; David M. Bluestone, $55, and Louis Miller, $308. Judge Knox has appointed William Michael Byrne receiver in $2,500 bond. The liabilities are said to be approximately $30,000 and the assets about $7,600. An assignment was made on Aug. 3.

FRANK TIMMERS, a painter, of 707 East 161st Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,413 and no assets. Among the largest creditors are Bertha Katcher, $5,000, and Charles Charcowsky, $151.

JACOB FEDER, retail grocer, of 78 Bayard Street, has filed schedules in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,500 and assets of $750, consisting of stock, $500; fixtures, &c., $250. Among the largest creditors are Louis Diamond, $229, and B. Mayer, $112.

JOHNSON, LUBLIN & JOHNSON, INC., notions, at 454 Broome Street.—Judge Knox has appointed Archibald Palmer receiver in $500 bond.

AMERICAN FILM LABORATORIES, INC.—Justice Donnelly of the Supreme Court has appointed James A. Lynch receiver of the assets and effects of the American Film Laboratories, Inc., pending a suit brought by John F. Blanchard, as trustee, against the concern to foreclose a deed of trust dated Feb. 2, 1915, to secure the payment of $50,000, covering the leasehold property at 69 West Ninetieth Street, machinery, &c. There is due on the bonds interest amounting to $8,330. The receiver is required to give a bond of $3,000.

LOCUST BUILDING COMPANY, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Locust Building Company, Inc., Park and Locust Avenues, Jamaica, by the Eastern Woodworking Company, $642.05.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County

Amounts of $100 and over.

Aberholm Realty Co—M. Gold.....$437.50
Becker, Louise—E. N. Enger et al....632.50
Burrit, David P.—Niagara Fire Insurance Co.....264.20
Cordley, Frank R.—Brookfield Construction Co.....3,678.91
Flower, Albert—Burroughs Adding Machine Co.....327.20
Goldman, Samuel—Inter-Rapid Transit Co., costs.....109.95
Gaynor, Mary—Same, costs.....113.45
Hedden, Pearson, Starre Corp.—Record and Guide Co.....512.80
Heiser, Henry A.—H. D. Thomas.....1,412.43
Harter, Mary—Inter-Rapid Transit Co., costs.....110.45
Hollander, Elmer R.—W. W. Nolan...159.90
Jordan, Abraham E., also known as Abe Jordan, and Leonard Jordan (A. & L. Jordan)—George H. Snow &c.....244.86
Kit Powell, Thomas H.—Hotel St. James, Inc.....527.11
Levy, Samuel—E. Kirschbaum et al....148.77
La Rue, Lee J.—E. Kirschbaum et al....117.15
McCarrier, John T.—Wm. E. D. Stokes.....$1,102.66
Motley, Thornton N.—J. R. Speers &c..384.33
Mueller, Frank H.—Stichweh Horstman Co.....126.20
National Cartoon Service Corp.—American Newspaper Publishers' Ass'n....394.96
North Moore Auto Trucking Co.—T. R. Penton.....$119.58
Robinson, Thos. A.—Liverpool and London and Globe Ins. Co., Ltd., of England.....617.18
Turner, Frank E.—Frank Ulman Co...138.70
Vincenti Vito—American Slicing Machine Co.....118.61
Vollmer, Arthur J.—M. Marks.....163.41
Westervett, Huyler—A. T. Dorsey....$1,485.89
Wasserberger, Nathan—J. Langer.....163.42

In Bronx County.

Grupelli, Eney—M. Silver.....$500.00
Marcus, Max—P. Rusillo.....550.00
Volence, Vincent, and Margaret Volence—Westchester Av. Bank.....1,191.42

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The following satisfied judgments were filed yesterday. The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date when the judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Frankel, Mitchell—M. Frankel, Jan. 6, 1912.....$720.00
Same—Fullerton Electric Co., May 10, 1912.....116.50
Graguano Const. Co.—May Walker Brick Co., May 13, 1916.....103.63
New Amsterdam Gas Co.—City of New York, costs, May 15, 1918.....106.96
Rialto Garage, Inc.—Ajax Rubber Co., May 15, 1918.....254.44
Reynolds, James E.—C. Barbitta, by guardian, March 27, 1918.....676.95

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COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Sheppard, J.—In Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Vogue Co<Medvin. | US<Lupis.
Erden<Penn RR.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Garvin, J.—Room 312, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn, at 10 A. M.—Criminal.

US<Ingracia et al. | Same<Konz.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Hendrix<Man Beach Dev Co.
Weyburn<Weyburn.
Fast<N Y Polyclynic Medical School.
Stockton Commission Co<Pitts.
Williston Mfg Co< same.
Hystock Dye Works< same.
Titts<Stockton Commission Co.
Same<Haines.
Right Worshiful< Johnson.
Babrick<Phila & Rdg Coal & Iron Co.
Krankoska<same.
Luchain<same.
Meyer<same.
Pavsvolsky<same.
Samsycka<same.
Schulhoska<same.
Tatusc<same.
Re CNY, (158th to 165th Sts.)
Re same, (Riverside Drive.)
Re Riverside Drive, (155th St.)
Re same, (135th St.)
Re Boulevard Av, (59th St.)
De Ridder<Taylor.
Pisano<Erie RR Co, (2.)
Lavalle<Reichbart.
Buchner<Shindel-Wert Co.
Lynch<Mesa.
Googins<Googins.
Levine<Skloot.
Hiller<Hiller, (2.)
Lawyers Mortgage Co<McLaughlin.
Hanover<Kalbach.
Verse<same.
Trachtenberg<same.
Verse<same.
Cholmer<Cholmer.
City Sav Bank of Brooklyn<Toplitz.
McMahon<Rockwell.
Burnett<Burnett.
CNY<Meyers.
Underhill<Underhill.
Turner<Turner.
Bonefris<3d Av Ry Co
Kleckner<same.
McQuillan<42d St., Man., &c., Ry Co.
Lang<N Y City Int Ry Co.
Hossell<3d Av Ry Co.
Re U S Fid & G Co, (Frachmann.)
Re Chorush, (Marks.)
Schumann<Merkle.
Cundari<3d Av Ry.
Cullen<Union Ry Co.
Newman<42d St, Man, &c, Ry Co.
PART II.—Guy J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERMS—Part III.—Recess.
PARTS IV. to VIII., inclusive, adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Recess.
PARTS III. to XVIII., inclusive, adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, Estate of:
Rebecca T R Gray.
Wills for probate:
Emily M Chapin,
Meyer H Lehman,
Margaret Meehan,
Adolph Braun,
Giuseppe Masco.
TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

S.—At 11 A. M.
Melina Cotte.
Sara L Heuvelman,
Alice A Sterns,
Terrance Kelly,
Louis Recher,
Mary McCue,
Augusta Vatoible,
Matilda Glascow.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Valente, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Fangeman<Johnson.
Wohlgemith<Mendel.
Irish<Sisson.
Spero<Kottler.
David<Engelhardt.
Brentwood Rlty Co< Ferster.
Farber<Tannenbaum.
Derfinger<Eshell.
Schmitt<Wagner.
Bader<Edmund Francis Realty Co.
Faulkner<Schultz.
Liebowitz<Newman.
Finnerty<Greenstein.
Sweeney<Driggs Warehouse Co.
Schwebel<Public Bank of N Y.
Bergman<Rosenthal.
Zeichner<Korn.
Weinstein<Newcorn.

Canagna<Degnon Cont Co.
Gordon<Old Colony Const Co, (2.)
Weckstein<Vessel.
Schneider<Richard.
Middleberg<Watterson.
Rubenstein<Public Bk of N Y.
Berman<Kip.
Weckstein<Vessel.
Fowler<Vessel.
Rawner<Klinkowstein.
Friedman<J Tino & Co
Mahler<Delafield.
Kasper & Koetzle<Amiron Supply Co.
Hyman<Sherri.
The William J Burns Int Detec Agency<Nat Surety Co.

PART II.—Valente, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERMS—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J.—Leighton< Leighton—David L. Weil, Roeder<Roeder—Malcolm Sumner, Morgenstein<Holzwasser, (2)—Harold H. Herts, Gage<Kaufman—Thomas H. Keogh.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers)—Finch, J.—at 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Finch, J.—Motion calendar.

Gerstel<Reinhardt.
Windeler<Manges.
Silverman<Kyle & Purdy, Inc.
Re Northern Bronx Coal & Wood Co.
Unger<Weiss, (2.)

East Side Iron Wks& Baer.
Hadden<Geer.
German Sav Bank< Gotz.
Same<Meixel.
Bumpus<Conkling.
Etzkowitz<Kommel.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. No day calendar

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM—Second Department.—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Cropsey, J.—At 10 A. M.

Bennett<Met Tobacco.
Marino<Rose.
Heitman<Kohn.
Furno<Barbuto.
Cavaleri<Brenack.
Longo<Booth & Co, Inc.
Barbaro<Overseas Shipping Co, Inc.
Ruggieri<Terrence]
Stehl<Town of Oyster Bay.
Re Bridget Hartey, an incompetent.
Re Mitchell, (Avenue J, (2.)
Borough Haulage Co< Garford Motor Truck
Zala<Barbuto.
Wolf<Freund.

Weiss<Pino.
Pencowsky<Pencowsky.
Taylor<Lippman.
Sharp<Sharp.
Roche<Roche.
Oppenhelm, Collins & Co<Wier.
Clair<Clair.
Home Mortgage Inv Co<M H E Building.
Re 91st St.
Re 84th St.
Re Queens Boulevard.
Re Bryant Av.
McCulloch<Jacoby.
Rotunno<Rotunno.
James<Aetna Life Ins Co.

PART II.—Lazansky, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Adjourned for the term.
TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Emma Zimmerman,
Joseph Foltrauer,
Mary Byrnes,

Accountings of:
Albert Berry,
John Bullwinkle,
Pauline Denhard,
Joseph Conahan.

County Court.

CIVIL—Adjourned for the term.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

3D ST, 361 East; Louis G. Miller against Mayer Schace, owner and contractor.$347.50
157TH ST, 602 West; Winthrop L. Jenison against Mrs. Emily Harris, owner and contractor.....$40.58
164TH ST, 545 West; M. Abbott's Sons against Dora S. Wolf, owner; Edward Margolies, contractor.....$725.00
SAME PROPERTY; same against same, $147.10

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

54TH ST, n e corner of Broadway, 129x55; Perfect Steel Lath Co. against William D. Plumb et al., July 30, 1918.....$830.64
58TH ST, 239 West; Mofenson & Cohen against Laura A. Cregan et al., June 17, 1918.....$135.00
SAME PROPERTY; Morris Rabinowitz against same, June 16, 1918.....$900.00
SAME PROPERTY; Abraham Rabinowitz against same, June 15, 1918.....$2,946.00
178D ST, 317 West; A. L. Wachsman against Lester Gribaut et al., May 31, 1918; vacated.....$730.78

REAL ESTATE FIELD

Resale in Hanover Square Section—Papers Filed in Brokaw Estate Partition Suit.

In the Hanover Square section William D. Kilpatrick, operator, resold 89 Water Street, a five-story building covering a lot 23.9 by 85, to William J. Farrell, importers and exporters of corks. Mr. Farrell's business has been established for many years at 115 and 117 Maiden Lane. He pays all cash for the property and will occupy the building when the present leases expire Nov. 1 next.

This is the third operation in this immediate neighborhood that William D. Kilpatrick has handled through the Charles F. Noyes Company, the other two being the sales and resales of 120 and 122 Pearl Street, extending through to 86 and 88 Water Street, and the office building at 85 and 87 Front Street.

Brightwaters Property Brings $200,000 at Auction.

Auction sale of the remaining holdings of the T. B. Ackerson Company at Brightwaters, L. I., begun on the property last Saturday was continued in the Vesey Street salesroom yesterday afternoon.

There was a good attendance and the sale closed about 6:30 o'clock when a total of about $200,000 had been obtained for the various parcels. The Pine Air section was bought up in large parcels principally by builders with a view to improvement.

Saturday's session resulted in the disposal, from 2:30 to 7 o'clock, of 127 parcels for bids aggregating $162,650. Houses were bought by E. R. Battle, for $4,650; Mrs. E. G. Warren, for $5,750; C. F. Albes, for $5,000, and Charles I. Gilbert, for $4,050.

The latter is reported to have sold his bid contract for an advance of $500 to M. J. Casey. The bathing pavilion property brought $45,000 from John Herrmann; Frederick Pfeiffer bought the Casino for $35,100, the garage went to Frank Buckel for $22,500, the material yard to William A. Nelson for $12,500, and the demonstration farm to Frank H. Tyler for $6,600.

Investor Buys $125,000 Bronx Apartment.

The Guardian Life Insurance Company sold to an investor The Ogden, a six-story apartment house occupying a plot 75 by 95 on the northeast corner of Ogden Avenue and 161st Street. The property, known as the Ogden Bridge Park, is fully rented and was held at $125,000. H. T. Wood and McLennon Bros. negotiated the sale.

Congregation Sells Plot in West Harlem for $21,000.

Justice Donnelly of the Supreme Court has granted permission to the Congregation Agudath Achim of Harlem to sell a plot on the north side of 140th Street, 812.6 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 37.6 by 99.11, to William A. Campbell for $21,000.

Sale of Harlem Dwelling.

The Citizens Savings Bank sold to a client of Harry Sugarman 20 West 120th Street, a three-story dwelling on a lot 18.6 by 119.6. The buyer will rebuild and occupy the property.

Buying in the Bronx.

Anna Kenny of Brooklyn purchased from Mary A. Wallace 899 Union Avenue, a two-story dwelling on a plot 12.11 by 164.2. The property is located 238.5 feet north of 161st Street.

Queens Borough Sales.

John Greer sold for Minnie Johnston a lot on the east side of Prospect Street, 175 feet north of Webster Avenue, Long Island City, to Frederick Schmidt, who will improve the property with a store and dwelling.

W. A. Thomas sold to Leon A. Birck, builder, of Flushing, a plot 60 by 100 on the west side of Twenty-sixth Street, Flushing, 400 feet south of State Street. The Stuyvesant Real Estate Company sold to the Cedarlyn Company a plot at the southwest corner of Fulton and Hamilton Streets, Jamaica. The plot, which is on the line of the new rapid transit system, will be improved with a business block.

J. H. Cruikshank sold to F. R. Long eight lots on North Twentieth Street, Flushing, in the development of the Rickert-Finlay Realty Company.

"The Box," Scene of the De Saulles Tragedy, Sold.

The house at Westbury, L. I., known as "The Box," in which John L. De Saulles was shot and killed by his wife, was sold under foreclosure sale by the referee, James N. Gehrig, for $19,348, to Thomas H. Bowles—of Mowa, Kan.

The property consists of about eight acres. It was formerly owned by Mrs. Emily Ladenburg. She sold it in September, 1916, to Stephen Tuttle, a business associate of De Saulles, for $28,000, taking a mortgage of $18,000 as part payment. De Saulles leased the property.

Staten Island.

Anton Appel has added to his purchases made in the May last auction sale at Giffords-by-the-Sea, three lots making a plot 60 by 100 on the east side of Cleveland Avenue. J. Sterling Drake negotiated the sale.

Westchester County.

Thomas S. Burke sold to a client, for the Peoples Savings Bank of Yonkers, 120 Lee Avenue, Yonkers. The property, which was held at $8,000, consists of an eight-room Colonial style dwelling, on a plot 50 by 100.

Griffen, Prince & Ripley sold for William Ikle his residence on Prospect Street, White Plains, to George P. Baker of the Westchester and Bronx Title and Mortgage Company. The propetrty was held at $15,000.

Partition Suit Against Brokaw Property.

A lis pendens was filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office against property on the west side of Central Park West, 60.11 feet south of Ninety-eighth Street, 50 by 100; Ninety-second Street, south side, 125 feet west of Central Park West 45 by 100.8; Ninety-second Street, south side, 170 feet west of Central Park West, 45 by 100.8; Ninety-second Street, south side, 215 feet west of Central Park West, 48 by 100.8; Fourth Avenue, southwest corner of Astor Place, 114 by irregular, and property in Bronx Manor, at Bronxville station, Westchester County, N. Y., in proceedings brought by Howard Crosby Brokaw against the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as trustee under the will of Isaac V. Brokaw, B. McNair, Elvira Irving Brokaw, Elvira Gould Brokaw, Irving Brokaw, Edna Loew Brokaw, and others, executors and executrix, &c., for a petition and division of the property. Anderson & Anderson are the attorneys for the plaintiff.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By Joseph P. Day.

Powell Av, n s, 388.5 ft w of Olmstead Av, 100x103.1; Bertha Lipman against Margaret O'Brien et al.; Isidor Faitt, attorney; due, $1,768.19; taxes, &c., $917.26; to the plaintiff for $100.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, AUG. 5.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BEEKMAN ST, 63-65, s e corner of Gold St, runs e 49.7x s 30 and 29.2x w 46.6 to street x n 64.8 to beginning; Daniel C. Adams, executor, to D. C. Adams, 130 East 67th St, all title, ¼ part, July 31; attorneys, Todd & St. John, 258 Broadway.....$1
JACKSON ST, 41 and 43, w corner of Cherry St, (432-36,) 50x100, foreclosure July 3, 1918; Theodore M. Riehle, referee, to Elizabeth W. Burke, Llewellyn Park, N. J., Aug. 5; attorneys, Miller, K. L. & T., 80 Broadway.....$35,000
MOTT ST, 201, w s, 116 ft s of Spring St, 32.1x22.1x irreg.; Bronx Investment Co. to Fairfield Holding Corpn, 100 Broadway, mtg. $6,600, Aug. 1; attorneys, Merrill R. & T., 100 Broadway.....$100
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 78.4 ft s of 81st St, 20.2x91.1x20x88.1; City Real Estate Co. to Grenville F. Coaterbury, 255 West 84th St, b. and S., Aug. 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $50,000
WEST END AV, w s, 30.2 ft s of 85th St, runs w 41x s w 30.4x e 64 to avenue x n 20 to beginning; Grace L. Hooper to Calvin Kiessling, 126 Claremont Av, all liens, Aug. 5; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100
1ST AV, 2,240, n e corner 115th St, 25x75; 1st Av, 2,223 w s, 25.10 ft n of 114th St, 25x100; 1st Av, 2,129, w s, 100.11 ft n of 109th St, 25x75; 2d Av, 2,222, n e corner 114th St, 22.11x75; 1st Av, 2,051-3, n w corner 106th St, 50.11x100; F. L. Realty Corpn. to Capacity Realty Corpn, 74 Broadway, mtg. $99,000, all liens, July 30; attorneys, Strasbourger & Sons, 74 Broadway.$1
457TH ST, s s, 80 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.81; Julia A. Bogart to Ellen Bogart, 29 East 27th St, term of her natural life, mtg. $19,500, all lines, Aug. 2; attorney, N. Y. Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.$100
100TH ST, 309 West, n s, 153 ft w of West End Av, 18x100.11; 137 West 89th Street Corporation to Estela P. Parsons, 322 West 71st St, all liens, Aug. 2; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$1

Bronx.

ARTHUR AV, e s, 150.1 ft n of Oak Tree Place, 25x90; Elizabeth Ryan to Lizzie Hamilton, Rockland Av, Port Richmond, N. Y., mtg. $4,500, July 24; attorney, O'Brien, M. & D., 1,482 Broadway.....$1
BLOCK 2,998, Lot 41, tax map; John A. McErcety, referee, to City of New York, Aug. 1; attorney, Corporation Counsel, New York.....$500
BRIGGS AV, 2,765, w s, 20x94.1x20x93.9; Nathan E. Greenberger to Julia Greenberger, 2,765 Briggs Av, mtg $6,000, Aug. 3; attorneys, Joffe & J., 141 Broadway.....$1
LOTS 647 and 648 map of Laconia Park; Peter A. Zanelli to George Carraro, 996 West 183d St, June 29; attorney, George Carraro, 2,337 8th Av.....$1
RANDALL AV, s w corner of St. Lawrence Av, 83x25x84x25; Elizabeth Dietrich to Hy. Kahrs, 565 St. Lawrence Av, mtg $4,800, July 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100
UNION AV, w s, 238.5 ft n of 161st St, 52.11x164.2; Mary A. Wallace, widow et al., heirs to Annie Kenny, 526 45th St, Brooklyn, mtg $8,500, July 25; atotrneys, Butler, W. & C., 54 Wall St.....$1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With the name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

MAIDEN LANE, n w corner of Front St, 19.4x21.8; Maiden Lane, formerly 144, s s, 15.9x21x15.11x21.2, e s; Maiden Lane, 142, s s, 15.9x21.5x15.10x21.5, w s; Front St, 152, w s, 19.3x63x20x63, July 2; John A. Casey Co. to Frank S. Gannon, 292 Bard Av, Staten Island, due April 1, 1921, prior mtg $26,500; attorneys, Gannon, Seibert & Riggs, 2 Rector St.....$20,000
MOTT ST, 201, w s, 116 ft s of Spring St, 32.1x22.1x irregular, p. m., Aug. 1; Fairfield Holding Corporation to Bronx Investment Co., 100 Broadway, due Nov. 1, 1918, 6 p. c., prior mtg $6,000; attorneys, Merrill, R. & T., 100 Broadway.....$600
100TH ST, 309 West, n s, 153 ft w of West End Av, 18x100.11, p. m., Aug. 2; Estela P. Parsons to 137 West 89th St. Corporation, 103 Park Av, 3 years; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway. $10,000
142D ST, 210 West, s s, 141.6 ft w of 7th Av, 16.6x99.11, p. m., Aug. 1; William F. King to Nicholas H. Pinto, 210 West 142d St, installments, quarterly, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, King & Wilkinson, 27 Cedar St. $6,000

Bronx.

RANDALL AV, s w corner of St. Lawrence Av, 83x25x84x25; Hykahrs to Elizabeth Dietrich, Hackensack, N. J., prior mtg $2,500, July 30, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $2,300
15TH AV, s s, Lot 588, map of Wakefield, 100x114; Michael Sullivan to Mary B. Egan, 515 58th St, Brooklyn, July 13, due July 1, 1920; attorney, M. J. Sullivan, 148th and Willis Av.....$600

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Manhattan.

LEXINGTON AV, 88; New York Title and Mortgage Co. to Lilian M. Rice, at Smithtown, L. I.; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$12,000
UNIVERSITY PLACE, 13-19, mtg now $33,000; Alois Gertwillig to Donald Hirsh, 25 West 87th St, et al, executors of Samuel Hirsh and another; attorneys, Wise & Ottenberg, 206 Broadway.....$1
2D AV, 125, mtg $4,000; Louise Fox to Joseph L. Buttenwieser, 300 Central Park West; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1
137th St, 5 and 7 West, 2 mts, each $5,000; Simon E. Osserman to Albert H. Atterbury, Plainfield, N. J., or 2 Rector St, trustee; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$10,000

Bronx.

BROOK AV, w s, 91.8 ft s of Anna Place, 41.7x90; William Gratz to Lawyers' Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St; attorney, Lawyers' Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St.....$25,000
CRESCENT AV, n s, 33 ft w of Belmont Av, 105x85.5x irreg.; Solomon C. Powell and another to Peter Ross, 511 East 183d; attorney, Powell, S. & W., 51 Chambers.$3,750
GREEN LANE, e s, 225 ft n of Westchester Av, 42x100x54x98; Louise M. Ammeon, 134 West 97th, to Henry J. Luehrs, 320 East 167th St; attorney, Henry J. Luehrs, 320 East 167th St.....$5,000
LOTS 372 and 373, map 473 lots Haight Estate; Frank Gass to Carl Schreiber, 2,062 Havland Av; attorney, Carl Schreiber, 2,062 Havland Av.....$1,000
LOT 156, map 327 lots, Hunter Estate; Charles W. Herold to David B. Graham, 646 West End Av; attorney, D. B. Graham, 646 West End Av.....$400

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

200 West 58th St.
Corner of 7th Ave.
APARTMENTS OF
3 ROOMS AND BATH to
6 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS
FROM OCT. 1st, $1,300 to $3,000,
including Refrigeration.
Owned and Managed by
DURHAM REALTY CORP., 511 5th Av.

WASHINGTON SQUARE
NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENT.
125 West 12th St.
4 Rooms & Bath...$840 to $1,200
5 Room Doctor's Apartment..$1,500
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
J. IRVING WALSH,
73 WEST 11th ST.

BONNY CASTLE HIGHLAND COURT
St. Nicholas Av. at 191st St.
Elevator Apartments
3 to 8 Rooms
WARREN & SKILLIN, 174 Fulton St.

STUDIO APARTMENT
FOR SALE.
Ten large, light rooms, three baths, sleeping chambers; southern exposure; studio, 22x27, 16 feet high; north light; fireproof building of latest construction; convenient to all lines of travel; cost $35,000; will sacrifice, easy terms, or consider exchange of free and clear country property.
GOODWIN & GOODWIN.
148 West 57th St. Phone Circle 6095.

46 WEST 83rd ST.
New Fireproof Apartments
All Modern Improvements
2 to 8 Rooms
1 TO 3 BATHS.
Apply on Premises.

We Have A Kitchenette
APARTMENT OF
1 or 2 Rooms & Bath
At The Cambria
347 West 55th St.
Now available, modern 8 story Fireproof Bldg.
Ask for agent on premises.
Phone 8466 Columbus.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

471 Park Avenue
S. E. cor. 58th Street.
Duplex Apartments with large studio living room.
8 Rooms, 3 Baths to 12 Rooms, 5 Baths
$3,800 to $6,500
New Subway Station Lexington Av. and 59th St.
Under Management of
Douglas L. Elliman & Co
Specialists in Residential Properties
414 MADISON AVE.
At 48th Street.

Garage plots wanted in exchange for some excellent income properties, showing good returns. Levy Bros., 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Sheridan Avenue, N.E. Corner 165th Street
Nearing Completion
Ready for Occupancy August 1st
3-4 Elegant, large, light rooms; all modern conceivable improvements. $31-$46
SELECT TENANTS ONLY.
5 ROOM CORNER APARTMENT | Doctor or Denist.
One Block East of Grand Concourse. Convenient to 161st or 167th Street Station, Jerome Avenue Subway. Apply on premises or agents.
J. J. MEENAN, Inc., Tel. 4818 Columbus
1966 Broadway.

1182-1186 MADISON AVE.
Corner 87th Street.
Handy to Express Station
Lexington Ave. Subway at 86th St.
7 & 8 ROOMS.
Elevator Service.
Rental, $780 to $1,200.
INQUIRE ON PREMISES
J. Romaine Brown Co.,
299 MADISON AVE., COR. 41ST ST.

STUDIO APARTMENT
109-111 EAST 56TH ST.,
Near Park Av.
Two rooms and bath, elevator, maid and hall service; rental $900 to $1,000. Supt., on premises, or
HALL & BLOODGOOD,
542 Fifth Av. Vanderbilt 1732.

995 MADISON AVE.,
N. E. Corner 77th St.
Second floor south, 8 rooms, 3 baths; every detail of this building is the very best; furnished, $3,750; unfurnished, $3,000. Inquire Superintendent, on premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

2 and 3 Rooms and Bath.
1,000 Madison Av., bet. 77th and 78th Sts., high-class furnished and unfurnished, non-housekeeping apartment house; unusually large, light rooms, with open fireplace, also containing every modern improvement. Agent on premises.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Long Island.

Great Home Bargain.—Forced to sell my six-room home; all improvements; large plot; hour from city; need $500 cash at once, balance to suit buyer; all kinds of work in neighborhood. B. Joseph, 161 West 34th St. Greeley 4865.

Must sell my small farm, house, outbuildings, chicken coops, incubators, &c., with 2 to 6 acres; vegetables, fruit, shade trees; sour out; easy terms. Brand, 214 Times Downtown.

Richmond Hill. — Six-room house; garden, fruit, &c.; parquet floors; A1 condition; $3,800; $500 down, balance easy. Bryan, 215 Times Downtown.

New Jersey.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $500 and monthly payments less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 8 cent commutation fare; 6 or 7 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, and built-in bookcases in living room, panelled dining room, bedrooms in white enamel, hard wood trim, large front porch; also sleeping porch in rear, terraced lawn, trees, finely improved street of beautiful homes; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome combination fixtures, concrete basement, attic, ample space for garden and garage, driveway in rear; near fine schools, and station, 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. Telephone, John 5047.

SACRIFICING my 7-room, tile bath, foyer hall dwelling; all improvements; parquet floors, steam heat; fine neighborhood; 5 minutes' walk to station; half hour out on Erie; for $5,300; worth $6,500; on easy terms. W. Brady, 359 Columbia Boulevard. Woodridge, N. J.

TELL ME YOUR WANTS
and I will send you descriptions of bargain houses for sale in Jersey and Brooklyn on easy terms; 10 years of honest service is back of me. J. STEIN, Tribune Building; phone Beekman 5960.

Owner must sell nearly new six-room house; every improvement; large plot; plenty fruit; $5,000; terms. P. O. Box 12, Ridgewood, N. J.

Bargain.—Six rooms, bath; all improvements, hollow tile stucco; half hour Erie; $3,750, easy terms. Brady, 154 Nassau St., N. Y.

Bungalow.—Stone and stucco; 8 bedrooms; 45 minutes out; Erie. X 379 Times Annex.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Manhattan.

REAL SACRIFICE.

Five-story modern, 22-family apartment house, New York, for sale; small cash amount needed; first offer will be considered in order to save foreclosure proceedings on other property. W 74 Times.

Private house for sale; 5 stories, 15 rooms, 5 baths; excellent condition; superior location; leasehold. Owner, 62 West 51st St.

Queens.

$10 monthly buys cottage, corner plot; improvements; block from trolley; small payment down. Inquire Store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Westchester County.

Just completed, attractive seven-room house; 35 minutes Grand Central. Columbus 7915.

Houses Wanted.

Wanted, to rent, small house or lower floor, with porch; suburbs preferred; give offer with full particulars. C. K. W., 240 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Westchester County.

Rye—Oakland Beach.—Exceptional opportunity, half of desirable house until October; $200; no small children. S 170 Times.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

I want $2,000 on a first mortgage, at 6%, on 45 lots, valued $6,000; property located Lakeside Manor, (annex,) Rockville Centre, L. I. Miss Violet Ray, 231 West 60th St., N. Y. City. Telephone Columbus 5712.

REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Five-story American basement, below 110th St., first house from Riverside; 5 master's bedrooms and two baths, 3 servants' bedrooms and bath; extra room for chauffeur, with toilet; house just overhauled and in perfect condition; hot water heat; will take $100 per month as payment and $2,500 down; this house can be rented for $200 per month, so that it is cheaper to buy it than to rent it. For further information phone Mr. Dunn, Rector 5741.

47 WEST 88TH ST.
Four-story and basement brownstone dwelling, 14 rooms, two-story extension; all improvements; 3 baths; rent $2,500 yearly. OTTO DENCKER, 503 5th Av. Phone Murray Hill 8977.

Will sell long lease or sublet large store and basement, 75x100; on Broadway, near Columbus Circle. Write only, Room 301, 1,493 Broadway.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Grand Opportunity — 2-story and basement brick, 11 rooms, 2 baths; good condition; 2-Family; 23d St., Bath Beach; near subway station; price $5,000, $2,000 cash. G. G., 250 Times Downtown.

Factory, four-story brick, 100x100; Brooklyn corner; modern; rent $9,500; price $55,000. Ullman, 3,221 White Plains Av., Bronx.

Jamaica Bay waterfront, 3,000 ft., 23 acres, for sale. Owner, 62 West 51st St.

Westchester County.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY PROPERTIES.
GEORGE HOWE.
527 5th Av., New York.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

For sale, at public auction, Saturday, Aug. 10, at 2 P. M., on premises, cottage, 14 3d Av., near Bayview Av., Atlantic Highlands, N. J.; house contains 12 rooms and bath; stands in centre of 150 ft. front; thoroughly up to date. Advance information from Isaiah Burks, 506 Asbury Av., Asbury Park, N. J.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Have city house, with equity of $15,000, in very desirable location, to exchange for small country house near New York; will cash if proposition is good. Mr. Dunn, Rector 5741.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

LIGHT OFFICES TO LET.

1 window	$10.00
1 window	12.00
2 windows	16.00
2 windows	17.00
4 windows	22.00
9 windows	70.00

189-191 Franklin St., between 3 stations.

FURNISHED offices and desk room, with telephone and stenographic service; high-class office building directly connected with subway express station. Room 212, 51 E. 42d.

Furnished private office, $23.50 monthly; also desk room, $3.50; telephone, attendant; no lease required. Duane, 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

To sublet, large 42d St. corner office, adjacent to Grand Central Terminal; basement connection to trains and subway; to Sept. 30, 1920. Inquire 51 East 42d St., Room 212.

Phone Rector 5864-5865 for Offices and Lofts in Manhattan. Sub-leasing our specialty. G. M. Pearson & Co., Inc., 115 Broadway.

57th St., corner, opposite Carnegie Hall; second floor, for business or dwelling; rent $1,800. T. B. Robertson, 1,123 Broadway.

STORE sublease near 5th Av.; best retail street above 42d; make offer. Vanderbilt 8612. ROYAL SCOTT GULDEN, 542 5th Av.

52d, 461-3 West.—2 large, light, strong lofts for business; adapted for auto line; moderate rent; give lease; alter to suit.

Store to let, 34th St., 163 West.—Near Broadway; suitable for any business. Ames & Co., 26 West 31st St.

Mahogany furnished office, Wall St. section; stenographic service. Reasonable, 245 Times Downtown.

Sublet a large, light office, with or without stenographic service. Call Room 1401, 396 Broadway. Phone 3389 Franklin.

Two large, airy offices to rent; telephone and stenographic service; reasonable. Room 602, 116 Nassau St.

For rent, light, airy office, 10x28 ft., facing Broadway. Woolworth Building. Inquire Mr. Reiter, Room 3704.

Two large offices to rent on 42d St., furnished or unfurnished. Apply at Room 4842, Grand Central Terminal.

60th, 134 East.—Parlor floor, suitable for doctor or business. Stuyvesant 8328. Perrella.

OFFICES, $25 to $50; 30-story building. 110 West 40th St., Room 1203.

CORNER OFFICE, 12 windows, overlooking Bryant Park. 110 W. 40th St., Room 1203.

FURNISHED offices and desk room; service. Suite 805, 51 East 42d St.

Part small office for rent. 39 Cortlandt, Room 1006, opposite Hudson Terminal.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Part of office or loft below Chambers St. wanted by manufacturers' agent; own furniture. H 219 Times Downtown.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

16TH ST., 141 EAST.—Single flat, seven large, light rooms; $35; janitor.

218TH, 143 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, piano; maid service; sacrifice.

30TH ST., (Lexington Av., 183.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, including excellent meals, $25 weekly up; also one room and bath, with meals, $17 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service. Hotel Rutledge. Telephone Madison Square 6160.

34TH, 62 EAST.—Nicely furnished 2 rooms, bath. Merritt, 9231 Murray Hill, before 6.

54TH, 111 EAST, (Near Park.)—Two rooms, kitchenette, bath, $900. Plaza 6143.

58TH ST., 34 EAST.—Attractive 2 rooms and bath, completely furnished and with service. Apply Supt.

60TH ST., 18 EAST.
Southern exposure; half price; double room, bath, $35; 2 rooms, bath, $75.

APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished, east-west side; best building; long, short leases. Clark Realty, 347 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 1450.

MADISON AV., 995.—Studio apartment, four rooms and bath; $1,800. Apply Supt.

TO SUBLET FOR THE SUMMER
Room and bath. Southern exposure. Also a suite of parlor, bedrooms and bath. Very attractive rate. HOTEL LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St.

Furnished—West Side.

32D, 9 WEST.—2 rooms, bath, high class service. Steigelman, 2227 Madison Square.

40'S, (Near 5th.)—Handsome apartment, six rooms, bath; piano; now to October, $100 month. Elberson, 25 West 42d St.

48TH, 341 WEST, (Just off Broadway.)—New elevator building, 1-2-3 rooms, bath, kitchens or kitchenettes; $50 up monthly; references indispensable. Tel. Bryant 6255.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

47TH, 112 WEST. — Bachelor apartments, completely furnished, 2, 3 rooms, bath, $75, $90, including service; modern building; elevator. Payson McL. Merrill Co., 9 East 44th.

48TH ST., 49 WEST.—Large living room, alcove bedroom, kitchenette, bath; artistically furnished. Bryant 9779.

54TH, 20 WEST. (Near 5th Av. and University Club.)—Handsome one and two room sunny suites; private baths.

55TH ST., (1,780 Broadway.)—Large, airy, attractive two, three rooms, baths, kitchen.

56TH, 208 WEST, (Thorndyke Apartment Hotel.)—Attractive suite, 2 rooms and bath; full hotel service; low weekly-monthly rates.

57TH, 200 WEST.—Well furnished four-room flat, new apartment house; linen, silver, new Hardman grand, long or short lease, immediate possession. Wynn, Circle 3560.

59TH ST., 38 WEST.
Half price, three rooms, bath, kitchenette.

67TH, 1 WEST, (Duplex No. 315.)—Three rooms, kitchenette; cooking free. Manager.

69TH, 245 WEST.—$50-$80 up; 2, 3 room apartments; kitchenette; completely furnished; latest improvements; references necessary.

69TH, 50 WEST.—Two exceptionally large, beautiful rooms, kitchen, bath, completely furnished, electricity.

72D, 260 WEST.—Overlooking Drive and river; will let for the Summer months, lovely apartment, nine rooms and three baths; completely furnished and decorated in every detail.

75TH, 55 WEST.—1, 2-room, kitchenette apartments, baths, electricity, telephone; $12 upward.

79TH, 307 WEST.—Six rooms, sixth floor; southwest exposure; $2,700 per year; $2,000 for eight months; possession September; refined furnishings. Mitchel, 9800 Schuyler.

80'S, (Near Drive.)—Handsomely furnished apartment, six rooms, two baths; year's lease; $200 month. Elberson, 25 W. 42d.

83D, (Central Park West.)—Will sublet to October or longer, charmingly furnished 5-room apartment, complete in all respects; $150 month. Phone Schuyler 6988.

90'S, (Riverside Drive.)—Elegantly furnished apartment, five rooms, two baths; year's lease; $160 month. Elberson, 25 W. 42d.

91ST, 215 WEST, (Cor. Broadway.)—Beautifully furnished six-room apartment, two baths, from June 15 to Oct. 1; linen, silver. Seen any time after 1 P. M. Apartment 123.

91ST, 27 WEST.—One, two room apartments, high class; furnished; latest improvements; maid service; $25-$75; references necessary.

111TH, 528 WEST.—Three light outside rooms, kitchenette. Haymann, Apt. 8S. Cathedral 6870.

113TH, 517 WEST.—Apartments of 2, 4, and 5 rooms, wonderfully furnished; complete in every detail, including silver and linen. Telephone 6240 Morningside.

118TH, 210 WEST, (Hotel Cecil.)—2 rooms, with private bath, just vacated; attractive rates; full hotel service.

123D, 547 WEST, (B'way.)—Elevator apartment, 5 rooms, bath, $45 month. Rose.

AN apartment of six rooms and two baths, upper West End Av., facing river, furnished new last September, of the very finest of furniture and rugs, costing $11,000; for sale complete and ready for occupancy; long lease; rent $1,900. No dealers. Address K 311 Times Downtown.

APARTMENT HOMES.

MISS ISABEL DAINTRY of LONDON and PARIS has solved the problem of making Furnished Apartments synonymous with HOMES. She has on her Books a few choice APARTMENT HOMES, centrally located. Office, 66 West 56th St. Tel. Circle 3090.

APTS. OF UNUSUAL CLEANLINESS.
Two, three, four rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $45 to $80 monthly, comfortably furnished; telephone and elevator service; no objectionable or questionable tenants; references essential.
THE WILSONIA,
223-229 WEST 99TH ST.

APARTMENT HUNTING UNNECESSARY.—Personally inspected lists. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 154 West 72d. Columbus 836.

ATTRACTIVE Apartments.—Hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited; coolest and healthiest location in city.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $35, $45 $55, $65 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished, dishes silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions, lease, or unfurnished; near subway and 'L'; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 9613. 5th Av. bus stops at door. Weekly rates if desired.

ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS, PERSONALLY INVESTIGATED BEFORE LISTING: 1 TO 10 ROOMS; REASON OF LONGER APARTMENT RENTING CO., 176 WEST 72D ST., COR. B'WAY. PHONE COLUMBUS 1277.

BEST SELECTION OF FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS AND HOUSES; REDUCED SUMMER RENTALS, APPLY BERLOCK CO., 46 West 49th St. Telephone Bryant 7152.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (1 West 85th.)—Six rooms, elegantly furnished, all outside rooms, southern exposure; best references required; price $275 month; immediate possession. Apt. 8E or telephone Schuyler 5966.

CENTRAL PARK WEST.—Furnished two rooms, housekeeping suite. Telephone mornings, 1,881 Academy, Extension 32.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (1 West 102d St.) —Attractive 8-room apartment, or will rent part; reasonable. McCann.

MANHATTAN AV., 215, (near 100th St.)—Completely furnished apartments, 2 to 6 rooms; elevator and nonelevator; $30 to $60 month; also weekly rate; 10 per cent. reduction to soldiers and sailors' families. Tel. Academy 1647.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 528, (Opposite Claremont Inn.)—Attractively furnished four-room apartment; $55.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 125, (84th.)—Eight, ten light, well-furnished rooms. Call or address W. R. & J. M. Stewart.

TWO rooms and bath, day and night elevator; maid service. Phone Mad. Square 3680.

WEST END AV., (90's.)—Handsomely furnished six rooms, 3 baths, $2,500 year; particulars. Clark Realty, 347 Madison Av.

Furnished—Brooklyn.

OCEAN AV., 540, (" Cathedral Arms.")—High-class four-room apartment; attractively furnished; $60; immediate possession; Christian community; adults only; references required. Phone 7541 Flatbush, Apt. E-2, afternoons.

Furnished—Long Island.

Forest Hills Gardens, 14 minutes from Pennsylvania Station.—Garden apartment, No. 511; three rooms and bath; coal supply in cellar; present occupant in army, being transferred; occupancy immediately and lease until October, 1919. Telephone Captain Hull, Forest Hills 6274-M.

Furnished—New Jersey.

NEWARK, N. J.—Completely furnished five or seven room apartment, in two-family house, finest period furniture; absolutely new throughout; rent $75 month, security and highest references. Write H. R., 491 Broad St. or phone Branch Brook 4472 or Branch Brook 5017.

Unfurnished—East Side.

17TH, 201 EAST.—Entire floor, three rooms; newly painted; two persons, $19.

57TH, EAST, (Near Park Av.)—Desirable two large rooms, kitchenette, bath, entire floor to lease; $1,000. Plaza 6143.

90TH, 62 EAST.—6, 7 rooms, elevator apartment, modern improvements, $48, $75.

LEXINGTON AV., 807.—Select studio apartments, one and two rooms and bath, $40-$50; near 62d St.; steam heat, hot water. On premises, or Hall & Bloodgood, 542 5th Av.

MADISON AV., 926, (73d.)—3 elegant light rooms, all modern improvements.

PARK AV., (Corner in 80's.)—An opportunity for sublet, very large, light eight-room apartment, furnished or unfurnished, August to October and for two years thereafter. Phone Hanover 5217, between 9 and 4.

Unfurnished—West Side.

77H AV., (N. E. Corner 57th St.)—Apartments of 5 and 6 rooms, steam heat, private entrance; rents $1,100 to $1,800. T. B. ROBERTSON, 1,123 Broadway.

16TH, 5 WEST.—Skylight studios, bachelor apartments, $30 to $60. Phone Chelsea 3100.

31ST, 19 WEST.—Large studio apartment, two rooms and bath; day and night elevator; maid service. Phone Mad. Square 3680.

48TH ST., 126 WEST.—Housekeeping apartment, four rooms and bath; rent, $75. FOLSOM BROS., INC., 127 East 34th St.

57TH, 200 WEST.—Newly completed 14-story building; duplex studio and housekeeping apartments, 2 to 8 rooms, $1,500 to $4,400; studio living rooms, 25x30; restaurant. PAYSON McL. MERRILL CO., INC., 9 East 44th St. Tel. Murray Hill 8300.

72D ST., 124 WEST.—Four, five rooms and bath, housekeeping apartments; $1,425-$1,750; doctor's suite, 2 rooms, bath, $1,250. Superintendent on premises or G. B. Beaumont Company, owners, 286 5th Av.

72D, 14 WEST.—Two or three rooms; parquet floors; artist's studio; north light.

824 St., 250 West, (near Broadway.)—High-class apartments, 8 and 9 rooms, 2 baths, $1,600 to $2,300.
LOTON H. SLAWSON COMPANY.
171 Madison Av. Tel. Murray Hill 3880.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—West Side.

86TH, 125 WEST.—Beautiful parlor floor, suitable for physician; electricity, bath; phone.

3 AND 5 WEST 104TH ST.
Elevator apartments, 4 and 6 rooms, $50-$65.

117TH ST., 112-118 WEST.—5 rooms, bath, steam, hot water, telephone; $32; efficient service; references required. Supt. on premises, or Hall & Bloodgood, 542 5th Av. Vanderbilt 1732.

144TH ST., 500 WEST.—Elevator apartment, 4, 5, and 6 rooms and bath, $45 to $60; some apartments all outside rooms. Apply on premises or Fred'k Zittel & Son, Broadway and 70th St.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 900, (Corner 161st.)—5, 6, 7, 8, 9 rooms and 2 baths; elevator house; Hudson views. Inquire office.

2,128 BROADWAY.
Two and three rooms, with bath, maid service; references required.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

STUDIO APARTMENT
FOR SALE.
Ter large, light rooms, three baths, sleeping chambers; southern exposure; studio, 22x 27, 16 feet high; north light; fireproof building of latest construction; convenient to all lines of travel; cost $35,000; will sacrifice, easy terms, or consider exchange of free and clear country property.
GOODWIN & GOODWIN,
148 West 57th St. Phone Circle 6095.

By a young American Southern Judge, a sitting room, bedroom, and bath, in the Washington Square section, Gramercy Park section, or between 72d St. and 110th St., west; state location, prices, equipment, &c. Wilfred C. Lane, 1060 Equitable Building, 120 Broadway, New York.

LET US RENT YOUR FURNISHED APARTMENT OR DWELLING FOR YOU. List now for Fall and Winter Leasing.
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.
148 West 72d St. Columbus 2750.

Couple want permanent two or three rooms, kitchenette, and bath, in neighborhood of West 96th St.; would share apartment with cooking privileges; state price, full particulars, &c. Box 852 Times, 2 Rector St.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS WANTED for Winter season; clients waiting; send full particulars. Burlock Co., 46 West 40th St. Telephone Bryant 7152.

Small furnished apartment, convenient to subway, for month of August; with piano preferred; state location and rental. S 190 Times.

Immediately, 7 rooms, 2 baths, furnished, below 90th; $3,000 year. Vanderbilt 1450.

Unfurnished.

84TH ST., 17 WEST.—Seven large rooms, bath; ground floor; $55; immediate possession.

RESPONSIBLE party wants six-room, nicely furnished apartment, east side; $150 month; Sept. 1, year. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450.

Young French lady, having furniture, wishes to live with refined American couple who would rent unfurnished apartment. Write P. M., 570 West 156th St., Apartment 3-F.

Two adults desire three or four room modern unfurnished apartment; west side, above 72d St.; not over $40; Sept. 1; S 170 Times.

Want five-room apartment, improvements, upper west side of Bronx, first floor only. K 161 Times.

COUPLE, no children, wants four or five rooms, with kitchen, furnished or unfurnished; good location. S 163 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

30TH, (163 Lexington Av.) — Room, sunny; telephone, elevator; well furnished; excellent service; $6 weekly up; including elegant meals, $12 weekly; front room, with running water, $14 weekly; with bath, $17 weekly; refined women only. Hotel Rutledge.

31ST, 114 EAST.—Large, small newly furnished; private bath, electricity; Summer rates.

36TH ST. 14 EAST.—Desirable double rooms, with or without baths; references.

53D, 65 EAST.—Desirable parlor floor; also small room; electricity, telephone; references.

56TH, 162 EAST.—Nice front parlor, large bedroom; independent entrance; bath; quiet house; first floor.

58TH, (Near Madison.)—Attractive rooms, private apartment; ideal for woman. 9438 Plaza.

93D, 31 EAST.—Desirable large, small rooms; private house; select neighborhood; references.

FLOOR IN PRIVATE HOUSE.
Two beautiful rooms will separate; furnished or unfurnished; near subway; breakfast if desired. Phone Lenox 8156. 122 East 95th.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Attractive rooms, large, small; running water; music allowed.

West Side.

9TH, 11 WEST.—Attractive, large room; private bath; also small; electricity; references.

48TH, 32 WEST.—Large room and bath, also unfurnished room; in quiet home.

50TH, 14 WEST.—Large room, private bath; also suite; gentlemen. Circle 1810.

51ST, 63 WEST.—Large south, well-kept third-floor room; first-class.

56TH, 48 WEST.—Comfortable, cool room; electric light, running water; Summer rates; gentleman.

67TH, 150 WEST.—Large room, light housekeeping; running water; bath; telephone; $5.

68TH, 46 WEST.—Attractively furnished large, small rooms; all conveniences; electricity; references.

69TH, 63 WEST.—Exceptional room, window seat, electricity, adjoining bath; also smaller; references.

70TH, 22 WEST.—Beautiful large second floor front room; running water; electricity.

70TH, 278 WEST.—Homelike, airy rooms, suites, entire floors; reasonable; gentlemen, business couple.

70TH, 22 WEST.—Beautiful, large second floor front room, running water, electricity.

71ST, 30 WEST.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, NEWLY DECORATED ROOMS, PRIVATE BATHS; ELECTRICITY; EXCLUSIVE HOUSE.

71ST, 143 WEST.—Well-furnished rooms; running water; telephone; electricity; convenient location.

71ST, 19 WEST.—Splendid suite for two; every convenience; new, large basement room; private bath.

71ST, 29 WEST, (Near Park.)—Newly furnished rooms; baths; electricity; telephone; $8-$12.

71ST, 261 WEST.—Beautifully furnished southern room; every convenience; Summer rates; reference.

71ST, 43 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; phone; electricity; running water; desirable location.

72D ST., 301 WEST, (Corner West End Av.) —Non-housekeeping suites, large, and small; also single rooms, with or without baths.

72D, 261 WEST. — Attractive large room, private bath; also small room; references.

73D, 302 WEST.—Attractive double, single rooms; private baths; special Summer rates.

73D, 167 WEST.—Rooms, furnished; bath; continuous hot water; conveniences; near subway.

73D ST., 142 WEST.—Attractivaly furnished rooms, private family; meals optional.

73D, 242 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private bath; Summer rates; references.

74TH, 5 WEST. (Near Park.)—Refined Holland family offers superior accommodations; large and small rooms; telephone, electricity; board optional.

74TH, 242 WEST.—Attractively furnished suite; also room and bath. Japanese service.

74TH ST., 104 WEST.—Parlor floor, large room, light housekeeping; small room.

75TH, 138 WEST.—Artistic, large room, adjoining bath; electricity; parquetry; $7-$8; desirable.

75TH, 126 WEST.—Large rooms, with or without bath; electricity and running water.

75TH, 149 WEST.—Just opened, newly furnished residence; suites with bath or single; electricity; $4, $6, $8, $12, $14.

75TH, 142 WEST.—Beautiful, large, medium rooms, adjoining bath; telephone; electricity; reasonable.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable room, near bath, $8; single, $4.50; electricity; select residence.

78TH, 184 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large, small rooms; running water; adjoining bath.

75TH, 111 WEST.—Pleasant front room; also small room; all conveniences; phone.

76TH, (344 West End Av.)—Select, beautiful front rooms, twin beds, bath, electricity.

76TH, 45 WEST.—Large, comfortable room, running water; private house; Summer rates.

78TH, 122 WEST.—Large, cool, front room, with bath, electricity, phone; convenient subway.

78TH, 303 WEST.—Nicely furnished front room, $6; back room, $7; gentlemen; references.

76TH, 221 WEST.—Large rooms; twin beds; private baths; continuous hot water; electricity.

79TH ST., 307 WEST.—Absolutely first-class large and medium room; overlooking Hudson; 10th floor west.

79TH, 225 WEST.—Large, small; private bath; conveniences; electricity; subway street. Schuyler 1946.

76TH, 251 WEST.—Large rooms, single or en suite, with, without private bath; telephone, electricity.

79TH ST., 212 WEST.—First-floor suite, private bath, furnished or unfurnished; also small rooms.

81ST, 149 WEST.—Rooms, en suite, furnished or unfurnished, for business or professional people; exclusive house and neighborhood.

81ST, 27 WEST, (Overlooking Parks.)—Single, double, private baths; exceptional. Schuyler 1826.

81ST, 118 WEST.—Large front room, private bath, suitable couple; convenient to elevated.

82D, 20 WEST.—University Professor's home; large, cool rooms, electricity, near parks; references.

82D, 24 WEST.—Large, cool room; private bath; electricity; suite; refined house; references.

82D, 68 WEST.—Large, small rooms and suite, single, grand piano; quiet, refined.

82D, 52 WEST.—Well furnished large room, electricity, every convenience, bath, $7.

83D, (Central Park West.)—Large airy room in private elevator apartment; business woman only; meals if desired. Phone Schuyler 6988; credentials required.

86TH, 123 WEST.—Just opened, newly decorated residence; rooms, with or without private bath; electricity; furnished or unfurnished; phone.

86TH, 337 WEST.—Elegant, large rooms; private bath; near Drive; references.

86TH, (333 West End Av.)—Attractive, large, small rooms; electricity, bath, subway.

87TH, (533 West End Av.)—Attractive, large, small rooms, electricity, bath, subway.

87TH, 340 WEST.—Parlor floor, kitchenette, $20; rooms $12-$4; all furnished; references.

87TH, 201 WEST. — Attractively furnished cool outside rooms, single or en suite.

88TH ST., 355 WEST, (Droccam Hall.)—Exclusive bachelor dwellings; rooms $5-$15; references.

92D, 288 WEST.—Attractive room, adjoining bath, running water, electricity, elevator. Apartment 5E.

94TH, 55 WEST.—Large front room, suitable couple, electricity, telephone, private house.

106TH, 238 WEST. (Off Broadway.)—Beautiful airy, newly furnished front room; modern elevator apartment; shower, &c. Apartment 18.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside, Broadway.)—Luxurious private residence suite, overlooking Hudson; double, single rooms; board optional; moderate.

110TH ST., (Broadway.)—Superior accommodations, refined private family; gentlemen. Cathedral 9083.

110TH, 214 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room, high-class apartment. Apartment 31.

112TH, 511 WEST.—Gentleman's room in apartment of private family; no children; references exchanged. Apartment 15.

115TH, WEST.—Elegantly furnished room; high-class elevator apartment, near Riverside; price $6; references; gentlemen. Morningside 2260, between 8:30 A. M.-1 P. M. Jackson.

117TH, 210 WEST.—Rooms, with private bath; attractive rates for month of August; full hotel service. Hotel Cecil.

118TH, 159 WEST.—Newly furnished outside room; modern improvements; with couple; convenient L, subway. Call mornings or evenings.

122D ST., 503 WEST.—Clean, well furnished single room; all conveniences. Possdas.

ATTRACTIVE, cool room, private bath, to let, private family; exceptional opportunity; reasonable; neighborhood 112th St.-Broadway. Telephone 8809 Cathedral.

CENTRAL PARK, 86 W.—Beautiful room, facing Central Park, reasonable, 11th floor. Schuyler 5300.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 378.—One or two rooms; running water. Phone 7220 Riverside Apt. 6 West.

IN EXCLUSIVE apartment home, will rent convenient, cool, outside room; private bath; large closet; unusual opportunity. Academy 3238.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222, (94th.)—Attractively furnished room, with or without bath; exclusive apartment. Riverside 9881. Apt. 6I.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 320, corner 104th St.—Hotel service, rooms $15-$25 weekly.

WEST END AV, 806.—Large rooms, private bath; private residence. Phone Academy 2697.

WEST END AV., 684.—Handsomely furnished rooms, twin beds; adjoining baths.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

YOUNG business woman desires furnished room, with home privileges, for self and soldier husband, Sept. 1; prefer location near 125th St. W 68 Times.

Violinist desires room as studio; private family; refined neighborhood; west, between 72d and 110th St.; moderate. H 353 Times Downtown.

Unfurnished.

GENTLEMAN and wife want three or four rooms, (unfurnished preferred,) with meals or restaurant in building; state terms. Professor, H 269 Times Downtown.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

38TH, (307 Lexington Av.)—Desirable rooms, electricity; table board.

38TH, 29 EAST.—Large room, private bath; also small room; meals.

38TH, 37 EAST.—Attractive large rooms with board; references.

89TH, (1,845 Lexington Av.)—Large, small rooms; excellent table; private house; telephone.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, 163 Lexington Av., (30th St.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel if you can do so at lower cost than boarding or keeping house? Outside rooms; telephone, elevator; complete service; homelike; including meals, $12 weekly up. Tel. Madison Square 6160.

MADISON AV., 213, (36th St.)—Attractive rooms; excellent table; references.

West Side.

57TH AV., 7.—Thoroughly renovated throughout, private baths, electricity, switchboard; refined service.

16 WEST 49TH ST.
Exceptional rooms; with board; table board.

51ST, 58 WEST.—Small, large rooms, private baths; table board; references.

53D, 57 WEST.—Attractive double, single rooms, private bath; refined, homelike; references.

58TH ST., 41-43-45.
Elevator.
MADISON ARMS.

58TH ST., 46 WEST.—Desirable, large, small rooms; excellent table; private bath.

70TH, 23 WEST.—Large room; business couple or two gentlemen preferred; refined Jewish surroundings; excellent cuisine; Winter reservation.

72D, 212 WEST.—PRIVATE BATHS; ELECTRICITY; TABLE BOARD. COLUMBUS 6396.

72D, 228 WEST. — Steam heat, electricity, elevator; table board; subway express; references.

72D, 267 WEST.—Large, cool, airy rooms, double, single; excellent table; table guests accommodated.

73D, 142 WEST.—Large, spacious suite and rooms, electricity, private bath, select house.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Rooms, private baths, switchboard; dining room; open Sept. 1.

76TH, 129 WEST.—Attractive rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; table guests; references.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.) —Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea-room and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

80TH, 143 WEST.—Medium front room, board; newly decorated; electricity; homelike; references.

80TH, 134 WEST.—Board and rooms; table board; references.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.) — Attractive, modern; steam heat, references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 68 WEST.—Rooms for business people; good home table; refined atmosphere.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large, small rooms, all conveniences, excellent board; table guests accommodated.

86TH, 17 WEST, (wide park street.)—Large, medium room; excellent table;

Brooklyn

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ADDRESSOGRAPH OPERATORS WANTED BY LARGE PUBLISHING HOUSE; GOOD SALARY, SHORT HOURS, HALF DAY SATURDAY; CLEAN WORK-ROOMS; FINE CHANCE TO TAKE CHARGE OF DEPARTMENT. CALL 449 4TH AV., NINTH FLOOR.

ADDING MACHINE OPERATOR, Burroughs; experienced; must be quick and accurate. McCall, 236 West 37th St.

AUDIT AND BOOKKEEPING ASSISTANT, EXPERIENCED OR WITH BUSINESS SCHOOL KNOWLEDGE, MAY SECURE PERMANENT AND DESIRABLE EMPLOYMENT BY STATING FULL PARTICULARS AND ADDRESSING A 245 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BACK UP OUR BOYS!

THEY NEED WAR MATERIAL AND WE ARE PRODUCING IT. IF YOU ARE NOT ALREADY ENGAGED ON GOVERNMENT WORK AND CAN FILL ONE OF THE FOLLOWING POSITIONS, CALL AT ONCE!

ASSEMBLERS.
Steady work; good pay while learning; advancement. No experience necessary. Half day Saturday.

FILAMENT WORKERS.
No experience necessary. Good pay while learning. Advancement.

GLASS BLOWERS.
No experience necessary; we teach you. Steady work; good pay while learning; advancement when experienced. Half day Saturday.

GLASS MACHINE OPERATORS.
No experience necessary. Work is steady; good pay while learning; advancement when experienced. Half day Saturday.

INSPECTORS.
Steady work; good pay while learning; advancement when experienced. Half day Saturday.

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES.
With a knowledge of chemistry or physics, (not under 18 years.) This work is in our shop making scientific apparatus for Government use. Good pay for beginners; higher pay as soon as experienced. 48 hours per week. Half day Saturday.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE STREET,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

BILL CLERK, EXPERIENCED ON UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER; MUST BE ACCURATE; GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO RIGHT PARTY. SAMEK BROS., 13 E. 22D.

BILL CLERK and clerical worker; competent typist; experienced Elliott-Fisher operator; salary $18. T. Friedman, 2,366 Amsterdam Av.

BOOKKEEPERS AND TYPISTS.
OPPORTUNITY.
Wartime conditions demand more
EELLIOTT-FISHER OPERATORS.
Typists and Bookkeepers can easily qualify as ELLIOTT-FISHER OPERATORS. No charge for this special instruction.
You cannot afford to neglect this splendid opportunity to fit yourself for good paying, high class positions with New York's best concerns.
ELLIOTT-FISHER OPERATORS
always in demand.
Investigate today.
Elliott-Fisher Company,
68 Park Place. Tel. Barclay 7315.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced in trial balances, controlling accounts, financial statements, and handling of credits, to take complete charge, under our supervision, of the books of a dry battery manufacturing concern; salary $20 to $35 per week; give full particulars as to age, experience, &c.; also telephone number. Brandell Kenney Inc., 30 Public Accountants and Auditors, 10 Wall St., city.

BOOKKEEPER.—Assistant; good position open for sales ledger clerk; one who is capable of taking care of large number of accounts; excellent opportunity for rapid advancement; state age, experience, detail, and salary desired. A 194 Times.

BOOKKEEPER for large cloak and suit house; must be experienced in taking trial balances, posting, checking, remittances, and making statements; mention salary and experience. A 195 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, for manufacturing concern; must be familiar with double entry methods, trial balance, and controlling accounts; state age, experience, and salary expected. A 187 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Live wire, capable and industrious; must be experienced and competent to take full charge of small set of books. Crescent Chemical Co., 180 4th Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, experienced, accurate, quick worker; permanent position; bright future; offices located near Grand Central; state past experiences, references, salary. K 192 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young woman wanted, experienced on customers' ledger; desirable position in large office for capable, wide-awake person; state briefly age, experience, salary desired. K 222 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER wanted for export office; must be accurate and reliable; permanent position; wages $20; apply, with references, David Jones, Ltd., 39 West 54th St.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT. — One thoroughly experienced in posting and general clerical work. Apply, giving reference and salary expected, K 305 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER, typewriter; experienced, controlling accounts. Call Brooklyn Machine Works, 96 Meserole St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, must have 3 years' experience; give references and salary expected. Address Opportunity, 290 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, familiar with cost system; state salary, experience. Greeley, 131 Times.

BOOKKEEPER by large ready-to-wear jobbing house; must be experienced; also bright beginner. Hutner, 4 West 20th.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS'.—Large Insurance company; state experience and salary. N 341 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER wanted by a mercantile concern. Apply by letter, giving full particulars. S 191 Times.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced; start, $15; quick advancement. J. Galin, 1,123 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER experienced on ledger accounts. Call between 9 and 10. Slater, 415 5th Av.

BOOKKEEPER.—YOUNG LADY. BERNARD & KELLER, 425 5TH AV.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANTS, (2:) 2 or 3 years' experience. S. Glemby, 12 East 22d.

CHECKING CLERK, experienced, wanted by well-known advertising agency; state age, experience and salary expected to A. N., Box K 298 Times Downtown.

CLEANERS.—Apply housekeeper, Hotel Gregorian, 42 West 35th St.

CLERK in statistical department of prominent merchant house; must be at least high school graduate and quick at figures; previous experience helpful, but not essential; one who can use typewriter preferred; salary $10 per week to start, with advancement in two months if satisfactory; good prospects. H 332 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—High school graduate, 17 to 18 years old, for junior clerk; neat, willing worker, and must write a good, plain hand; state qualifications, experience, and references; beginner's position, with coal company; salary $50 per month to start. N 358 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Female.

CLERICAL, $18, experienced invoice clerk; good personality, refinement and neatness essential; Christian firm. Call Herbert L. Furman, private agency, 31 East 27th St.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR, accurate, capable, maintaining perpetual inventory card records, permanent position and advancement; give full particulars regarding experience, salary, &c. A 203 Times.

COMPTOMETER operator wanted, in accounting department of a large mercantile house; state age, experience and salary expected. H 249 Times Downtown.

COMPTOMETER OPERATOR, must be experienced and have knowledge of bookkeeping; A1 references required. C. B., 298 Times Harlem.

COOK.—Good opportunity, whole or part time with a business enterprise for woman with some experience and knowledge of the fundamentals of cooking; business hours; state salary and references. A 167 Times.

COOK in gentleman's country home; good opportunity; steady position. Charles H. Harris, 142 West 24th St.

CORRESPONDENT.—Large manufacturing house, experienced in handling transportations troubles, claims, adjustments, shortages, &c.; state age, experience, and salary expected. O. R., Box 184 Times.

COST CLERK.—Good opportunity in a high grade manufacturing concern for an experienced young woman; permanent position with advancement; state age, experience, references, and salary expected; location, Connecticut. X 364 Times Annex.

DESIGNER
on silk waists, ranging in price from $3.75 up. S. W., 278 Times Downtown.

DESIGNER
on popular-priced Georgette waists; only practical and experienced need apply. O. P., 211 Times Downtown.

DESIGNER, silk and serge dresses for street wear. Nemoitor & Berger, 11 West 32d.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS.
We need a number of experienced operators for permanent position with large electrical corporation; good opportunities for advancement. Address, stating age, experience, and salary desired, A. H. C., 463 West St., New York City.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR. — Experienced; knowledge of shorthand preferred. Call at once, Scott & Scott, 144 East 32d St.

EMPLOYMENT & TRAINING FOR YOUNG WOMEN.
Automatic telegraphy is a desirable occupation open to intelligent young women between 16 and 25 years of age. The training period is from six to ten weeks, during which students receive a weekly salary with regular increases about every two months on merit during first year and further increase in position and salary thereafter. Rapid advancement. Semi-annual bonus. Apply in person only between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., Room 1702, 24 Walker St., (one block west of Broadway, two blocks south of Canal.)
THE WESTERN UNION TEL. CO.

FILE CLERK.
File clerk, high school education; experienced in handling engineering files; in reply state full details of engineering experience and salary expected. F. C., 253 Times Downtown.

FILE CLERK, able to install and maintain Dewey or decimal filing system in downtown export house; experience with commercial filing necessary; state salary, age, and experience, giving references. K 206 Times Downtown.

FILING CLERK.—Intelligent, efficient young lady wanted for filing department of art concern; salary, $10. Ethridge Artist Association, 23 East 26th St.

GIRLS!
WE NEED YOUR HELP!
GIRLS!
We need girls (not under 18 years) who have a knowledge of chemistry or physics.
HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES preferred,
to work in shop making scientific apparatus for Government use. We pay beginners 25 cents per hour; those who show ability are raised within 60 days and earn from
$15 TO $18 PER WEEK OF 48 HOURS.
HALF DAY SATURDAY.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE STREET,
near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

GIRLS OVER 16 WANTED
ON GOVERNMENT WORK.
YOU CAN REALLY GIVE
OUR BOYS IN FRANCE
GENUINE SERVICE.
GOOD PAY,
HALF HOLIDAY SATURDAY.
APPLY
THE SWEETS CO.,
416-422 WEST 45TH.

GIRLS.
Large concern has several openings for refined American girls, over 16 years of age, to do clerical work; experience unnecessary; $9 per week to start; excellent chance for advancement; permanent position. Apply in own handwriting, giving age, experience, if any, and where educated. Address Clerical, 291 Times Downtown.

GIRLS AND YOUNG WOMEN.
NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY
requires 100 packers, 50 labelers, and 100 utility helpers for packing and manufacturing departments; experience not necessary; splendid opportunity for advancement; permanent positions; good pay. Apply Employment Office, all day, 85 10th Av. at 15th St.

GIRL wanted in office of publishing company, do addressing, fold circulars, and make herself generally useful; salary $8. Address "Rapid," P. O. Box 654, City Hall Station, New York City.

GIRL
to work in lace department; excellent chance for advancement.
KROWER-TYNBERG CO.,
46 West 23d St.

GIRL wanted for general office work; previous business experience necessary; also must be good penman; $18. Call or write Room 1702, 215 4th Av.

GIRL, attractive, to assist in showroom; millinery experience necessary. Knickerbocker Trimmed Hat Co., 1,237 Broadway, at 30th St.

GIRL over 16 in showroom of children's millinery house; $8 start. Apply after 9, A. M. L. Steinhil & Bro., 906 Broadway.

GIRL wanted for general office work; must write good hand and be good at figures; 79 5th Av., Room 1417.

GIRL to assist in office, with knowledge of stenography and typewriting. Rosenthal Bros. Co., 44 West 28th St.

GIRL wanted for switchboard and filing clerk; apply in person. American Pin Co., 507 5th Av., N. Y. City.

GIRL.—Experienced in stockroom for sweater line. Apply Peerless, 1 East 28th St.

GIRL, bright, with photo printing experience; steady position. Rotograph Co., 512 W. 41st.

HENRY HESSE,
899 SIXTH AV., 27TH-28TH STS.,
REQUIRES
ART NEEDLEWORK, WORSTED KNIT GOODS AND KNIT UNDERWEAR SALESWOMEN WHO UNDERSTAND THESE DEPARTMENTS. CALL 9-12 O'CLOCK.

HOUSEWORKER.—General, for two adults; must cook and wait on table; good home; short distance from New York; Scandinavian and Americans preferred; $35-$40 per month. Apply Employment Department, 531 West 21st St.

LADIES, $12 PER WEEK AND BONUS.
We want thirty saleslades at once to sell toilet articles in city and nearby towns; no experience necessary; easy, pleasant work. Apply, 10-12 A. M., at our office, 24 Alabama Av., Brooklyn. W. & H. Walker.

LADY ASSISTANT wanted in auditing department of large club; must be good writer and accurate at figures; state salary expected; references required. H. C., 25 Times.

LEDGER CLERK.—Good wages for accurate, competent person, capable of handling large volume of work and taking trial balances; only experienced need apply, preferably those with department store or similar experience; state age, experience, salary desired. Z. X., 154 Times.

LEDGER CLERK.—Splendid opportunity for thoroughly experienced clerk; permanent position with advancement; state age, experience, reference, and salary expected. Wholesale, A 8 Times.

LINEN ROOM GIRL, experienced. Apply housekeeper, Hotel Gregorian, 42 W. 35th.

MAIDS.—Two in country, near city; one a second or assistant cook to act also as kitchen maid and a parlor maid. Call, Tuesday, 9-10 A. M., 113 West 78th St.

HELP WANTED—Female.

MATRON, white, to take charge of ladies' retiring room in railroad station, attend passengers, and sell toilet articles. Call 2 West Broadway, one flight up.

MILLINERS, THOSE ACCUSTOMED TO WORKING ON HATS OF HIGHEST GRADE.
WM. ROSENBLUM CO.,
7 EAST 37TH ST.

MILLINERY MAKERS WANTED; WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY; WORK ALL YEAR ABOUND. FRANCES, INC., 154 W. 46TH.

MILLINERY. — EXPERIENCED COPYISTS AND PREPARERS, ACCUSTOMED TO THE BEST WORK; YEARLY POSITION AT EITHER PIECE OR WEEK WORK; EXCEPTIONAL SALARY PAID. JOHN TRINNER, 57 WEST 38TH ST.

MILLINERS,
IMPROVERS,
APPRENTICES,
STOCK GIRLS.
ROTH & CARNEGIE,
251 WEST 86TH ST.

MILLINERY MODELS AND SALESLADIES, experienced in wholesale hat house; excellent opportunity, good salary. RAWAK, 48 WEST 38TH.

MILLINERY.
Thoroughly experienced saleslady, wholesale; one who can model her own hats preferred. A. Schwalbe, 31 W. 38th St., City.

MODEL, 16, DRESS HOUSE; GOOD PAY. I. ADLER, 24 WEST 30TH ST.

MOTHER'S HELPER wanted in Plainfield, N. J., where no maid is employed; no heavy work; give salary wanted, religion, etc. H 327 Times Downtown.

NURSE OR ATTENDANT who has had experience in a State hospital for insane for work in a sanitarium out of the city; pay $30 a month. Call for personal interview at 146 East 28th St., today, at 8 P. M.

NURSE.—Competent nurse for ten months' baby; references; position permanent. Call Mrs. Goodman, 89 Claremont Av.

OFFICE WORK.—Young lady, with knowledge of bookkeeping, good at figures, for general office work. Address in own handwriting, stating age, nationality, salary expected, H 354 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT for filing letters, experience not necessary, bright girl will be advanced; $7 to start. P. O. Box 395, City Hall Station.

OFFICE GIRL wanted; girl to attend telephone, put up mail, and do other light office work wanted by a cotton goods commission house; state nationality. K 304 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Knowledge of bookkeeping, stenography, typewriting; beginner preferred; salary, $9 week. Perfect Notion Co., 35 West 35th St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, typist, accurate, good penman; $10. Apply Starter, 145 Nassau St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Call between 9 and 10, Slater, 415 5th Av.

PAINT CLEANERS wanted, Hotel Chatham. Apply to Housekeeper, 48th St. and Vanderbilt Av.

RECORD CHECKER, experienced. Call between 9 and 10. Slater, 415 5th Av.

SALES GIRLS wanted, over 18, aggressive, good appearance, with department store, drug or toilet goods experience preferred; salary to start $12; rapid advancement; state if employed at present. S 133 Times.

SALESLADY.—Refined young woman; unusual chance; silks specialties; strictly high-class, dignified position; experience unnecessary; $35-$50 week, salary, commission. Tiffany, 2338, 15 Park Row.

SALESLADY for a dress, coat, suit, waist, and skirt department; excellent salary; half day Saturdays. Apply Martin's, 501 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SALESLADIES.—High salary, dry goods; steady position. Brady's, Columbus Av., Cor. 100th St.

SALESLADIES. — Mollie Mayer's Corset Store, 392 5th Av., near 36th St.

SOLICITORS.—Wanted, experienced magazine and newspaper solicitors to represent a new periodical edited by Dr. Frank Crane; fine opportunity for right parties; big seller; liberal commission. Call 6th floor, 58 West 45th St.

STENCIL CUTTERS,
experienced on pin point stencils, $15 weekly for experienced operators cutting 1,000 per day; opportunity to earn $18-$20, including bonus. McCall, 236 West 37th.

STERN BROTHERS,
WEST 42D ST.
Bookkeepers wanted with apartment store experience on customers' ledgers. Apply by letter only.

STENOGRAPHERS.
Good pay. Splendid working conditions. Good boarding facilities.
We have several positions open for first-class stenographers to army officers. Excellent opportunities for young women to get into civil service work.
Apply
STANDARD AIRCRAFT CORP.,
Brunswick Av., Elizabeth, N. J.

STENOGRAPHERS.
We need a number of competent, well educated young women for permanent positions with large electrical corporation; address, stating age, experience, and salary desired, A. H. C., 463 West St., New York City.

STENOGRAPHER
WITH 2 OR 3 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.
SALARY $18.
BIJUR MOTOR APPLIANCE CO.,
GARDEN AND 15TH ST.,
TERMINAL BUILDING A,
HOBOKEN, N. J.

STENOGRAPHER AND OFFICE ASSISTANT, MUST BE EXPERIENCED AND CAPABLE OF LEARNING AND DEVELOPING SECRETARIAL DUTIES; GOOD OPPORTUNITY; CHRISTIAN FIRM; PLEASANT OFFICE, NEAR COLUMBUS CIRCLE; STATE SALARY AND EXPERIENCE. A 205 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER.—CONSCIENTIOUS AND RAPID STENOGRAPHER CAN OBTAIN PERMANENT POSITION WITH LARGE MANUFACTURING FIRM; ONE FAMILIAR WITH DICTAPHONE PREFERRED. ADDRESS, STATING SALARY DESIRED, K 280 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER
in office of large manufacturing concern; state age, salary expected, and experience, if any; chance for advancement. S. S., 126 Times.

STENOGRAPHER wanted in the purchasing department of a rapidly growing concern; applicant must have had a high school education and be a rapid, accurate, and conscientious worker; inexperienced persons need not apply. Duplex Engine Governor Co., 36 Flatbush Av. Extension, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—A large concern dealing in iron and steel products has an opening for a stenographer; excellent opportunity for bright girl with high school education; moderate salary to start; state age, education, experience, salary expected. K 241 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER.—Thoroughly experienced, in office of large wholesale clothing house; only those used to rapid dictation and transcription need apply. Address, giving full details, A 182 Times.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, Christian firm, in engineering and manufacturing line; five years' experience essential; good salary with advancement; answer own handwriting, and state salary wanted and to what machine accustomed. K 301 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good position open for experienced young lady; the work consists largely of dictation in the offices of a large manufacturing concern; state age, experience, references, and salary expected; location, Connecticut. X 365 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Ambitious beginner of good appearance, for clean, healthy office; start $13; splendid chance for rapid advancement. United Knitwear Mills, 1,133 Broadway, corner 26th St.

STENOGRAPHER, first class, who also has some knowledge of bookkeeping; only bright girl need apply; state experience, age, nationality, salary desired; steady position and excellent opportunity. Wholesale, A 193 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY wanted; small salary and board at country residence near Huntington now and at Southern resort during Winter. Denham, Hotel Cumberland, Broadway-54th.

STENOGRAPHERS and typists instructed without charge in the use of the Ediphone, Edison's latest dictating machine; positions secured without cost. Thos. A. Edison, 114 Liberty St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced young woman to start at $16, who will be raised rapidly on merit; speed secondary to accuracy. Apply immediately to the Prest-O-Lite Co., Inc., 550 West 58th St.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter, also to try on dresses for size 16 or 36; steady position. American Costume Co., 118 West 20th St.

STENOGRAPHER with experience of from one to three years and some knowledge of French; wages $12-$18, according to qualifications, experience, etc. H 329 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, (Oliver typewriter,) bright and intelligent and willing to help with selling in a retail cloak house. M. H. T. Co., 97 Nassau St.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, switchboard operator, with motion picture producer; a genuine opportunity for an experienced office worker. A 197 Times.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST. — Young girl in export office; good opportunity; state age, references and salary expected. S. H., 221 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; knowledge of bookkeeping desirable; permanent position; good opportunity. X 323 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, French, for newspaper work; perfect knowledge of French and English languages required; must also be fluent typist. Write Manager Havas Agency, 51 Chambers St.

STENOGRAPHER, accurate and rapid, wanted in broker's office; state experience, age, education, salary desired, and full particulars Box 379, City Hall Post Office.

STENOGRAPHER, with few years' experience. Apply Empire City Pearl Button Works, 10th St. and Vernon Av., Long Island City.

STENOGRAPHER AND OFFICE ASSISTANT to take charge office; good opportunity for bright girl. Imperial Art Institute, 303 West 41st St.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST.
RAPID ADVANCEMENT TO A CAPABLE AND WILLING WORKER. CALL DOUBLESSE MFG. CO., INC., 158 5TH AV.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady for permanent position; good opening for one thoroughly experienced; state references and salary. K 310 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER of neat appearance, experienced, possessing some executive ability; salary $20. Call War Camp Community Service, Room 151, Metropolitan Building.

STENOGRAPHER.
Good opportunity for advancement; one experienced in dress house.
WIZ DRESS, 22 WEST 32D ST.

STENOGRAPHER.—Law stenographer wanted with experience; salary $20. Call Broad 4553.

STENOGRAPHER who can operate a dictaphone; about $20 to start. Miss Kelly, Room 225, 280 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER—SECRETARY.
Rapid, accurate, enthusiastic, ambitious.
203 BROADWAY, SUITE 910.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST.—Experienced, also to assist in office. Raymond Engineering Corporation, 305 Lafayette St.

STENOGRAPHER; also make out bills on machine; good position. Call fifth floor, 185 Madison Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Christian firm; salary $14; 8:30 to 5:30. Slawson & Hobbs, 102 West 72d St.

STENOGRAPHER, acquaiin ed with English and Spanish; machinery and exports. Room 737, 50 Broad St.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant; temporary position for about two weeks. Telephone Franklin 5532.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST.—Call from 10 to 12 A. M., Equitable Service Corp., 2 Columbus Circle, Room 52.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright, intelligent young lady; state experience and salary. B. S., 248 Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Experienced; good salary. Apply Safety Machinery Corp., 10 West 23d St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady, experienced, for import business; full or part time. Georgette Hat Co., 26 W. 38th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Part or full time. Telephone Madison Square 2022 before noon.

STENOGRAPHER.—Remington machine; capable, accurate; state age, nationality, references, salary. H 348 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, with knowledge of secretarial work. Call 9 to 10, Slater, 415 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; a competent stenographer; two weeks' vacancy. 1,215 Trinity Building.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, fast, and accurate; permanent position. Exide Battery Depots, 101 West End Av.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; over 18 years. E. R. Ramsey Co., 411 East 91st.

STOCK LEDGER CLERK.—Excellent opportunity for thoroughly experienced young woman; permanent position with advancement; state age, experience, references, and salary expected; location, Connecticut. X 363 Times Annex.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, accustomed to figuring; hours, 9 to 6. Call 12 to 2, Whitenack, 231 West 18th St.

TEACHER elementary grades, as teacher and social worker for group of 25 children; institution Westchester Co.; $40 and half off weekly, board, lodging, laundry, and $40 monthly; 10 o'clock, Optical Store, 2 West 125th St.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR. — Experienced, bright and rapid, neat appearance, good pay, with advancement; closed Saturdays. K 297 Times Downtown.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, year's experience or more, insurance brokers; good future; state qualifications. N 355 Times Downtown.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, hotel experience; good salary and meals. Apply Steele, Hotel Algonquin, 59 West 44th St.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, $55 per month; experience necessary. Hotel Rutledge, 30th St. and Lexington Av.

TRIMMER and bowmaker; one who is capable of taking complete charge of finishing department of a teagown house; good pay to right party. Call all week. M. Gaipeer, 126 East 27th.

TYPEWRITER to learn to operate billing machine; pay while learning; good pay when proficient; state age, nationality. Wholesale, A 191 Times.

TYPISTS.
We need a number of rapid, accurate typists for permanent positions with large electrical corporation. Address, stating age, experience, and salary desired, A. H. C., 463 West St., New York City.

TYPISTS and stenographers wanted; 100 typists and stenographers for Government work; good pay, pleasant surroundings, permanent positions. Apply in person or by telephone, 310 Broadway, New York. Worth 1780. Ask for Mrs. Mackey.

TYPISTS.—Large mail order house requires a number of typists, experienced and beginners; steady position, good opportunity for advancement. Bellas Hess & Co., 95 Morton St., near Christopher St. station, 9th Av. "L."

TYPIST wanted; accurate, capable of doing 1,000 cards daily; salary $2.50 per day. M. K. Ward, American Red Cross, 159 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

TYPIST, bill clerk, Elliot-Fisher operator preferred; must be able to figure simple fractions; permanent; state salary. Reliable, 276 Times Downtown.

TYPIST, Underwood operator, wanted; must be experienced and have knowledge of billing. Chas. A. Schieren Co., 39 Ferry St., city.

TYPISTS, experienced on Underwood machine; straight copy work. Apply by letter, Crane Co., 490 Cherry St.

WOMEN, capable, to take entire charge of day nursery; must understand babies, formulas, supervise assistants, possess initiative and executive ability; give reference, experience; state salary desired. A 109 Times.

WOMAN to assist in cafeteria. Apply after 10 A. M., 18 West 43d St.

YOUNG GIRL to operate monitor' switchboard and operate typewriter; steady position. Eureka Garage Co., 146 W. 100th St.

YOUNG LADY, (EXCEPTIONAL.)
An opportunity to become an assistant to an executive; prefer one of mature mind, and strongly interested in the mercantile world; must be able to think in large sums; to start a brilliant future is assured; state age, education, experience, nationality. Phone, Wm. Fox, Box 220, City Hall Station, New York City.

YOUNG LADY wanted by Christian firm in New York City to attend telephone switchboard and operate typewriter; state age, stenography and typewriting; must be of good family and come well recommended; state experience and also salary expected. S 186 Times.

YOUNG LADY wanted with some knowledge of commercial stationery to assist in waiting on customers. Address, giving salary desired, nationality, experience, Stationer, N 351 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY, intelligent, to assist in physician's office for two or three hours in the afternoon; previous experience unnecessary. Apply 9 to 12, at 41 West 51st St.

YOUNG LADY to assist in show room of silk underwear house; one with knowledge of stenography preferred; good salary. Lehman Bros., 303 5th Av.

YOUNG LADY wanted to assist in auditing department; must be quick and accurate at figures; give references and state salary expected. R. B. 129 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN, in advertising department of daily newspaper; one with experience in newspaper work or advertising agency, and knowledge of bookkeeping preferred; steady position; good opportunity for bright woman; salary $15 per week to start; state age, experience, and telephone number. X 373 Times Annex.

YOUNG WOMAN.—DO NOT WANT A STENOGRAPHER, BUT A BRIGHT, ENERGETIC YOUNG WOMAN, WITH INITIATIVE AND ABILITY, WHO CAN DO STENOGRAPHY; GOOD SALARY TO BEGIN; ADVANCEMENT LIMITED ONLY BY THE INDIVIDUAL. B. A., 284 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG WOMAN wanted of good appearance to sell tickets; hours 2-11 P. M., Saturday and Sunday inclusive; must be full of energy and initiative and have first-class references. A. E. Vaughan, American Red Cross, 163 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED—Female.

YOUNG WOMAN, bright, to keep record of stock; must be neat writer and have active mind; state experience, age, nationality, salary desired; steady position; excellent opportunity. Wholesale, A 192 Times.

Instruction.

FILING.—We are unable to supply the demand for our graduates; instruction in day, evening, and correspondence courses; visitors invited. New York School of Filing, established 1912. Singer Building, New York.

$12
This week, Night School, pays for Summer Course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; positions. Day School $15. Est. 1884. Gaffey's School, 5 East 35th St., near 5th Av.

GIRLS, LADIES, ATTENTION!
Learn telephone switchboard operating, typewriting, stenography, filing, dictaphone, bookkeeping, billing. Capt. O'Brien, 112 East 23d; 157 Decatur, Brooklyn.

ATTENTION—FILING COURSE.
Filing course, $10. Why pay more? Capt. O'Brien School, 112 East 23d.

HIGH SPEED SHORTHAND INSTITUTE.
Complete course, with speed, twenty-one days. 35 West 39th.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING.
PRATT'S SCHOOL, 64 WEST 45TH ST.
INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.

Employment Agencies.

AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
115 BROADWAY.
TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.
DRAFTSMEN; architectural; $1,800-$2,500.
DRAFTSMEN on conveying machinery; $1,800-$2,500.
DRAFTSMEN on plumbing and heating; $1,800-$2,500.
DRAFTSMEN on electrical layouts; $2,000-$2,500.
CALL 9 TO 1.

STENOGRAPHERS, $25, $20, $18, $15, $12; bookkeepers, $25, $20, $18, $15; telephone operators, $14, $12, $10; office assistants, $12, $10; file clerks, $14, $12; typists, $15, $12, $10; dictaphone operator, $20. No registration fee. Call Diehl Agency, 20 Vesey.

STENOGRAPHER—INSURANCE EXPERIENCE; HIGHEST SALARY PAID. OTHERS PAYING FROM $16-$20. MULTIGRAPHER, $15-$18. TYPIST, $12. CLERICAL WORKER, $12. FLORENCE BLOCH AGENCY, 47 WEST 42D ST.

EFFICIENT Employment Exchange Agency, 10 East 43d.—Stenographers, $15-$25; bookkeepers, $20-$30; ledger clerks, $20; typists, $15-$18; clerks, $10-$12. Budenhenger, Prop.

HODGES-BROWN EXCHANGE.
Stenographers, $18-$25; beginners, $12-$15; strictly high-class positions. 99 Nassau. Free Registration. 1,437 B'way.

YOUNG LADY wanted to assist bookkeeper; preferably one who can operate billing machine, or a typist; $18 to start. T. B. Wallace Agency, 1 Union Square.

STENOGRAPHERS, $15-$25; bookkeeper-stenographer, $22; bookkeeper, $22-$25; ledger clerk, $18. Business Opportunities Company Agency, 206 B'way.

STENOGRAPHERS, engineering experience, $30; several, $20-$25; beginners, $14-$18; other positions. Registration free. Gahagan Agency, 256 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS, Bookkeepers, Typists, Clericals, $10-$35. Rose Webber Agency, 1,009 Tribune Building.

STENOGRAPHERS, $10-$23; bookkeepers, $10-$25; numerous clerical; others. Mighill, Flatiron Building.

BOOKKEEPERS; accountants; clerks; many others; always worth while investigating. Mighill, Flatiron Building.

STENOGRAPHERS; POSITIONS PAYING FROM $12-$25; IMMEDIATELY. FULTON AGENCY, 489 5TH AV., 93 NASSAU ST.

STENOGRAPHERS, $20-$25; bookkeepers, $20; college woman, $25. Business Service Bureau, 309 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS; POSITIONS PAYING FROM $12-$25; IMMEDIATELY. FULTON AGENCY, 489 5TH AV., 93 NASSAU.

STENOGRAPHERS, $18-$20; typists, $15-$18; immediate employment. Stenographers' Bureau, 158 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPERS, stenographers, numerous desirable positions; free registration. Van Tyn Agency, 1 West 34th.

CRYSTAL CORD Wanted.—Holden & Leonard, Fall shades, quantity for cash. Greeley 2137.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT WANTED
BY
LARGE IMPORT-EXPORT HOUSE.
ONE WHO IS FAMILIAR WITH AUDITING STATEMENTS AND CONTROLLING ACCOUNTS OF A SIMILAR BUSINESS; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR A HARD WORKER; ONLY APPLICATIONS CONTAINING FULL DETAILS WILL BE CONSIDERED. N 347 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER.
Thoroughly competent and experienced accountant for important and confidential position. Apply by letter, giving full particulars, or in person, between 9 and 11 A. M., at main office, 6th floor,
BLOOMINGDALES,
Lexington to 3d Av., 59th to 60th St.

ACCOUNTANTS wanted; a few certified public accountants are in need of experienced assistant seniors, not subject to draft; permanent position; salary commensurate with ability; state experience, references, length of service. K 303 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT and general bookkeeper; must have experience on railroad accounts; draft exempt; give experience and salary in application. X 324 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR wanted by publisher of leading trade papers in their fields to cover New York and Eastern territory; must have some experience and be draft exempt; excellent opportunity for live, conscientious worker; state age, experience, and salary desired; all correspondence confidential. Address A 200 Times.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS. — Two experienced men on permanent official magazine of international scope; exceptional commission basis; give telephone number. K 43 Times.

ASSISTANT ADVERTISING MANAGER.
There is a splendid opportunity possessing unlimited possibilities for a capable man who is thoroughly experienced in department store advertising work; he must be willing to leave city and accept a fair salary in the beginning; promotion will be rapid to man who can produce results. Address with full particulars, S. M. Cohen, 48 Michigan Ave., Detroit, Mich.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, age 20-28, draft exempt, experienced in writing disbursements, receipts, and posting ledger, to assist bookkeeper in checking ledgers an dtaking off trial balances; not essential but prefer man can operate Wahl billing machine; state age, parentage, and salary. H 347 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT OFFICE MANAGER; excellent opportunity for a man of wide experience in up-to-date office methods; preferably one who has had some experience in the textile industry; state age, references, previous experience, and salary expected; location, Connecticut. X 367 Times Annex.

ASSISTANT TO BOOKKEEPER.—Brooklyn office of industrial concern; bright young man; also for general office work; good prospects; Christian firm. C. S., 202 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT, order department, experienced in steam supplies. Apply in writing, Crane Co., 490 Cherry St.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER in cloth department in cloak house; must be accurate at figures. Moyses & Dreyfus, 1 East 33d.

AUTOMATIC SCREW MACHINE
OPERATORS AND SET-UP MEN
experienced on B. & S. and P. & J., Acme, and Cleveland machines, wanted by manufacturer working on large Government contracts.
STEADY WORK. GOOD PAY.
Time and half over 8 hours, 55 hours week-day and night shifts, 20 per cent. bonus for night work.
See Mr. Walsh from 9 to 5 and 7 to 9 o'clock, Tuesday and Wednesday, at Hotel Normandie, 38th St. and Broadway, New York City.

AUTOMOBILE SALESMAN.
HIGH-CLASS MEN WITH SELLING ABILITY AND MECHANICAL INCLINATIONS; AUTOMOBILE EXPERIENCE PREFERABLE BUT NOT ESSENTIAL; MEN USED TO AND CAPABLE OF EARNING AT LEAST $3,500 ANNUALLY; MUST BE MARRIED OR HAVE DEFERRED CLASSIFICATION; SALARY AND COMMISSION. W 73 TIMES.

HELP WANTED—Male.

AU

Closing Hour For Want Advertisements

Owing to increased volume of Want Advertisements, those intended for the Sunday edition of The New York Times cannot be accepted if received in The Times Building after 4 P. M. Saturday. Those for the daily edition must be received before 8 o'clock on the evening previous to publication.

HELP WANTED—Male.

OFFICE BOY wanted in steamship office; state age, nationality and reference. K 306 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY in advertising department of magazine, Woman's World, 280 Madison Av.

OPTICIANS for precision work; men thoroughly familiar with test glass work can obtain steady position on Government work, with good pay and ideal working conditions; if you are now on Government work do not reply. Y. A., 307 Times Downtown.

PORTER wanted, strong man for wholesale house. L. E. Ellis & Co., 483 Broadway.

PRECISION OPTICIAN.
Men thoroughly familiar with test glass work can obtain steady position on Government work, with good pay and ideal working conditions; if you are now on Government work do not reply. C. W., 308 Times Down own.

PRINTING ESTIMATOR familiar with office routine for position offering exceptional chance for advancement; give full particulars and state salary expected. Address H 328 Times Downtown.

REPRESENTATIVES EARN
$60-$100 WEEKLY
ON COMMISSION BASIS.
We wish to employ 15 representatives for Long Island on toilet articles. Pleasant, profitable, permanent.
W. & H. WALKER,
24 Alabama Av., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN.
DUE TO THE LOSS OF MANY MEN IN THE DRAFT, A LONG-ESTABLISHED MANUFACTURER WHO IS MARKETING A WELL-KNOWN AUTOMOBILE ACCESSORY IS ENABLED TO OFFER A REAL MONEY-MAKING PROPOSITION TO SEVERAL LIVE WIRE SALESMEN WHO CAN PRODUCE BIG BUSINESS; SALARY AND EXPENSES GUARANTEED; LIBERAL COMMISSION ALSO PAID; STATE EXPERIENCE FULLY IN LETTER; ALSO WHETHER YOU WOULD FURNISH A BOND. BOX 592, MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.

SALESMAN in an essential industry as solicitor for subscription department of high-grade technical journal; first-class man, not liable for conscription; prefer single man or one who can travel; salary; permanent state age and qualifications to obtain interview. N 366 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted to sell Atlas Multiple Fuses in and around New York; experienced in selling to master mechanics and electricians in factories; must be ambitious and aggressive; salary $160 per month, local traveling expenses, and a commission on sales over $1,000 per month; excellent opportunity to develop into position of district sales manager. A 199 Times.

SALESMAN.—If you are a good salesman, willing to work hard and steady, we can enable you to make at least $40 per week selling electric sweepers direct to users; no canvassing; references must be mentioned in reply or no attention will be given; salary or commission. W 25 Times.

SALESMAN.
Men's furnishing shop; draft exempt; excellent opportunity for experienced man; good salary, with commission. N 359 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Stock salesmen wanted by an old established brokerage house. If you are desirous of becoming associated with us in distributing the stock of a dependable dividend-paying oil and refining company and willing to work on a liberal commission basis, call any morning between 9 A. M. and 1 P. M., Howe, Norris & Co., 52 Broadway.

SALESMEN.—WANTED, TEN HIGH-CLASS SALESMEN TO MARKET A WELL-ADVERTISED FOOD PRODUCT; GOOD STARTING SALARY, WITH INCREASE TO PRODUCERS; EXPERIENCE IN THIS LINE NOT NECESSARY; THIS WORK REQUIRES MEN OF INTELLIGENCE. APPLY DOUGLAS CO., 15 PARK ROW.

SALESMAN wanted, experienced, exempt, aggressive, well dressed, to sell most efficient shipping guide in the market; if successful will be made district manager in large city; state age, reference and experience or no attention given; salary $15 and liberal commission. H 321 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN to handle well-known line of boys' blouses and shirts for the States of New York, Connecticut and Massachusetts; commission. Call Wednesday, Room 322, Fifth Avenue Building.

SALESMAN, experienced, for quick-selling specialty restaurant, cafe, &c.; chance for hard worker to make over $40 a week; from 10 till 2. Mr. Ware, 121 West 42d.

SALESMAN, experienced in selling photographic supplies and accustomed to waiting on best retail trade, Call Herbert & Huesgen Co., 18 East 42d.

SALESMAN, experienced in men's hats; retail; good salary; opportunity for right man. Apply before noon. Young's Hats, 1,005 Broadway.

SALESMAN, experienced, retail clothing; one who can dress windows and take charge of store. K 309 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, capable of selling stock by telephone; salary, commission, and bonus. A 66 Times.

SALESMAN.—Retail shoes; to manage large family shoe store; state age, experience, and salary expected. S 188 Times.

SALESMEN.—Experienced men's furnishings; liberal salary. Apply 10 A. M. Daner Co., 621 8th Av.

SALESMAN.—Convincing talker on grape juice; commission basis, until worth proven. Ritter, 76 Water St.

SALESMAN, clothing, must be experienced. Wallach Bros., Broadway and 29th St.

SHOE SALESWOMEN for high-class clientele; short hours; best reference required; salary and commission. Shoecraft, 27 West 38th Street.

SHIPPING AND RECEIVING CLERK, one thoroughly experienced, to take charge in large department handling domestic and foreign shipments; excellent opportunity for active man; state experience and salary. S. S., 392 Times Harlem.

SHIPPING CLERK, with experience in combs, hair ornaments, or similar line preferred; permanent position; advancement; give full particulars regarding age, experience and salary expected. A 201 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Large coffee importer, familiar with invoices and billing, with salary and excellent future; answer giving experience and phone number. A 308 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK by leading hardwood flooring company; must be energetic; experienced preferred. Fitter Flooring Corporation, 2,568 Park Av.

SHIPPING AND STOCK CLERKS wanted; experienced in sweater line preferred. Apply Peerless Sweater Mills, 1 East 28th.

SHIPPING CLERK wanted by an advertising agency; experienced man preferred; state experience, age, and salary expected. S. B., A 196 Times.

SOLICITORS, experienced magazine and newspaper, wanted to represent a new periodical edited by Dr. Frank Crane; fine opportunity for right person; big seller; liberal commission. Call 6th floor, 56 West 45th St.

SPANISH OFFICE BOY for light office work and handling consular invoices; good future. P. O. Box 408, City Hall Station.

STERN BROTHERS,
WEST 42D ST.
Bookkeepers wanted with department store experience on customers' ledgers. Apply by letter only.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER.—In purchasing department munition plant located about thirty miles from New York City. Reply immediately, stating draft standing, salary, experience, reference, &c. N 361 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; Remington machine; capable and accurate; draft exempt; state age, nationality, references, salary. H 346 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; bright, energetic; 17-18; for small office; beginner considered; excellent opportunity for advancement. Apply 9 a.m. to 2 Rector St., between 2-4 P. M.

HELP WANTED—Male.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant under draft age or exempt; need not be expert. Apply by letter, giving salary, Builders Iron Foundry, 28 Church St.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.
Rapid, accurate, enthusiastic, ambitious.
203 BROADWAY, SUITE 910.

STOCK CLERK with experience in combs, hair ornaments, or similar line preferred; permanent position; advancement; give full particulars regarding age, experience, and salary expected. A 202 Times.

STRUCTURAL IRONWORKERS
ON NEW CONSTRUCTION WORK.
APPLY EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT.
BABCOCK & WILCOX CO.,
3D ST. AND HOBART AV.,
BAYONNE, N. J.

SUPERINTENDENT WANTED OF METAL STAMPING WORKS WHO HAS HAD THOROUGH EXPERIENCE IN HANDLING A LARGE ORGANIZATION ON WORK REQUIRING ACCURACY; MUST BE A GOOD ORGANIZER AND ABLE TO SPEED UP PRODUCTION; LOCATION BRIDGEPORT, CONN. ADDRESS ROOM 3047, 120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, GIVING AGE, PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY EXPECTED.

SUPERINTENDENT.—CAPABLE MAN IN A SHOP MAKING FINE JIGS, FIXTURES, GAUGES, AND SMALL INTERCHANGEABLE PARTS. A 181 TIMES.

THE STANDARD AIRCRAFT CORP.,
BRUNSWICK AVENUE,
ELIZABETH, N. J.,
Require the following help:
First-class tool and die makers on day and night shifts.
Must be American citizens.

TIMEKEEPER wanted by Christian firm on reinforced concrete construction; state age and salary expected. A 188 Times.

TOOLMAKERS,
TOOLROOM MACHINISTS,
AUTOMATIC SCREW MACHINE
TOOL SETTERS,
CRANK SHAFT GRINDER HANDS
NEEDED AT ONCE
ON VITALLY IMPORTANT
GOVERNMENT WORK.
DAY AND
NIGHT SHIFTS.
A1 CONDITIONS.
NEW PLANT.
NEW MACHINERY.
If not now employed on Government work, apply at once in person or by mail to
EMPLOYMENT DEPT.,
WRIGHT-MARTIN
AIRCRAFT CORP.,
BORDEN AND STARR AVS.,
LONG ISLAND CITY,
or to
U. S. EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENTS,
22 EAST 22D ST.,
NEW YORK CITY,
or
310 JAY ST.,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Directions to plant—Take Queensboro Subway from Grand Central Station, New York, and get off at Jackson Av. Take car at Borden Av. to plant.
Join the Army of Home Production.
BUY—W. S. S. REGULARLY.

TOOLMAKERS
and
DIEMAKERS.
Must be American citizens.
Only first-class men need apply.
STANDARD AIRCRAFT CORP.,
Brunswick Av., Elizabeth, N. J.

TOOL STOCKROOM MEN.
Two men who can read micrometer needed at once for tool stockroom; cool, modern factory.
SPERRY GYROSCOPE CO.,
MANHATTAN BRIDGE PLAZA,
BROOKLYN.
Smith St. car to Concord St., I. R. T. subway to Hoyt St. station.

TOOLMAKERS,
INSTRUMENT MAKERS.
78c PER HOUR.
Expert instrument and toolmakers, with thorough knowledge of their business, will receive the above rate to start; Government work; 48-hour week; anything over that overtime.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
37 DEKALB AVE.,
near West St., six blocks south of 14th St.

TOOL DRAFTSMEN
on punches and dies, jigs and fixtures, for small interchangeable work; only men with experience need apply; good pay.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 LAIGHT ST.,
Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

TOOL DESIGNERS of highest grade; thoroughly experienced on jigs, fixtures, cutting tools, special machines, &c., required on Government work at good pay. Apply promptly in person. Crocker-Wheeler Co., 4th Av., Ampere (East Orange), N. J., Employment Dept.

TOOL AND DIE MAKERS FOR STEADY EMPLOYMENT WITH UP-TO-DATE WAGES WANTED AT ONCE; APPLICATIONS OF ONLY FIRST-RATE MEN CAN BE FILED IN PERSON ONLY. SIEGMAN ENGRAVING CO., 68 3D ST., BROOKLYN, 4TH FLOOR.

TOOL AND DIE MAKERS, FIRST-CLASS, PLANER, LATHE, MILLING MACHINE AND GRINDER OPERATORS, EXPERIENCED ON TOOL WORK; GUARANTEE STEADY EMPLOYMENT; GIVE FULL PARTICULARS IN FIRST LETTER. P. O. BOX 1305 COLUMBUS, OHIO.

TYPIST.—Experienced on Smith Premier double keyboard machine; also one having knowledge of bookkeeping. Goodman Collar, 80 Broadway, Brooklyn.

TYPIST.—Experienced on Remington machine; straight copy work. Apply by letter, Crane Co., 400 Cherry St.

VOCALIST.—One who can sing popular songs, who can spare a couple of hours evenings only. S 181 Times.

WANTED,
STATION MEN AND TRAINMEN,
AGES 21 TO 55,
SUBWAY AND ELEVATED DIVISIONS,
INTERBOROUGH RAPID
TRANSIT CO.
APPLY
ROOM 1238, 165 BROADWAY,
9 A. M. TO 5 P. M. DAILY,
EXCEPT SUNDAY.

WINDOW DRESSER.—WE WILL PAY $35 PER WEEK TO A MAN WHO CAN DRESS DRUG WINDOWS AND MAKE HIS OWN SIGNS. A 186 TIMES.

YOUNG MAN
TELEPHONE OPERATOR.
A large corporation will train several young men as telephone operators.
EXPERIENCE NOT NECESSARY.
Age 18 to 21; excellent chance of advancement; salary to start $11; evening hours 5 P. M. to 12. H 344 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, with steamship purchasing and supply experience, for responsible position; good opportunity; state age, experience, and salary expected. G 382 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MEN
for messenger and mail service; minimum salary $9; good opportunity for advancement in electrical business.
WESTERN ELECTRICAL CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
near West St., six blocks south of 14th St.

YOUNG MAN as assistant in receiving and shipping department; must be experienced and capable; state references and salary. A. A., 389 Times Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, draft exempt, knowledge typewriting and stenography, for general office work. Address 1,107 Broadway, Room 1312.

YOUNG MAN.—Experienced, with previous connection with jobber, at dresses, to handle contractors. 30 West 32d St., 1st floor.

YOUNG MAN wanted as assistant in a large export house; excellent opportunity for advancement; state salary and full particulars. H 340 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, high school graduate preferred, to learn wholesale dry goods business with large manufacturer of piece goods; state religion. H 331 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted in the office, who is quick and accurate at figures; give full particulars. Address C. E. L., S 187 Times.

YOUTH, 18, learn mercantile business; excellent opening those just from school. N 371 Times Downtown.

YOUTH, colored, 18 to 20, do light inside cleaning; mercantile house. N 370 Times Downtown.

Instruction.

STENOGRAPHERS WANTED.
The demand for stenographers, secretaries, and typists is unprecedented; why not qualify when in thirty days the average student writes 100 words per minute by Boyd's Syllable Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Make reservations at once. Call, write, or telephone for three trial lessons and convince yourself. MOON'S SCHOOLS, 50 East 42d St., 587 West 181st St., New York; 370 East 149th St., near 3d Av., Bronx, N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

AMBITIOUS MEN ought to know what an exceptional future is in store for the ACCOUNTANCY-TRAINED man. Hear John T. Kennedy, LL. B., speak on this subject, Aug. 12, at 6 o'clock. Write or phone for complimentary admission ticket. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY OFFICERS.
12,000 Needed Quickly.
Short review course especially planned to meet MATHEMATICS REQUIREMENTS; twenty hours total, 10 A. M. to 12, or 5 to 7 P. M. Write, call or telephone West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th St., New York.

MEN WANTED to learn a paying professional trade, Mechanical Dentistry. Splendid opportunities for trained men. Practical work all through. Perfectly equipped laboratories. Call or write. West Side Y. M. C. A. School of Mechanical Dentistry, Dept. B., 25 West 45th St., New York.

EARN $25 to $100 weekly taking photographs; many jobs now open; we teach motion picture, studio, and commercial photography; 3 months' studio instruction, day or night; easy terms. Call or write for Booklet "T." N. Y. Inst. of Photography, 141 West 36th St., N. Y.

MEN.—EARN $25 TO $75 A WEEK. We teach Mechanical Dentistry by actual practice; no book study, short course, day or evening; easy payments; big demand now for our students. Write for free Booklet "C." Bodine School of Mechanical Dentistry, 15 W. 44 St., N. Y.; 13 Flatbush Av., Brklyn.

BIG DEMAND—RADIO OPERATORS.
Short concentrated course.
Specially adapted for drafted men.
Best radio course in city.
Write or call today for booklet.
Radio School, 157 East 86th St.

EARN $25 to $75 weekly taking photographs; many jobs now open; we teach motion picture, studio, and commercial photography; 3 months' studio instruction, day or night; easy terms. Call or write for Booklet "T." N. Y. Inst. of Photography, 141 W. 36th St.

BOOKKEEPER and credit office assistants.—Double your salary; personal evening training; practical bookkeeping, credit investigation; moderate rates; write for prospectus A, Edward Levi, Room 619, 200 5th Av.

ARE YOU INTERESTED
in a profession paying $5,000 to $15,000 yearly? We graduate experts; day or night; class now forming; write for Booklet C. Naturopathic Institute, 254 West 34th. N. Y.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

AIRPLANE MECHANICS.—Instruction day or evening; qualifying for Government or factory work. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th St.

Employment Agencies.

CLERICAL! TECHNICAL! PROFESSIONAL!
Openings for
YOUNG MEN AND YOUNG WOMEN.
"SEE HAWLEY,"
he has placed thousands in permanent positions.
Stenographers, Bookkeepers,
Auditors, Accountants, Clerks.
$12-$15-$18-$20-$25-$30 to $3,000 per annum.
Call personally before 1 o'clock.
THE WILLIS HAWLEY EXCHANGE,
32 Court St., Brooklyn, New York.

PAUL BATES,
COMMERCIAL EMPLOYMENT AGENCY,
ROOM 1702, 50 BROAD STREET.
ACCOUNTANTS.—Young men, not in draft, high-class positions; excellent salaries; call immediately; no registration fee.
ACCOUNTANTS, experts, $75; others, $40; bookkeepers, $25; timekeeper, $25; blotter man, $30; secretary, $25; claim correspondence, $25-$30; clerks, $18. Business Service Bureau, 309 Broadway.
BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, $20-$25; invoice register, $25; ledger clerk, out of town, $25; foreign rate clerk, $30. Business Opportunities Co. Agency, 203 Broadway.
STENOGRAPHERS, office assistants, typists, bookkeepers; good openings for educated, refined Americans. Clark Agency, 5 Beekman St. Cortland 4249.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BUICK 6-cylinder D-45 touring, Model 8; good tires; fully equipped; in perfect condition. Mitchell-Vance Co., 507 West 24th.

BUICK 1917, little 6 touring, roadster, limousine. 305 West 59th. Columbus 1433.

BUICK 1917 light 4 touring; bargain. 305 West 59th. Columbus 1433.

BUICK Little 4 roadster; $1550; good order. Kenvin Limousine Co., 52 West 145th.

BUICK 1918-1917 TOURINGS, roadsters. Flack, 1,700 Broadway, 3d floor.

CADILLAC
1913 TOURING; DEAD STORAGE SINCE OCTOBER; WILL NOW SELL FOR $250. PHONE ACADEMY 2798 AFTER 11 SUNDAY OR 1883 STUYVESANT ALL DAY MONDAY.

CADILLAC 1915, 1916 LIMOUSINE.
Motors just overhauled, in A1 condition; paint and tires very good. W. A. TROCK, 411 West 55th.

1916, 1917 CADILLAC TOURING CARS.
In A1 condition; upholstery all good; newly painted; extras. W. A. TROCK, 411 West 55th.

CADILLAC 1917 touring; beautiful appearance and condition. 305 West 59th. Columbus 1433.

CADILLAC 1917 ROADSTER.
Exceptionally desirable. Wallace, 236 West 60th.

CADILLAC 1916 touring and roadster; exceptional bargains. 305 West 59th. Columbus 1433.

CADILLAC 1918 landaulet brougham; bought in March. Lansdale, 3448 Riverside.

CADILLAC 1916 COUPE,
10 West 60th. Columbus 5078.

CADILLAC 1917 TOURING, LIKE NEW.
HARRY BRENNER, 1,778 BROADWAY.

CHANDLER,
guaranteed overhauled and refinished.
USED CARS.
Ninety day guarantee.
Model 17-B 7 passenger touring.
" 17-B 4 " Chummy Roadster.
" 17 7 " touring.
" 17 7 " sedan and limsine.
" 17-B 4 " coupe.
" 16 7 " touring.
" 16 3 " coupelet.
BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORPORATION,
62d St. and Broadway.

CHANDLER touring 1916, 6 cylinder, in first-class condition; will sell, $700. 30 East 42d St., Room 1521. Telephone M. H. 238.

COLE, late 1916 touring, in fine mechanical condition; good rubber; divided front seats; body and upholstery perfect; extras; $1,000; guaranteed. Russell L. Engs, Inc., 12 Central Park West. Phone Columbus 510.

COLE 1917 Sedan, wire wheels, tires practically new; many extras; mechanically perfect; will sacrifice. Harry Brenner, 1,778 Broadway.

CUNNINGHAM, 1917, four-passenger, Victoria top, dual windshield; very classy. Clark & Kendrick, 143 West 51st St.

DE DION-BOUTON SEDAN.
Most beautiful car in city; can't be told from new; special built Brewster body; Westinghouse electric starter and lights; six Rudge-Whitmore wire wheels; condition guaranteed. International Automobile Exchange, 150 West 55th St.

DODGE BROS. touring car; late production; like new. John B. Elsey, Inc., Dodge Bros. dealers, Concourse-188th St. Fordham 4300.

DODGE, 1917, 5-passenger, excellent condition, tires all good; very reasonable. Lexington, 1,700 B'way, 4th floor. Circle 1872.

DODGE touring 1917, excellent condition; slip covers and extras; reasonable. Stuyvesant 2060.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IF ELIZABETH GOELLER WILL WRITE to S. A. Berger, 41 Park Row, she will learn something of advantage.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

DODGE 1916 touring, fine condition and appearance. 305 West 59th. Columbus 1433.

FIAT.
LATEST IMPORTATION.
4-passenger touring, "30," Fleetwood body, Victoria top, slip covers, Westinghouse shock absorbers, tonneau windshield, extra tires, tools, &c.; guaranteed absolutely perfect; the handsomest car of its kind in America.
BURRELLE, 1,680 BROADWAY.

FORD 1917 sedan; Grany and Davis system; demountable rims. 305 West 59th.

HUDSON.—For sale, 1916 Hudson super 6 runabout; all new tires; only 6,700 miles. Ardsley Garage Co., 159 East 77th St.

HUDSON 1917 Super-Six touring; exceptional bargain. 305 West 59th. Columbus 1433.

HUDSON sedan, 1917, super-six; beautiful car. 305 West 59th. Columbus 1433.

HUDSON Town Car, 1917 Super Six; bargain. 305 West 59. Columbus 1433.

HUPMOBILE for sale; four-passenger; special body; 1917 model; owner entering service. Apply Room 1022, 25 Broad St.

HUPMOBILE, 1917, for sale; perfect condition; any demonstration. Phone Intervale 870, Mr. Witt.

HUPMOBILE 1918 touring; run 2,100 miles; bargain. 305 West 59th. Columbus 1433.

LANCIA SEDAN. LIKE NEW.
WALLACH, 236 WEST 59TH ST.

LEXINGTON, 1918, 5-passenger, guaranteed. Lexington, 1,700 Broadway, 4th floor. Circle 1872.

LEXINGTON, 1918, 4-passenger chummy, guaranteed; an exceptional bargain. Lexington, 1,700 Broadway, 4th floor. Circle 1872.

LOCOMOBILE 1915, "48," H. P. touring; recently overhauled and painted; wire wheels; excellent car for touring purposes; very reasonably priced. Further information inquire of The Locomobile Company of America, 61st St., west of Broadway, New York City. Exchange Car Department. Telephone 7750 Columbus.

LOCOMOBILE, 1916 roadster, deck seat, overhauled, newly painted, tires practically new; no dealers. Phone 4572 Circle, before 12.

MARMON 1916, 7 passenger touring; A1 condition, 2 extra shoes and tubes and wire wheels. Victoria top. Brady-Murray Motors Corp'n, 62d St. and Broadway.

MARMON, late 1917 Sedan; condition perfect throughout. Telephone Audubon 8596, Apt. 30.

MARMON 1917 touring car, seating seven; special bargain. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

MARMON 1917 limousine; run 3,000 miles; extra tires. McKee, 485 Washington St.

MAXWELL 1917 SEDAN; LIKE NEW. 305 West 59th. Columbus 1433.

MAXWELL, 1916, in fine condition; $800 if sold today; bargain. 1,891 Broadway.

MERCEDES for sale; latest model 14-85 4-passenger racer; run 6,000 miles; equipment complete; six new tires; guaranteed; price $2,500. X 384 Times Annex.

MERCEDES for sale, latest model 14-85, 4 passenger racer, run 6,000 miles; equipment complete, six new tires; guaranteed; price $2,500.

MITCHELL, 1917, 5-passenger; excellent condition. Lexington, 1,700 Broadway, 4th floor. Circle 1872.

LOCOMOBILE.—1914 6-38 5-passenger locomobile touring; good condition. Ardsley Garage, 159 East 77th St.

OAKLAND 1917 touring and roadster; condition and appearance excellent. Handley, 1,922 Broadway.

OLDSMOBILE, 1918, SIX-CYLINDER.
PRACTICALLY NEW.
Every standard equipment, with one extra shoe; has scarcely been used; any demonstration; mechanical inspection invited. BRIGHTON, 1,077 Atlantic Av., corner Franklin Av., Brooklyn.

OLDSMOBILE touring car, 8-cylinder; fully equipped; very fine condition throughout. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

OLDSMOBILE Model 18, 4 passenger Little 6 body; like new. Brady-Murray Motors Corp'n, 62d St. and Broadway.

OVERLAND 1918 touring, run 900 miles; can't tell from new. 1,922 Broadway.

PACKARD 1917 SPECIAL "2-35."
Holbrook collapsible landaulet body; six wire wheels with new Cord tires mounted; perfect condition; magnificent car; genuine bargain.
BURRELLE, 1,680 BROADWAY.

PACKARD 1918 seven-passenger, used two weeks, run less than 1,200 miles; will sell reasonable. 36th St. Garage, 256-258 West 36th St., third floor.

PACKARD Twin Six for sale; 1916 model; excellent condition, with limousine and touring bodies. Apply Room 1022, 25 Broad St.

PACKARD 1918 touring car, in excellent condition; bargain. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

PACKARD 18 runabout; perfect condition. Apply Crocker Garage, 500 Sterling Place, Brooklyn.

PACKARD 2-38 6 cylinder, 7 passenger touring. 10 West 60th. Columbus 5078.

PACKARD 1917 brougham limousine; exceptionally fine. Wallace, 236 West 59th.

PACKARD 7-passenger, up to date; immediately. Murray, 209 East 64th.

PIERCE ARROW TOURING.
Latest model "66"; guaranteed absolutely perfect mechanically; appearance like new; slip covers, tonneau windshields, two extra tires mounted, tire covers, tools, &c.; genuine bargain.
BURRELLE, 1,680 BROADWAY.

PIERCE-ARROW, (1918,) limousine, 38 H. P.
PACKARD, (1916,) landaulet body, off 1-35.
HUDSON, (1917,) two-passenger speedster.
F. Turner, 20 Broad. Phone 4473 Rector.

REO 1917 touring; perfect condition; bargain, $775; newly painted; slip cover, bumpers, extra shoes. 2,235 Grand Concourse, (182d.)

REO, 1917, 5-passenger; car and tires in excellent condition; full equipment. Apply Room 200 W. 72d St. Telephone Columbus 2063.

REO 1917 touring, fine condition; looks good; full equipment; bargain. 1,922 B'way.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH, 1917 chummy; perfect condition; in draft; sell cheap. 1,891 Broadway.

S. G. V. four-passenger "Special" touring; wire wheels, starter, lights, &c. 5472 Circle.

STEARNS-KNIGHTS.
OVERHAULED AND GUARANTEED CARS
1917 8-cylinder Cloverleaf.
1917 8-cylinder 7 passenger.
1917 4-cylinder 5 passenger.

Also limousines and landaulets.
STEARNS USED CAR DEPT.
415 West 55th St. Columbus 7600.

STUDEBAKER, 1916, light 7-passenger; perfect condition; at bargain price. 1,891 Broadway.

STUDEBAKER 1917, chummy roadster, perfect; sell or exchange for touring. Broad 3740.

STUTZ 1917 roadster, wire wheels, $1,450; Hupmobile 1917, sedan, many extras, $1,000. Owner, 216 Pacific St., Brooklyn. 422 Main.

STUTZ 1917 speedster, like new; mechanically perfect; sacrifice. Riverside 3677, Apartment 3.

STUTZ 1918, also 1917, four-passenger cars; bargains. Cook Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

STUTZ 1916 RUNABOUT.
10 West 60th. Columbus 5078.

WINTON six, seven-passenger touring car; electric lights, self-starter; overhauled, repainted; guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

Miscellaneous.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
No war tax on used cars.
CRANE SIMPLEX TOURING.
FIAT (30) Sedan, foreign; latest importation.
1918 BUICK little "6" roadster.
1918 CHANDLER touring.
1918 OLDSMOBILE touring.
1918 HUPMOBILE touring; like new.
1917 MERCER, Sport model.
1917 CADILLAC touring.
1917 HUDSON limousine.
1917 STUTZ speedster.
1917 CADILLAC limousine.
1917 PEERLESS touring.
1917 HUDSON cabriolet.
1916 STUTZ roadster; practically new.
1916 STUTZ speedster Bearcat.
1916 MITCHELL touring; like new.
1916 WHITE (30) roadster.
CHALMERS Master "6" touring.
1917 OVERLAND little "6" sedan.
TRUCKS, TRUCKS.
PACKARD 2-ton; PACKARD 3½-ton.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
237 WEST 55TH ST.
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
No war tax on used cars.
Phone 667-668 Circle.

Motor Trucks.

ATTENTION! Motor trucks, 2, 3½, and 5 ton, sold on easy terms to reliable buyers; contracts for steady employment at liberal rates guaranteed; can use a number of 3½-ton vans and 5-ton dumps. Wilson Motor Truck Corp., 1,457 Broadway. Tel. 5685 Bryant.

TRUCKS.—Three rebuilt Sternberg 7-ton power dumps, steel bodies; factory guarantee; will supply good-paying contract; bargain; easy terms. Sterling Motor Truck Co., 1328 St. and 12th Av.

For Hire by day, week, or month, 3½-ton Packard motor truck, high rack body; owner drives. Zeamans Trucking Co., 1,475 Broadway. Phone Bryant 2761.

TRUCK.—D-E worm drive, ¾-ton, panel body. Brady-Murray Motors Corp'n, 62d St. and Broadway.

FORD truck, 1916, panel body; will sell cheap. Brady-Murray Motors Corp'n, 62d St. and Broadway.

ARMY ORDERS AND ASSIGNMENTS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The following army orders were published today by the War Department:

Medical Reserve Corps.

Following to Camp Greenleaf for inst.: Laplace, Maj. E.

CAPTAINS.

Herrick, H. J.	Gendron, J. F. X.
Griffith, H. M.	Haney, W. P.
Davidson, W. R.	Jones, F. W.
Wilson, F. B.	Courtney, J. W.
Myers, J. L.	Crawford, J. H.
Wallace, J. W.	Dixon, C. A.
Hardy, J. A.	Fridline, J.
Hohf, C. M.	Fringer, W. R.
Kickland, W. A.	Hazlett, J. H.
Langstaff, J. H.	Merriman, J. H.
Meeker, S.	Thomas, C. B.
Murbach, E. A.	Brownsch, J. D.
Patton, C. L.	Miller, H. R.
Withers, I. A.	Monge, A. J.
Bleick, L. C.	Murray, R. V.
Bradley, E. H.	Schoffstall, J. W.
Denney, G. H.	Wood, T. F.
Flower, H. M.	

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Bundy, H. C.	Welch, W. T.
Thompson, E. X.	Whitacre, R. F.
Wagenseller, J. K.	Bowers, J. H.
Mullins, I.	Davis, C. L.
Boren, A. J.	Eagon, E.
Coleman, W. S.	Hillaman, M. L.
Dunlap, R. W.	Johnston, W. W.
King, B. A.	May, E. G.
Lewis, L. A.	O'Connor, A. M.
Zaleski, J. P.	Page, J. M.
Bullen, S. S.	Rice, C. W.
Clay, W. E.	Summerlin, J. L.
Coleman, W. L.	Anesh, A.
Fahrner, A. H.	Sutliff, E. H.
Lafferty, J. A.	Schnauss, W. R.
Peacock, C. L.	Wilkins, E. W.
Podesta, J. S.	Kuntz, W. W.
Sayle, D. T.	Nugent A. C.
Shannon, C. G.	Kulkein, S.
Spiers, W. H.	Huck, J. G.
Labenski, L.	

Following to Ft. Riley for inst.:

CAPTAINS.

Harrison, F. H.	Schuch, P.
Herdlen, E. F.	Leachout, S. R.
Rider, E. E.	

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Amdor, W. F.	Pierce, D.
Baker, B. W.	Stokes, J. B.
Hynes, W. P.	

Poole, Maj. F. H., to Hazelhurst Field.
Mieeman, Maj. F. J., to Philippine Islands.
Moffitt, Maj. H. C., to West. Dept.
Clemens, Maj. J. R., to Camp Custer.
Van Wart, Maj. R. McL., hon. discharged.
Keyes, Capt. S. J., and Hess, Capt. F. W., to Camp Meade.
Porter, Capt. J. Y., Jr., to Camp Macarthur.
Culin, Capt. W. N., Camp Jackson.
Ayme, Capt. E. L., and Stewart, Capt. W. S., to Soldiers' Home, Washington.
Stone, Capt. L. A., Camp Lee, to lecture on venereal diseases.
Moore, Capt. T. V., to Plattsburg Barracks.
Woodbridge, Capt. J. H., and Johnson, Capt. C. A., to Camp Grant.
MacCracken, Capt. G., to Washington State Univ.
Axtell, Cant. W. H., to Camp Funston as Camp Surg.
Torrey, Capt. R. G., to Camp Hancock.
Mead, Capt. F. N., to Central Dept.
McClure, Capt. R. D., to Camp Dodge.
Montgomery, Capt. R. A.; Weber, Capt. E. O., and Vanneman, 1st Lt. J. S., to Camp Gordon.
Van Meter, Capt. L. M.; White, 1st Lt. J. L., and Johnston, 1st Lt. R. W., to Hoboken Base Hosp. 56.
Pegham, Capt. J. T.; Hogan, Capt. L. A.; Plunkett, Capt. R. E., and Reeder, 1st Lt. G. S., to Gen. Hosp. 16 at New Haven.
Agnew, 1st Lt. T. M.; Martin, 1st Lt. J. D., and Stanwood, 1st Lt. F. A., to Yale Army Unit for inst.
Patterson, 1st Lt. F. G., and Spaulding, 1st Lt. J. D., to Camp Upton.
Goodyear, 1st Lt. H. M., to Camp Sherman.
Wilfong, 1st Lt. C. T., and Stewart, 1st Lt. J. M., to Camp Lee.
Fetter, 1st Lt. D. S., to Gen. Hosp. 1 at Williamabridge, N. Y.
Hassman, 1st. Lt. D. M., and Kinberger, 1st Lt. A. G., to Ft. Sam Houston.
Baird, 1st Lt. H., and Gayley, 1st Lt. H., to Neurological Inst., New York.
Gentry, 1st Lt. I. L., and Lowther, 1st Lt. R. D., to South. Dept.
Blackshear, 1st Lt. S. M., to Camp Shelby.
Artz, 1st Lt. T. L., will report by wire to South. Dept.
Johnson, 1st Lt. P. S., to Camp Custer for nervous and mental examinations.
Reeve, Maj. L. G., to Camp Fike.
Miles, 1st Lt. F. T.; Adams, 1st Lt. E. V., and Rice, 1st Lt. J. W., hon. discharged.

Signal Corps.

Watson, Maj. H. L., to War Dept. for examination for rating as junior mil. aviator.
Huston, Capt. H., to Camp Morse.

Signal Reserve Corps.

Little, Capt. C. C., assigned to N. A.
Elphinson, 1st Lt. D., and Carpenter, 1st Lt. F. S., promoted to be Capts.
Sizer, 1st Lt. R. R., Jr., to Ft. Russell, with 315th Cav.
Lysowski, 1st Lt. J. G.; Hutchins, 1st Lt. B. B., and Hoddick, 1st Lt. A. C., to Hoboken, N. J.
Hill, 1st Lt. E. D., will report to Chief Sig. Officer.
chweser, 1st Lt. H. G., to Army Balloon School at Lee Hall, Va.
Horn, 1st Lt. M. H., to Hazelburst Field.
Kaighin, 1st Lt. R. T., to Camp Funston with 210th Field Sig. Bat.

Quartermaster Corps.

Following to Camp Holabird:
owen, Capt.

CAPTAIN ACCUSES BIG RUBBER MEN

Vaughan, Indicted, Declares in Confession They Are Involved in Raincoat Scandal.

GOT THE LARGE CONTRACTS

Specifications Changed, He Charges, So the Large Corporations Would Be Favored.

PUT ON PREFERRED LIST

Other Manufacturers, Whose Bids Were Lower, Could Not Get Awards from Committee.

Assistant United States Attorney General Huston Thompson last night announced that in a confession Captain Aubrey W. Vaughan of the Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A., named those persons who, he said, were the men higher up in the army raincoat scandal. Captain Vaughan, now in the Tombs under indictment for accepting bribes to influence him in awarding contracts for raincoats for the army overseas, pleaded guilty a few days ago.

The men named by Captain Vaughan are officers of or connected with the largest rubber manufacturing corporations in the United States. These corporations are the United States Rubber Company, of which Colonel Samuel P. Colt is President; the Hodgman Rubber Company of 8 West Fortieth Street, of which George B. Hodgman is President; the C. Kenyon Company, Inc., of 200 Fifth Avenue, of which Clarence Kenyon is the President, and the American Rubber Company of Boston, a subsidiary of the United States Rubber Company, of which Lester Leland is President. The total capitalization of these companies, according to the Corporation Directory, is $123,000,000.

In the summary of Captain Vaughan's statement, given out by Mr. Thompson at the Hotel Seville, it is stated that Vaughan was formerly employed by the Boston Woven Hose Company of Boston, Mass. While there he met Lincoln Green, Vice President of the American Rubber Company, which, according to Vaughan, is the raincoat manufacturing branch of the United States Rubber Company. Green, still, according to Vaughan, suggested that the latter should be made a Captain in the Quartermaster General's department. Vaughan agreed to this.

A short time thereafter, upon Green's recommendation, Vaughan was commissioned a Captain and stationed in Boston. But Green, Vaughan says, told him that soon he would be made a Major and transferred to the Quartermaster General's office in Washington. While Vaughan didn't get is majority, he was transferred to Washington and became associated with the influential men in the rubber manufacturing business. His immediate superior in the Quartermaster's Department was Arthur W. Lawrence, who, Vaughan says, was a high-salaried employe of the United States Rubber Company, but in the beginning of his war work was a "dollar-a-year" man and a member of the rubber boot and shoe division of the Council of National Defense.

Complaint from Pershing.

When this division was put under the direction of the Quartermaster General Lawrence went with it, and, according to Vaughan, received a three-thousand-dollar salary, besides continuing to draw his salary from the home office of the United States Rubber Company.

Not long after Vaughan and Lawrence met, General Pershing cabled the War Department that the raincoats that were being sent over to the American Expeditionary Force were not satisfactory. The matter was referred to Lawrence, according to Vaughan, and Lawrence appointed a committee to make suggestions and write specifications for a new raincoat. The committee included Vaughan's old friend, Lincoln Green; Theodore Hodgman, Treasurer of the Hodgman Rubber Company, and Clarence Kenyon, Jr., of the C. Kenyon Company, Inc.

Some time in February the committee, of which Green had been elected Chairman, met and went over a list of raincoat makers who, in the committee's opinion, ought to have some contracts. The committee told Vaughan that the companies or individuals suggested should have the contracts, Vaughan says, in substance, that he thought he couldn't be guided by more expert opinion, and was ready to do business with those who were lucky enough to get on the list. A meeting of raincoat manufacturers was called in Washington on March 27, and the new specifications were read.

The specifications for the new coats differed from the old in that the amount of cement to be used in the seams was reduced one-half. This reduction gave a distinct advantage, according to Vaughan, to companies whose method of manufacture provided for sewing the seams, which is much cheaper than cementing them. But sewing the seams, so Vaughan says, makes a bad raincoat, because there is no cement to plug up the holes made by the stitching.

Contract for Million Coats.

The sewers of seams among the raincoat makers, according to Vaughan are, among others, the United States Rubber Company, the Hodgman Rubber Company, and the Kenyon Company. The United States Rubber Company, so the statement reads, got a contract for 240,000 garments and they already had another contract for 160,000 coats. The United States Rubber Company got a contract for 300,000 coats and the C. Kenyon Company, Inc., one for 1,000,000 garments. Vaughan says that 1,000,000 coats are beyond the capacity of the Kenyon plant, but the Kenyons had contracts for 370,000 coats before they got the one for a million, now away behind the time of delivery.

The contracts given to the American Rubber Company, so Vaughan says, contained a clause providing that the company could not transfer the contract, or any part of it to anybody else, but that didn't prevent Mr. Green's organization from doing that very thing. Vaughan says:

"There were many manufacturers of responsibility, whose bids were lower than the bids accepted, and, in some cases, the lowest submitted, yet they were never able to land a contract. But bidders at higher figures had no difficulty."

Vaughan concluded his statement by saying that Arthur W. Lawrence resigned only recently from the Quartermaster Corps and has gone back to his old job with the United States Rubber Company. He also said that, on the day the contracts were let, Green, Hodgman, and Kenyon "made a show of resigning from the committee."

No statement was forthcoming from any representative of the Government to indicate what action the Department of Justice intends to take as a result of Vaughan's confession, nor could any statement be obtained as to whether Vaughan would receive Government consideration in view of the statements.

Twelve other raincoat manufacturers were indicted yesterday by the Federal Grand Jury yesterday. These were Benjamin Plottel, William Sydeman, Joseph Sydeman, Arthur Zittel, Samuel Halpern, Simon Harris, Harry E. Lazarus, Louis Fried, Ralph Rosenthal, Ralph Cohen, Morris Lesser, and Tolly Claymon. The indictments allege that the defendants endeavored to influence the judgment of Charles L. Fuller, a civilian inspector in the Quartermaster's Department, in inspecting raincoats and appointing assistant inspectors, by bribing him from time to time in amounts ranging from $10 to $50.

The men will plead to the indictments tomorrow. If convicted they may be sent to a Federal prison for three years each, or fined three times the amount of the bribe, or both. Fuller is detained by the Government, but is not in jail.

HEARST INDORSES SMITH WITH AN 'IF'

Predicts His Election if He'll "Boldly" Campaign for Municipal Ownership.

SIGNS EDITORIAL EULOGY

Prediction Is Now Made That the Editor's Petitions Will Not Be Filed After All.

William R. Hearst will not file the petitions giving him a place on the Democratic primary ballot which have been prepared and signed by approximately 10,000 enrolled Democrats, according to a prediction made yesterday following the appearance of an editorial in one of the Hearst publications warmly praising Alfred E. Smith, President of the Aldermen, who was recommended as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor by the recent conference at Saratoga. The time for filing designating petitions will expire at midnight.

The editorial eulogy of Mr. Smith, which appeared over the signature of Mr. Hearst, had for its text a statement made to the Hearst publications by the President of the Aldermen before he departed for his Summer home at Good Ground, L. I., last Friday. In this statement Mr. Smith pronounced the winning of the war the principal business before the country, but took occasion also to make reference to the taking over of the railroads by the Federal Government as an indication that Government ownership of public utilities was but a "short step from temporary control."

"It is only a question of time and a very short time when that will come," Mr. Smith was quoted as saying. "I believe that experience has taught us the wisdom of Government ownership and control of the operation of public utilities, to the end that these indispensable aids to the commerce, business, health, and comfort of the people may be owned and permanently controlled by the Government. The action just taken by the Federal Government will have a most stimulating influence on the movement for municipal ownership of public utilities in the State of New York."

Predicts Smith's Election.

"If Mr. Smith shall make his campaign boldly and bravely in accordance with the sentiments of his declaration to The Evening Journal and shall sustain his sentiments with such action in his present public office as will give evidence not only of his sincerity—which is not to be questioned—but also of his ability to execute his ideas and transform his words into deeds, he will unquestionably receive the support of a majority of the voters of New York and will be elected untrammeled to a high and powerful office, which will give him exceptional opportunity for honorable and valuable service to his fellowmen," said Mr. Hearst in the closing paragraph of his signed editorial.

Mr. Smith was at his Summer home in Good Ground yesterday. L. J. O'Reilly, President of the Board of Water Supply, who generally speaks for Mr. Hearst, said yesterday that the editorial spoke for itself, and that there was nothing that he could say by way of comment or elaboraation. Tammany men, naturally, were pleased, but some independent Democrats who expect to support William Church Osborn for the Democratic nomination for Governor expressed the opinion that the support of Mr. Hearst would hinder rather than help Mr. Osborn's opponent.

Mr. Osborn has no intention of withdrawing from the race even though the candidacy of Mr. Hearst, against whom his fight was directed primarily, now seems out of question. He returned to his headquarters in the Hotel Manhattan yesterday after a trip up-State in the course of which he talked over campaign plans with some of the up-State Democrats. He said he had found conditions very satisfactory from his point of view.

While up-State, Mr. Osborn arranged for the opening of up-State campaign headquarters at 2 Bank Street, Utica. Ex-Congressman Charles A. Talcott will manage the up-State campaign of Mr. Osborn, and M. Sammons, city editor of the Utica Observer, will be in charge of the publicity work. Mr. Osborn's designating petitions, which have been completed for some days, will be filed with the Secretary of State in Albany today.

The designating petition of Attorney General Merton E. Lewis, candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor against Governor Whitman, were taken to Albany yesterday afternoon by Louis Gett, Mr. Lewis's former secretary and now a member of his campaign staff. It was said last night that the petitions here had 9,000 signatures, three times the number required, and that another batch from up-State districts had been sent direct to the Albany office of the Attorney General.

Lewis's Petition Cost $25.

"In my case friends who expect to support me at the polls," Mr. Lewis said, "have done the work without any expense to me. I doubt if the whole job will cost as much as $25."

Mr. Lewis yesterday forged another link to the chain of circumstantial evidence, as he sees it, of "Governor Whitman being in league with William R. Hearst." Mr. Whitman and Mr. Hearst, the Governor's opponent said, are on the same side of the question of Federal prohibition. Here is his statement:

Perhaps not the least convincing evidence of an understanding between Governor Whitman and Mr. Hearst is found in the fact that on one of the most important issues in this campaign they think alike. Hearst is for Federal prohibition; Whitman is for it. And why should not Whitman, "grateful for benefits received and hopeful of favors yet to come," lend his assistance to Mr. Hearst in the promotion of this activity? Hearst is urging prohibition, Whitman is helping him. Whitman is urging himself as a candidate for re-election, and Hearst is helping him.

It is true that Governor Whitman says there is no understanding that Hearst will indorse his candidacy, that he does not expect Hearst to vote for him, that he does not look for support from the Hearst papers. He has not thus far repudiated Hearst nor has he condemned him as unpatriotic. On the contrary he receives Mr. Hearst's representative in the seclusion of his chambers at the St. Regis Hotel and confers with such representative at length, and refuses to state to an interested public what were the subjects discussed at that conference.

When will the Governor tell a waiting public what Brisbane said to him in that interview?

Deputy Attorney General Alfred L. Becker, candidate for the nomination for Attorney General on the Lewis ticket, it was announced yesterday, would file his designating petition with the Secretary of State in Albany today. Mr. Lewis announced that Edward J. Rowe, a lawyer of 165 Broadway, had volunteered for work at his campaign headquarters in the Murray Hill Hotel and would be on the job from now until primary day. Among those calling on Mr. Lewis yesterday was Colonel Michael J. Dady, old time Republican district leader of Kings; Colonel R. Ross Appleton, also of Kings, and ex-Deputy Attorney General William E. Kisselburgh, Jr.

Ex-State Senator William M. Bennett announced yesterday that he would file with the Secretary of State petitions providing for the designation of himself for Governor, a candidate for Lieutenant Governor, whose identity he would not reveal; for Controller, Attorney General, and State Treasurer. There will be no designees for Secretary of State and State Engineer on the Bennett primary ticket.

Republican-Democratic fusion against Socialist candidates in the Fourteenth Senate District, where Senator Bernard Downing, Tammany Democrat, is a candidate for renomination, was announced yesterday at the headquarters of the Republican County Committee. The district is composed of the Fourth, Sixth, and Eighth Assembly Districts, all of which are represented by Socialists in the present Assembly.

The Republicans have indorsed Senator Downing. The Democrats, in return, have indorsed Sol Ullman, the Republican candidate for Assembly in the Sixth, and will indorse the Republican candidate for the Assembly nomination in the Eighth, not yet named. The Republicans have indorsed Samuel Dickstein, the Democratic candidate for the Assembly nomination in the Fourth. At that it is regarded as likely that the fusion candidates will have a tight squeeze on election day. A year ago the Socialist vote in the Senate district and in each of the Assembly districts it embodies was larger than the aggregate vote of the Republican and Democratic candidates for Assembly.

McCALL OPENS CAMPAIGN.

Says He Is Ready to Support "Chosen Leader of the People."

SOUTHBORO, Mass., Aug. 5.—Governor McCall opened his campaign here tonight for the Republican nomination for the United States Senate. He came from his Summer home in Lancaster, N. H., to start on what politicians expect will be as lively a political offensive as he has ever undertaken. He is opposed for the nomination by Senator John W. Weeks.

The Governor announced that if sent to the Senate he would support "the chosen leader of the American people." He added, referring to the President, "He has had no lip service from me and at the same time been decorated with shortcomings which would tend to lessen his authority at home and diminish his prestige with our allies and before the enemy. I have given him my unstinted and ungrudging support, such support as a member of a patriotic party should give to the nation's head in time of war."

The Governor pointed to the record of Massachusetts in war work under his administration and gave this as an answer, he said, to the objection that the proper prosecution of the war would at all slacken if the people should see fit to select him for the Senate.

Touching on what he termed an attempt to array business interests against him, Governor McCall said the effort was "confined rather to those who operate the machinery of the interests than to their real owners."

HIGH SPEED NOT RECKLESS.

Permissible Under Certain Conditions, Court Rules in Auto Case.

MINEOLA, L. I., Aug. 5.—"It is not imprudent or careless" to speed an automobile on Long Island roads under certain conditions, County Judge Smith decided here this afternoon, in the case of Charles Mellen, a prominent Manhattan lawyer, who lives in Garden City. He was arrested charged with reckless driving on March 23 at Bellmore, and arraigned before Justice of the Peace Southard at Seaford and fined. He appealed to Judge Smith, who heard the evidence today and reversed the Justice.

Mellen maintained that he was an experienced driver, and that on the day of his arrest he was not driving recklessly, although he admitted he was exceeding the thirty-mile-an-hour limit. He also claimed that his car at all times was under control and that no pedestrians were on the road at the time.

Motorcycle Policeman Payne said Mellen was exceeding the speed limit, although the car was under control, and that his speedometer showed Mellen was making forty-two miles an hour. Judge Smith held Mellen was not driving recklessly and dismissed the case.

38 GET FIRST AID DIPLOMAS.

Police Department Graduates Class for Emergency Unit.

The first certificates of graduation to first aid nurses attending the courses given by the Police Department in the various precincts, were awarded last night by First Deputy Police Commissioner Leach in the West 125th Station, to thirty women and eight members of the Police Reserves, who enlisted as members of the emergency unit of the precinct. The thirty graduates were selected from a class of fifty-eight that had been in training five weeks.

In awarding the diplomas, Commissioner Leach spoke of the great need of persons having first aid knowledge in case of air raids of other disaster, and said that the plan had not originated with the Police Department, but had been suggested by President Wilson for training along these lines in every city of the United States. It was announced at the meeting that the classes will be continued, and certificates of graduation will be awarded at the close of each training period.

GERMAN TRIES TO ENTER HERE AS A SPANIARD

Federal Grand Jury Indicts Traveler with a Bogus Passport—Paterson Policeman Accused.

A man posing as a Spaniard, who recently sought to enter this country under the name of Ramon de la Torre y Fridas, was indicted by the Federal Grand Jury yesterday, charged with violating the Espionage act in that he presented to the immigration authorities a false passport, which purported to bear the signature of the officials of the Spanish Foreign Office. The indictment says that the man's real name is Albrecht Kaiser, and that he is a German subject. It is understood that the Secret Service has not been able to establish definitely the purpose which the German had in view when he attempted to gain admission to the country as a Spanish subject.

Frank Thoma was indicted yesterday for uttering seditious remarks. The indictment charges that he said that President Wilson had to bring America into the war because "this country had loaned such a lot of money that the financiers demanded a declaration of war."

A man who said he was Godfrey Charles Bock of South Australia appeared at the Custom House yesterday and applied for a seaman's license. The man had a distinctly Teutonic look, and the Customs officials became suspicious. Investigation disclosed that the man was a German subject. He was arrested and turned over to the Department of Justice. He was committed to the Essex County Jail pending further investigation.

Washington Irving Cook, a Paterson, N. J., policeman, was arraigned before Judge Haight in the Newark Federal Court yesterday charged with making seditious remarks. Among other things he is charged with ridiculing the overseas forces of the United States and with impugning the sincerity of President Wilson. Judge Haight held Cook in $10,000 bail for trial.

Mrs. Amalia Flemin, a German woman, of 146 Meserole Street, Brooklyn, was arraigned yesterday before Captain Roger B. Hull, U. S. A., of the Enemy Alien Bureau, charged with having created a disturbance in a Brooklyn moving-picture theatre on Sunday, when she cheered for the Kaiser and exclaimed that he was a better man than President Wilson. The woman has been in this country forty-five years, and before she was turned over to the Federal authorities was arraigned on a disorderly conduct charge before Magistrate McMahon in the Bridge Plaza Court.

"I regret very much," said Magistrate McMahon, before ordering the prisoner transferred to Federal jurisdiction, "that there is a person in this country who has lived here as long as you have, and is so lost to sympathy and interest in our Government as to be able to sympathize with the enemies of this nation. It is a terrible thing when one is unable to sympathize with our manly young soldiers who are fighting so gallantly for liberty and justice."

Captain Hull is holding the woman for further investigation.

Lawrence Goldman, an army transport clerk; William Ruppert and William C. Colson, the last two agents for ocean life-saving apparatus, were sentenced to three years each in the penitentiary at Atlanta yesterday. Goldman pleaded guilty to accepting three bribes of $1,000 each, and the other two men pleaded guilty to obtaining war contracts under fraudulent circumstances.

MERCURY AGAIN ABOVE 90.

Intense Humidity Also Contributes to Day of Great Discomfort.

Yesterday was the second hottest day this Summer. The mercury began to go up at sunrise, and it reached 91 degrees at 5 o'clock last evening. It stayed at that point until 6 o'clock, when it began to recede. The humidity made the day one of great discomfort. Between 8 o'clock in the morning and 10 o'clock the thermometer registered 73 degrees, but the humidity was 95. When the high temperature point was reached the humidity was down to 55.

Two persons died from the heat in Brooklyn and several were overcome by the heat in this city.

Early in the day the movement set in toward the beaches, and every train that went to Coney Island during the day carried its quota of passengers bound for wind-swept sands and bathing. Last night it was estimated that some 400,000 persons were at Coney Island and the nearby resorts.

The situation here was further complicated by the fact that a cyclonic disturbance got adrift in the Gulf of Mexico, and the local Weather Bureau was uncertain as to its exact location or the path it was following. A storm warning was sent out for shipping.

NORWAY'S BIG WAR PROFITS.

The Wealth of the Port of Bergen Has Doubled Since 1916.

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STOCKHOLM, Aug. 5.—Enormous war profits for Scandinavians are indicated by the annual report of the Norwegian seaport, Bergen. The report issued today shows that the fortunes among the population of 80,000 have increased since 1916 from 563,000,000 to 1,102,000,000 crowns. The incomes of the Bergen people have increased from 290,000,000 to 362,000,000 crowns. One thousand citizens will pay more than 50,000,000 crowns in special wartime tax on their incomes. The three principal causes for these vast increases in fortunes are the ship, timber, and fish industries.

A Norwegian crown is worth now about 25 cents in United States money.

IN DUBLIN, EVADES POLICE.

Mrs. Skeffington Reached Ireland, Although Forbidden to Go.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The Daily Chronicle says that Mrs. Sheehy Skeffington has arrived in Dublin.

She recently landed in Liverpool from America and leave to go to Ireland was then refused. It is not known how she evaded the vigilance of the police.

CARLTON ADMITS DROPPING OPERATORS

Western Union's Chief Intimates He May Continue Policy for "Proper Operation" of Lines.

Newcomb Carlton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, said yesterday that thirty Western Union employes who were members of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union had been dismissed since Aug. 1 because they had joined the union.

"My opinion and that of the Executive Committee is that the proper operation of the telegraph lines requires that essential employes should avoid affiliation with organizations which use the strike as a weapon either to enforce their own demands or to enforce the demands of others," Mr. Carlton said yesterday.

"In reply to a question as to whether he would continue as the actual operating head of the Western Union under Government control, he said:

"I expect to be here until tomorrow night, when I am leaving on a vacation."

He refused to discuss assertions made by union officials in a telegram to the Postmaster General that the Western Union officials desired to cause trouble leading to sabotage under Government operation. An official of the Western Union said that trouble was opposed because the compensation which the Government would make to the company if the Government bought the lines would be determined by the condition of the property.

Postmaster General Burleson has not requested the reinstatement of dismissed employes. The dismissals of union men and the failure of the Government to interfere have caused anxiety among union officials here. Western Union officials insist that threats of a strike by the telegraph operators are empty, and they deny assertions that the union has made progress among Western Union employes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—No official notice has been given to the postal officials' Wire Control Committee that there will be a telegraphers' strike. The committee is still investigating the financial details of the telephone and telegraph companies and inquiring into the labor situation. President Konenkamp of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union will confer on Wednesday with Postmaster General Burleson, David J. Lewis, and John C. Koons, composing the committee.

YAPHANK ACTORS HERE.

300 Soldiers Under Sergeant Irving Berlin to Produce Show.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP UPTON, L. I., Aug. 5.—The three hundred soldier actors in Sergeant Irving Berlin's show, "Yip Yip Yaphank," left for New York tonight to complete rehearsing in the Century Theatre where the production opens Aug. 19. They will have quarters at the 71st Regiment Armory, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, and will march to the theatre each day, returning to the armory in formation in the evening. New uniforms and equipment were issued to them today. They will be under military discipline while in the city.

The camp Signal Corps carrier pigeons set a New York-Camp Upton travel record today. The leading pigeon of forty-five made the seventy miles in an hour and twenty minutes. Messages were brought to Colonel J. E. Woodward, Major William B. Wright, Major Hiscock, Captain H. Daniels, Captain E. L. Bryan, and other officers. Lieutenant William C. Gladstone of the Camp Signal Office took the birds in for this longest flight yet attempted.

New York Central Train Wrecked.

Reports reached this city last night that Train No. 22 on the New York Central, the Chicago Limited, had been wrecked near Hudson, N. Y., which is this side of Albany. At the Grand Central Terminal officials of the road said Train 22 had not figured in an accident, but that Mail Train No. 2, carrying no passengers, had three cars derailed at that point and that three members of the crew had been injured.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

$200 REWARD

for three rings, disappeared from Bretton Hall, about middle of July, one hoop of three diamonds, sapphire and two diamond hoop; ruby and fancy diamond mounting, no questions. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 48th St. and 5th Av.

LOST—Leather portfolio, containing papers of 1st Brigade Headquarters, N. Y. G., stolen from 66 Broadway; papers of no value to finder. Reward will be paid if returned to C. I. Hudson & Co., 66 Broadway.

LOST—Monday, at Macy's store, sum of money and large sapphire ring. Finder can keep money and receive liberal reward by leaving ring at office of Hotel Netherland. No questions asked.

LOST—Sunday, Aug. 4, in or near Park Inn Pavilion, Rockaway Park, gentleman's diamond signet ring, initials M. K. with graduation inscription; suitable reward. Kleban, 1,714 Crotona Park, East Bronx.

LOST—In Subway, Tuesday, July 30, small brown handbag, containing letters and small machine parts. Liberal reward for the return of same to J. Lighter, 36-38 Manhattan St., or 108 Broad St., N. Y. C.

LOST—Wednesday evening, July 31, Brevoort Hotel, or taxi leaving Brevoort, about 10 P. M., Kolinsky cape. (Shayne & Co.) reward. Return to Wilcox, 7 West 44th St.

LOST—Locket, green and white face with four pearls, picture inside; valuable only for association sake; reward. Room 937, 25 Broad St.

LOST—Evening July 31, Hudson Theatre, seat H7, diamond-mounted platinum monocle on black cord; $25 reward. Mr. A. Selig, 114 East 23d St.

LOST—200 shares William Oil certificates: No. 1,487, 25 shares; No. 9,498, 75 shares; No. 1,490, 100 shares. Crossman, Sherman & Co., 7 Pine St., New York

LOST—Diamond ring, at Majestic Hotel, Monday morning. Reward if returned to room 700 Majestic Hotel.

LOST—At Long Beach, Saturday, crescent-shaped diamond pin; liberal reward. Return to Manager, Hotel Nassau, Long Beach.

LOST—Monday, diamond bar pin with solitaire pearl in centre. If found return to 2 East 45th St. for reward.

LOST—Stickpin, dog's head, diamond, garnet eyes; sentimental value; liberal reward. McLaughlin, 144 West 91st.

LOST—Large envelope containing identification passport, on subway. Finder please return to Ensign Tuggle, 2 West 58d St.

LOST—Solitaire diamond ring set in platinum. Return W. B. Kohlman, Hotel Astor. Reward.

LOST—Diamond lavalliere; liberal reward. Communicate with Hudson, 144 Waverly Place.

LOST—Wallet, containing passport photos. Liberal reward for return. 202 West 46th St.

LOST—Gold bracelet, five diamonds, Biltmore Cascades, Friday night. Reward. K 264 Times Downtown.

LOST—Brown fox scarf from auto at Long Beach, Sunday; Balch price tag; liberal reward. 870 Park Place, Brooklyn.

Tel. Melrose 2282-8—Bedford 9600.
—Local & Long Distance—

Trucking

We have the largest fleet of heavy motor trucks in New York City for heavy hauling. Seven Large Warehouses for

Storage

Near All Freight Terminals. Within free lighterage limits.

CALLAN BROS.
Motor Trucking Contractors
Gen. Office, Yards and Docks,
134-135th Sts., Mott Haven Canal.

Great Western Champagne

BRUT SPECIAL
(Absolutely Brut)
SPECIAL RESERVE
(Very Dry)
EXTRA DRY
(Medium)
Only American Champagne ever awarded Gold Medals at Foreign Expositions

Produced by the old French slow method of fermentation in the bottle, taking from six to seven years of time.

Pleasant Valley Wine Co., Rheims, N. Y.

AMERICA'S OLDEST & LARGEST PRODUCERS

Study this picture so you will know how genuine Pepto-Mangan looks.

Gude's Pepto-Mangan

"The Red Blood Builder"

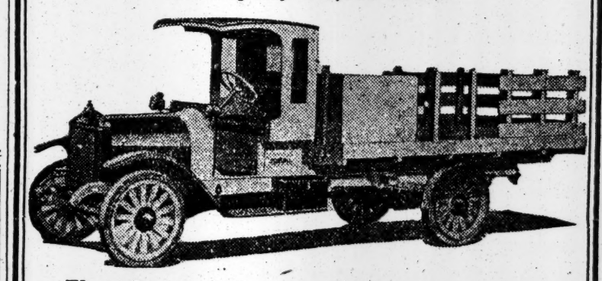
FOR the weak, thin-blooded, and run-down of all ages and conditions; for invalids, for convalescents.

Pepto-Mangan is made only by
M. J. BREITENBACH CO., New York
Manufacturing Chemists
Sold by druggists everywhere

The Lowest Price Truck of Its Size

JUMBO

Load Capacity is 5,000 Pounds



Three Reasons Why "Jumbo" Truck is the Best

1. PRICE—We can meet all competition with the "Jumbo" 2½-ton truck. It sells for several hundred dollars less than other trucks of the same size, and is the lowest-priced truck in the field.
2. QUALITY—Every unit in the entire "Jumbo" Truck assembly is backed by the national reputation of the world's largest parts manufacturers. The quality is the very best obtainable, regardless of cost. Unit by unit and part by part "Jumbo" Truck will profit by comparison with any truck of its size on the market today. It is a quality that can safely be backed by a full year's guarantee.
3. POWER—With internal gear drive, the Buda H-U Motor installed in the "Jumbo" Truck delivers more power to the rear wheels than would be possible with any other type of shaft drive. There is power in abundance for every need and a surplus that meets every emergency, and this power is constant, dependable and never failing.

Immediate Delivery

JOHN SIMMONS CO.
Motor Truck Department.
HOYT SPELMAN, MANAGER.
102-110 Centre Street, New York, N. Y.

Five to Ten Dollars

Our price revision on certain cloths, of which we have too many this season, gives you the opportunity to have a suit made to order at a saving of $5 to $10.

Some of Our Finest

as well as medium-priced fabrics are included. Very good choice at $25 and $30. Fall Suitings on display.

W.S.S. WAR SAVINGS STAMPS ISSUED BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

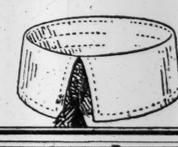
Arnheim
TWO STORES
BROADWAY & NINTH STREET AND
30 E. 42D ST., BET. FIFTH & MADISON AVES.

P. S. Pledge to buy W. S. S. regularly. Arnheim Axioms

E&W EARL & WILSON

SOFT COLLARS

Make sure that your soft collar is made by EARL & WILSON. Thus style is added to comfort.



OPPORTUNITY.

A well established concern, located in New England, would like to communicate with persons interested in entering motor truck business as distributer for Eastern New York and Long Island.

Phone or write F. M. WRIGHT, Hotel McAlpin.

DENBY

A Specially Constructed Radiator Is One DENBY Truck Feature

The radiator of any truck gets the constant jar and pound of rough city streets and deep rutted country roads. The DENBY radiator is built of fine parts and does away with all soldered Joints and 90% of all radiator trouble.

The top and bottom are castings, sides are pressed steel stampings, radiator surface is an assembly of fins and tubes which eliminates the danger of breakage.

The DENBY radiator in every detail presents a distinct advantage.

DENBY trucks combine speed, economy and low operating cost.

COLE & DIXON, Inc.
123 W. 64th Street Tel. Columbus 6821
JERSEY CITY BRANCH: 535 COMMUNIPAW AVENUE

TIRE SALE

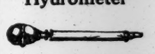
OUR ANNUAL CLEANUP TIRE SALE

We have changed the design of our Timesco tires and have a limited quantity in the various sizes and styles enumerated below that we are selling far below the actual cost of manufacture:

SIZE.	CLINCHER.	S. S.	PRICES.	SIZE.	CLINCHER.	S. S.	PRICES.
34 x 3½	8	1	$13.50 EACH	34 x 4½	11		$22.50 EACH
30 x 4	2		11.00 "	35 x 4½	9		24.50 "
32 x 4	40		14.90 "	36 x 4½	4	12	24.95 "
33 x 4	16		16.70 "	37 x 4½		4	25.95 "
34 x 4	1		16.50 "	35 x 5	4	3	26.50 "
35 x 4	30	6	17.00 "	37 x 5		29	29.80 "
36 x 4	2	10	17.95 "				

PLEASE REMEMBER THAT THESE TIRES ARE FIRST QUALITY, MADE OF THE VERY HIGHEST GRADE OF COMBED EGYPTIAN FABRIC, BUT OWING TO THE LOW PRICE OF THESE TIRES WE DO NOT CARE TO EXTEND ANY GUARANTEE. IF YOU ARE FORTUNATE ENOUGH TO BE USING A SIZE AS SPECIFIED ABOVE ORDER QUICKLY, AS THIS SALE IS FOR TWO DAYS ONLY, AND IT IS SUBJECT TO HAVING THEM ON HAND AT THE TIME YOUR ORDER IS RECEIVED.

Acid-Testing "Hydrometer"



The best hydrometer on the market. Each hydrometer is securely packed in a neat cardboard tubular box with screw cover. Regular price $1.00. Sale price..... 39c

TUBES

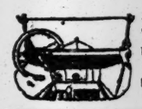
SPECIAL SALE OF INNER TUBES, TOUGH, DURABLE, GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR. ONLY FOUR TUBES TO A CUSTOMER.

30 x 3	$2.75
30 x 3½	2.95
32 x 3½	3.45
32 x 4	3.75
33 x 4	3.85
34 x 4	3.95

BLUE BOOK TOURING BOOKS

No automobile tourist is complete without one of these books. It gives you complete information. Regular price $3. Special sale, while they last..... $1.95

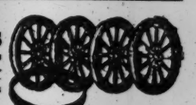
STEWART COWL SPEEDOMETER



Has rotating spring dial, 60 mile capacity. Stewart Odometer consisting of 100,000 mile season Register and 100 mile Trip Register. A most reliable instrument, selling regularly at $12.00.

Our Price..... $7.95
Only 1 to a customer.

DEMOUNTABLE WHEELS FOR FORDS



Finished in black, 4 wheels and extra rim, nuts, bolts, wrench, complete. Can be attached in 30 minutes. Wheels are of seasoned hickory. Regular Price $25.

OUR PRICE $13.95.
Only one set of wheels to a customer.

TIMES SQUARE AUTO SUPPLY CO.

WORLD'S LARGEST DEALERS—THE WORLD'S GREATEST VALUES.

78 NASSAU ST. (NEAR FULTON) | 56th ST. & BROADWAY | 90 CHAMBERS ST. (NEAR BROADWAY)

These Prices Expire by Limitation, Saturday, August 10th.

The Money You Save in Buying from Us Invest in War Savings Stamps